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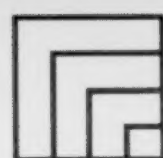
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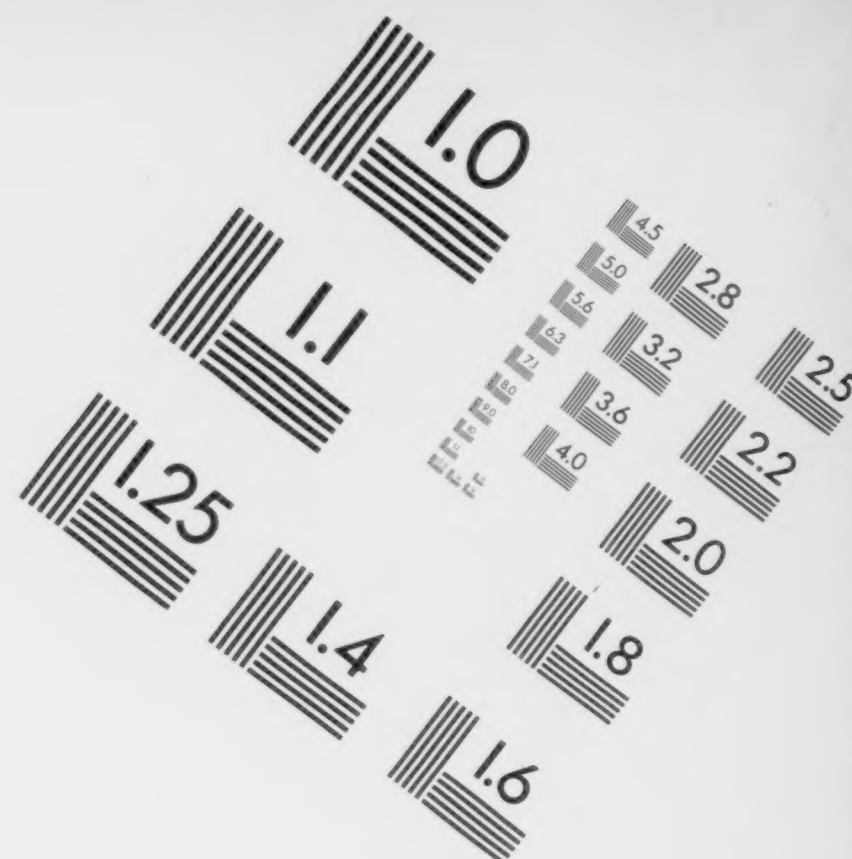
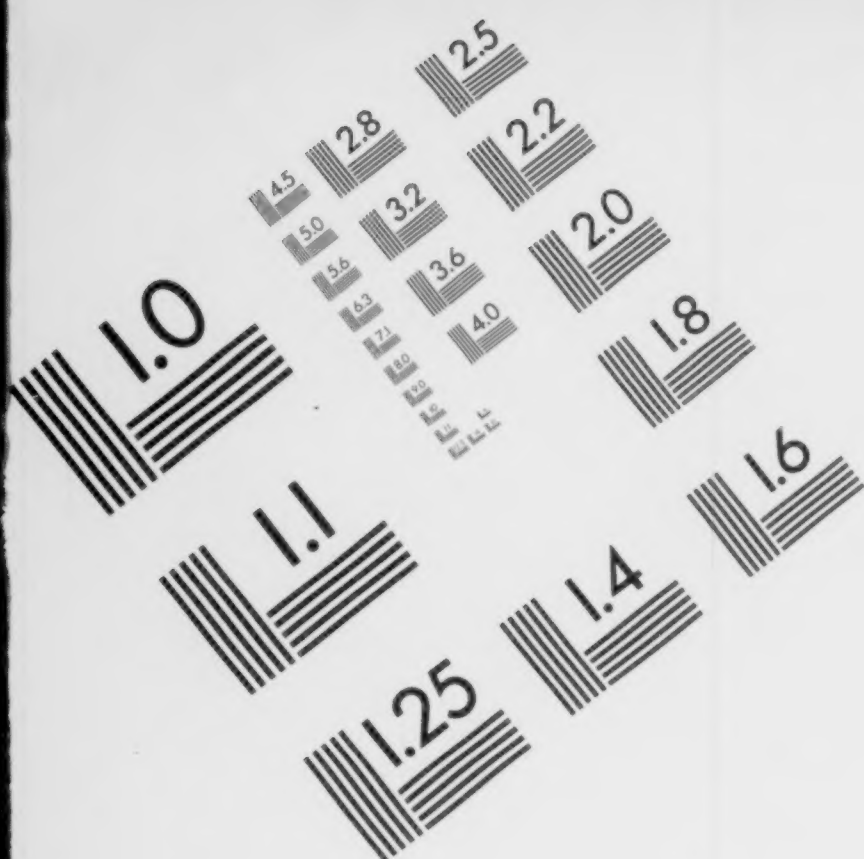


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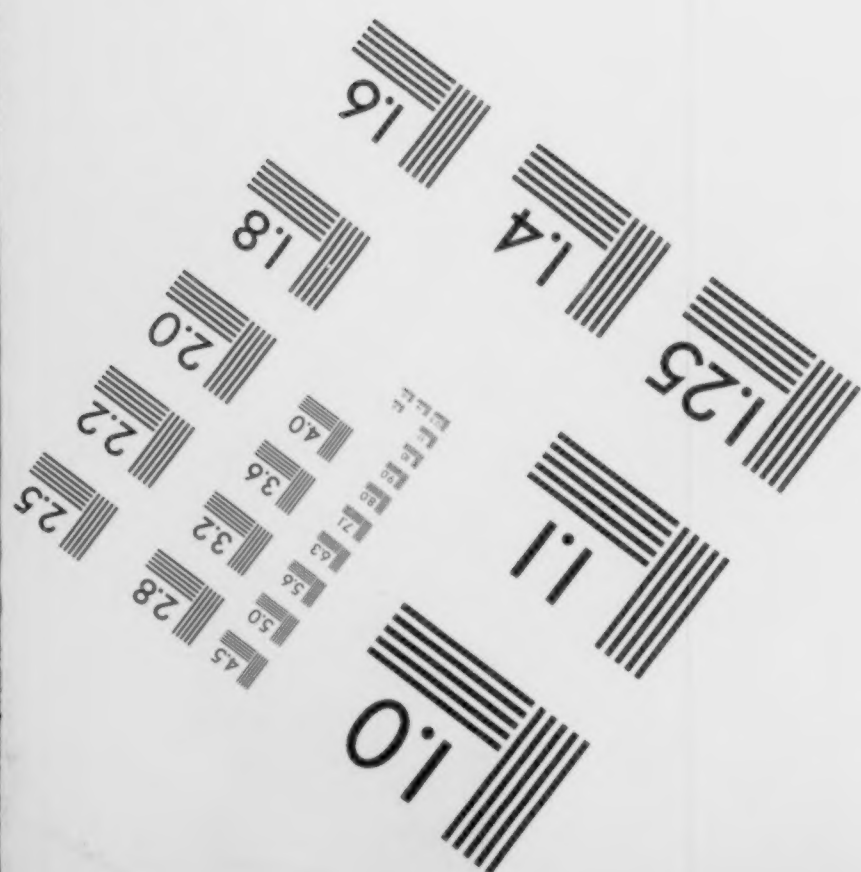
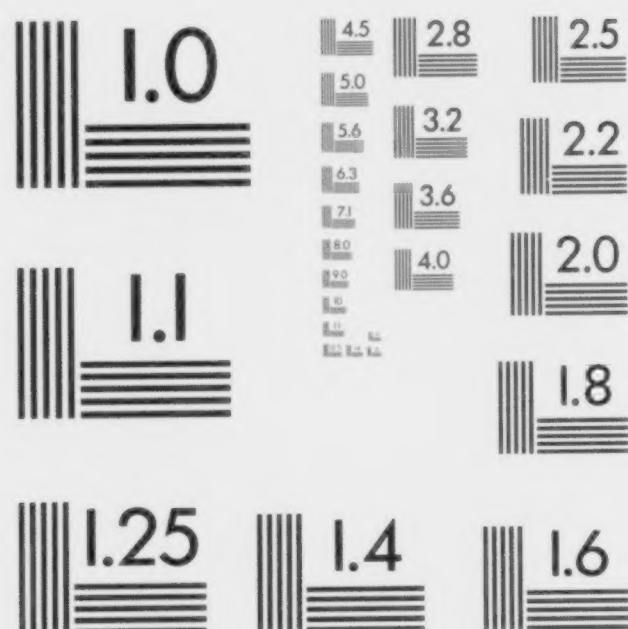
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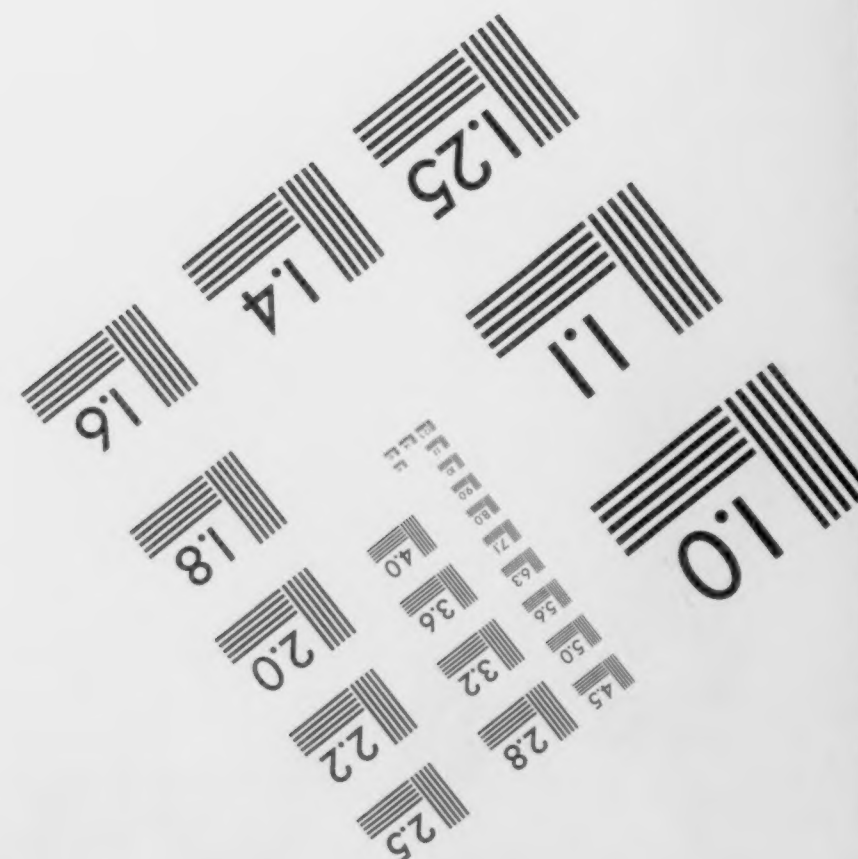
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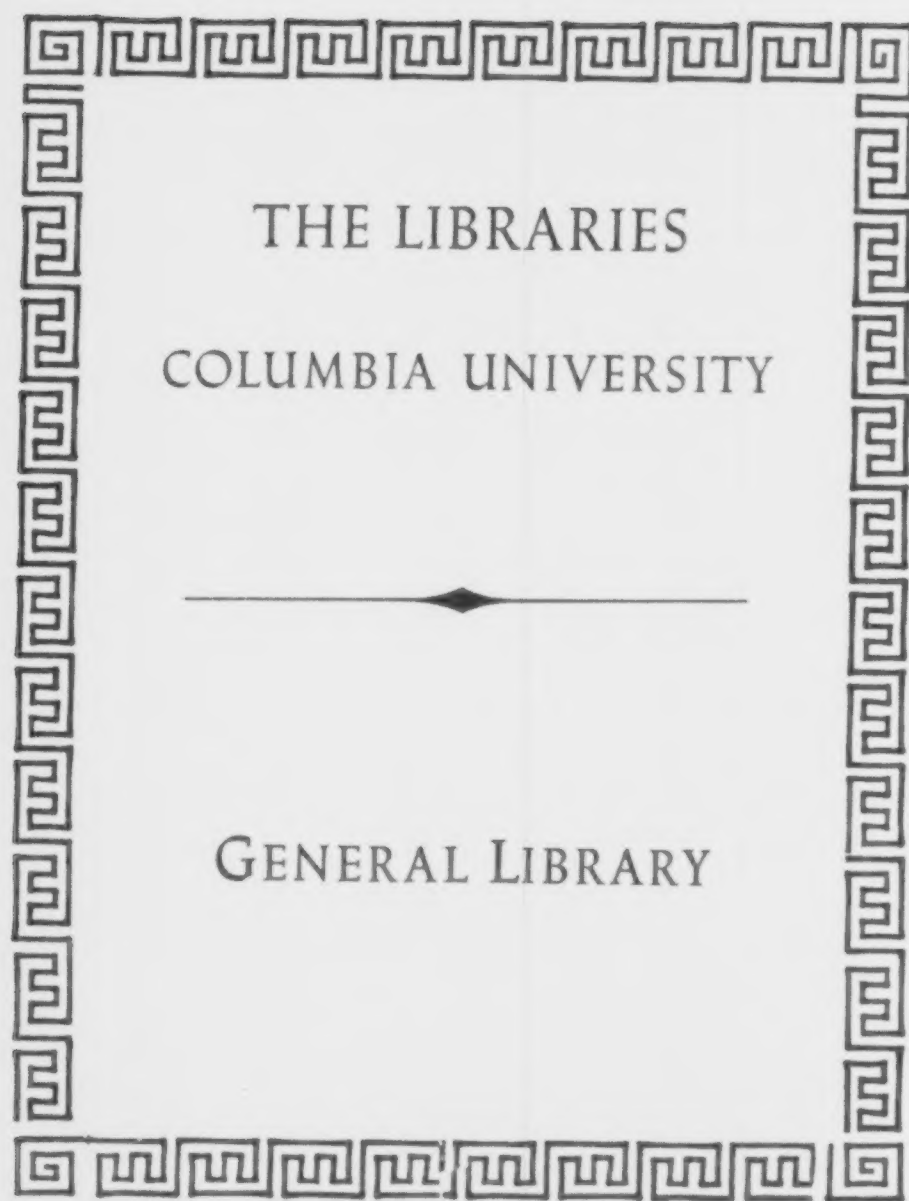


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THUCYDIDES

BOOK III

EDITED WITH
INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

A. W. SPRATT, M.A.,
FELLOW AND TUTOR OF ST CATHARINE'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

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PREFACE.

IN preparing for the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press this edition of the third book of Thucydides, free use has been made not only of the larger commentaries but also of the monographs and critical disquisitions which in the course of the last 50 years have increased so largely the mass of Thucydidean literature.

To the great work of Poppo, and to the editions by G  ller, Classen, Stahl, Kr  ger, B  hme, and Duker, I am much indebted, as also to the critical works of Cobet, van Herwerden, Dobree, Naber, Steup, and Badham, and above all to Professor Hude¹. To the writers in the American Journal of Philology, and to Professor Gildersleeve in particular, I must acknowledge my especial obligations². Nor can I omit a passing word of thanks to Mr G. B. Grundy for his most interesting and instructive article on the city of Plataea³.

¹ Commentarii Critici ad Thucydidem pertinentes. 1888.

² It is a matter of much regret to me that the scholarly edition of Bk III. by Professor C. F. Smith did not come into my hands until my own commentary was completed.

³ Published by John Murray for the Royal Geographical Society.

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If amidst the number of authorities consulted, I have unconsciously failed in any instance to mention the source of my information, I can most honestly assure those to whom the credit of originality is due that my sin has been one of omission rather than commission.

Lastly, I would express my thanks to my friend and former pupil Mr R. R. Conway for his invaluable help in correcting proofs, and to the members of the Cambridge University Press for their unfailing punctuality and precision.

ST CATHARINE'S COLLEGE,
February 10, 1896.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THUCYDIDES.

THE principal MSS. on which our text of Thucydides is based may be enumerated as follows.

A. Cisalpinus, or Italus; a parchment folio of the eleventh or twelfth century, now in the National Library of Paris. After being lost for some time, it was rediscovered by Prinz. There is a tradition of its having been originally found in North Italy, but the exact place is not known.

B. Vaticanus; now in the Vatican Library at Rome; a small folio parchment of the twelfth century, collated by Bekker. Hude has re-collated VI., VII., and VIII.

C. Laurentianus; belonging to the library of the church of S. Lorenzo at Florence; a folio parchment of the tenth century (900—950). Books III. and IV. were collated (imperfectly) for Arnold, and have recently received Hude's revision.

E. Palatinus; in the library of Heidelberg: a folio parchment of the eleventh century, collated by Bekker.

F. Augustanus, now in the library at Munich; a folio parchment of the eleventh century; collated by Gottleber and Bauer.

G. Monacensis, in the Munich Library, a silk MS. of the thirteenth century, much worn and decayed. Collated by Gölher and Bekker.

M. Britannicus or Londinensis, in British Museum, an eleventh century MS., but by Montfaucon assigned to the tenth century. It was purchased from the Abbey of S. Mary at Florence and acquired by the Museum in 1840. It is remark-

able for the beauty of the handwriting; and has been collated, although imperfectly (see Marchant in *Class. Rev.* v. 22), by Eggeling for Haase. The VIIIth Book has been collated by Herwerden.

Of these MSS. C is the oldest, and has been made by Schöne the basis of his own text of Books I. and II. Hude and Sadée hold it to be more trustworthy than B; but this opinion is founded, more or less, upon a comparison of the readings of B and C with Dionysius' quotations.

Hude in his Introduction to his edition of VI., VII. and VIII., as also in his *Commentarii Critici*, pronounces on the superiority and antiquity of C, although believing A, B, E, M to be nearly as ancient. D and F he refers to a later period, but treats the authority of D as of small value. All are referable to one archetype, as is clear from community of error. M (Britannicus) he regards as holding a midway position between two other groups,

(1) A, B, E, F.

(2) C, G.

Bekker places the Vatican above all others, but this is due to his having only partially collated the Laurentian; the readings of G are no compensation for Bekker's neglect of C, the more ancient MS. of the two. The collation made for Arnold is partial and untrustworthy: the true value of the Laurentian was first brought to Stahl's notice by the revisions of Schöne and Sadée. The most notable feature of B is its disagreement with other MSS., especially in VII. and VIII.; it is now regarded as derived from some superior original, and as more accurately revised. Eggert's account (*de Vat. Cod. auctoritate*, Ber. 1882) is not satisfactory. In many cases the reading of the Vatican shews not only the hand of an ingenious emendator, but distinct signs of a superior archetype; but still the MS. teems with omissions, corrections, and transpositions. In point of agreement with other MSS., C accords most closely with G, and B with A.

The difficulty of constructing a text of Thucydides is increased not only by the absence of any one archetypal manu-

script, the early practice of tachygraphy¹ (dating back probably to the fourth century B.C.), the carelessness and ignorance of scribes, difficulties of etymology, and the ancient custom of quoting from memory, but also by the peculiar style of Thucydides himself, the possible adscripts by different readers or revisers, and the dangers of conjectural emendation, a process which, not infrequently, only removes one difficulty to create another: e.g. in Thuc. I. 61, § 2, the correction of ἐπιστρέψαντες to ἐπὶ στρέψαν.

In the first place we have no leading MS. to which we can refer as authoritative as in the case of Aeschylus or Demosthenes.

Secondly, the grammarians themselves call attention to the existence of two distinct classes of διφθέραι, the one, carefully written in large letters, so heavy as to be carried by slaves, and only to be acquired at great cost. Of the second kind we find mention in the pages of Libanius, a sophist of the fourth century A.D., who speaks of a MS. of Thucydides possessed by himself, written in small letters, and quite a pleasure to carry: i.e. an edition written, with contractions, in minuscules. Both Galen and Libanius speak of σμύεα used by those who write εἰς τάχος. Here, says Cobet (*Miscell. Gr.* p. 159), we may trace a triple source of error in misreading the minuscules, confusing the contractions, or attempting to supplement the deficiencies of the well-thumbed volumes by the insertion of notes and comments of readers. Few indeed of this high-priced class of MSS. have come down to us; but Cobet questions their superior literary merit².

Thirdly, we have to reckon with the carelessness or ignorance of scribes; for many of these Byzantine copyists knew little or no Greek. The shortcomings of the 'Graeculus,' 'sciolus,' or 'magistellus' are familiar to all who read the pages of Cobet or his followers. But that a panacea is to be found for these

¹ See J. R. Harris' review of Gomperz's treatise (Wien, 1884) in *Am. Journal of Philology*, v. 516.

² See further, Sir E. M. Thompson's *Manual of Palæography*, p. 83 foll.

cardinal vices of ἀβλεψία, διπτογραφία, et id genus omne, in a doctrine of ἐμβλήματα, or adscripts, is more than doubtful. Cobet's Novae Lectiones and Variae Lectiones will give numberless instances of the practical application of this principle. Students will find in Dr Rutherford a strenuous advocate of the doctrine of adscripts, but for a more temperate discussion of the question may be referred to the introductory remarks of Professors Tucker and Goodhart prefixed to their respective editions of Bk. VIII. (See Tucker, p. xxiii. sqq., Goodhart, xxvi. sqq.)

But, in expunging a supposed ἔμβλημα we may be unconsciously extirpating a Thucydidean characteristic. Thucydides' own regard for accuracy not infrequently underlies apparent repetitions or pleonasms. The ἡθος τοῦ γράφοντος, his very love of variety, is at once a help and a hindrance when we come to compare the author with himself: there is no stereotyping the phraseology of Thucydides. Why, for instance, does he always write μᾶλλον ἢ πρότερον, and yet leave οὐδὲν ἴσσον without supplement? Who shall decide to what extent Thucydides' own πολύνους βραχυλογία is or is not responsible for such additions? Who shall determine when and where the writer is to express himself at length or in brief? Are all articular epexeges to disappear, all explanatory parentheses to be rejected?

The absence of any principle of determination (except in the case of such obvious errors as appeal to ordinary judgment) can only result in giving a wider scope to the judgment of the individual. From the same materials different scholars will produce different results, different palaeographers will elicit different readings. Is it not fresh within the memory of some how a certain savant evolved a legend from that which proved to be merely a representation of the feet of men and horses broken off from the upper portion of the stone?

In point of etymology, the difficulties of itacism, of Ionism, and doubtful spellings still remain to a certain extent. Inscriptions have their use, but the spelling of the stonemason is not infallible, whether in ancient or modern times. Again, may not the difficulties of the scribe have been largely increased by

the pronunciation (or mispronunciation) of a reader? The constant confusions between την and τιν, ε and ει, and the like, would point to such an element of disturbance. Indeed, palaeography, in some ways, serves to the scholar the function of the microscope to the physician: it reveals in greater intensity the infinite possibilities of corruption only to shew the impossibility of successfully overcoming the difficulty.

That much practical advantage can result from further collation of the existing MSS. of Thucydides is highly problematical. For my own part, I incline to the opinion that more is to be looked for from the study of Ionisms and examination of the works of Thucydidean imitators. So far at least, Thucydides has suffered not a little at the hands of those learned editors (quos honoris causa nomino), who have endeavoured to correct his sentences by the application of their 'fluent Atticism.'

THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THUCYDIDES.

Our knowledge of the life of Thucydides is derived from the scanty facts supplied by himself, supplemented by tradition or inferences drawn from his own statements. All that he tells us himself amounts to thus much: (1) his father's name was Olorus (IV. 104); (2) he survived the close of the Peloponnesian war, αἰσθανόμενός τε τῇ ἡλικίᾳ καὶ προσέχων τὴν γνώμην ὅπως ἀκριβέστερ' εἴσομαι (V. 26); (3) he was appointed to a command, as one of the ten strategi, in the year 424 B.C.; (4) in consequence of the loss of Amphipolis he was an exile for twenty years (V. 26). Beyond this, with the single exception of the fact that he not only witnessed the ravages of the plague, but was also himself stricken, he tells us nothing.

His birth probably took place somewhere between 471 and 456 B.C.: Unger would place it as late as 450. His death, as he makes no mention of the famous eruption of Etna which Diodorus assigns to the year 396, is assumed to have occurred before that date.

Out of much that is problematical Unger accepts the following particulars: (1) that Thucydides married a wealthy woman

from Σκαπτή ὕλη; (2) that he was accused of treason by Cleon, and spent many years in exile in Thrace; (3) that he was granted permission to return to Athens on the proposal of Oenobius; (4) that he died a natural death in Thrace, probably at his place of exile; (5) that the sepulchral monument at Athens, to which we find allusions made, was only a cenotaph. Whether his exile was voluntary—as in the case of Demosthenes, III. 98, and Pythodorus and Sophocles, IV. 68—or not, we have no means of determining. Of his being brought to trial on any specific charge we have no record: whether his recall was sanctioned by special vote, or due to some general amnesty, or the simple result of the expiration of his term of banishment, we are powerless to decide.

It needs small critical sagacity to reject some of the statements of the so-called 'lives' or to disparage others; e.g. the story of Thucydides being moved to tears by the recitation of Herodotus, his seeking refuge with Archelaus, his grinding the faces of the Aeginetans¹ as a usurer, or composing his history beneath a plane-tree. Apart from these lives, our only sources of information are Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Plutarch, Pausanias, and the Scholia.

The education of Thucydides was probably just that of the wealthy young Athenian of his time. Tradition assigns to Anaxagoras his instruction in philosophy and to Antiphon his education in the art of rhetoric. Some confidently appeal to Thucydides' own words (VIII. 68) in proof of his devotion to a master's memory. But what evidence does this passage contain of personal affection for the μελίγηρς Ἀδραστος²? Philostratus confidently asserts that Thucydides borrowed from Gorgias τὸ μεγαλῶνυμον καὶ τὴν ὀφρύν, and Spengel even sees proof of the influence of Gorgias' συνώνυμα. There is, of course, the probability that Thucydides did avail himself of Gorgias' ὀρθοέπεια, as well as of the theories of Protagoras, and that the presence of Anaxagoras in Athens induced the young Athenian to seek the philosophic guidance of the instructor of Pericles.

¹ Forbes, Introduction to Thuc. I. p. xxi.

² Plato, Phaedrus, 269 A.

Independently of the allusion to Antiphon in VIII. 68, and a certain reflection of his style observable in Thucydides, nothing is more probable than that the historian availed himself of the instruction of the first λογόγραφος of his day. We know, by tradition at least, that Antiphon established a school in which the art of rhetoric was formally taught, and that, in accordance with the prevailing practice of the day, he wrote a τέχνη or 'system of rhetoric.' He also is credited with having been the first to commit speeches to writing, either to be delivered from memory by any litigant incapable of constructing a speech for himself, or for the purpose of rendering the efforts of oratory more accessible to the general public. The very fact of the existence in Thucydides' speeches of a certain number of common topics points to the influence of a master who was an adept in the employment of such commonplaces¹.

The extent to which Thucydides played any active part in public life it is impossible from his own writings to determine. That he was at least in touch with practical politics is sufficiently attested by his election as strategus. At the same time there is reason to believe that his private interests in Thrace may have largely interfered with his residence at Athens. The greater portion of the first seven years of the war he probably spent in the city, but whether his presence there during the visitation of the plague is to be referred to any public engagements is extremely doubtful. He was, in all likelihood, an eyewitness of the Mytilenean debate and present at the discussion about Pylus. It is further suggested that he may have taken part in Phormio's expedition, which he describes with much minuteness of detail (II. 80—92), or served with Demosthenes in Aetolia and Acarnania (III. 94). The period of leisure afforded by his exile was probably spent in visiting Sicily, Italy, and the islands.

The character of the master seems strongly reflected in his great pupil. As we find Antiphon² never, if he could avoid it, taking part in any public contest, though willing to render service

¹ The recurrence of such common topics in the speeches of Thucydides is remarkable.

² Thuc. VIII. 68 § 1.

when his advice was sought, so we find Thucydides not challenging public attention, not pushing his way to the front, but ready at the call of duty to serve his country's need. True to the self-containment of his nature, his rôle would appear to have been eminently that of a *σώφρων*, a self-contained man, one who could watch the heat of a debate or forecast the issues of a proposal with as calm a judgment and as keen an eye as he could note defects of drill or discipline on the field of battle¹ or anticipate the results of a tactical or strategical move. Holding as he did an independent middle course between oligarchy and democracy, he could naturally make his influence felt as a *σωφρονιστής*, whether of high-handed *δυνατοί* or progressive *δημοτικοί*. From this point of view we shall naturally assign to Thucydides a place in the ranks of *οἱ μέσοι τῶν πολιτῶν*, the fraternity of those who loved the *δημόθρους ἀναρχία* as little as they affected the *παρανομία οὐ δημοτική*, lovers of their country and constitution, yet not blind to its defects, regardful, not only of the laws of Athens as binding Athenians, but also of the principles of justice and equity in their more extended relations to their fellow-men.

Yet amidst much which suggests the soundest political morality, we are now and again confronted by suggestions of hardness and cynicism. Might is right; justice is expediency and expediency is justice; providence is on the side of the big battalions; the one guarantee of good faith is *τὸ ἀντίπαλον δέος*; the tendency whether of gods or men is to assert their rule; at times he even condescends to sophistry, e.g. III. 64 § 4. But this is more than compensated by the high views the historian takes of duty, self-sacrifice, self-respect, generosity, the true relation of the individual to the state and of the citizen to the law, and of the human being to the unwritten principles of humanity.

The charge of atheism against Thucydides rests on as slender ground as that of want of patriotism. It must not be forgotten that the free speculations of Ionian and Eleatic philosophers

¹ Thuc. v. 71.

had not been without effect upon the religious feeling of Hellas. Heraclitus had fallen foul of Homeric myths, comedians had travestied gods and derided heroes, *δίνος* was king¹, and the place of Zeus knew him no more. By the time of Pericles ancient creeds had been severely shaken: what wonder then that Thucydides should have rebelled against a 'deus ex machina,' or, like Protagoras², 'set gods on one side whether they be or not'? Indeed, in Thucydides, we see the revolt of a penetrating intellect against an unreasoning superstition: unlike Herodotus, he is not content with *θεῖόν τι* or *δαιμόνιον τι*, or even a *θεός*. On the contrary, he seeks to trace natural effects to natural causes. His sober judgment discards all miracles and prodigies, although natural phenomena evidently impress him; oracles he can expound for himself and can appreciate at their true value these *πολυεπεῖς τέχναι*. Yet he is not regardless of rites and ceremonies, and is keenly alive to the respect due to the dead³.

Again and again in Thucydides we are called upon to recognise the principle that God helps him who helps himself, that man is for himself the architect of his own fortunes. But, though so fully alive to the capacities of human intellect and its power of will, he still recognises a *κρείσσόν τι*, a *παράλογος τοῦ βίου* (VIII. 24), a *τύχη* which man cannot control, an undefined cause, but still a cause. This *τύχη* is not the mere 'destiny' of Herodotus, but a *τύχη ἐκ τοῦ θείου* (v. 104). The perversity of human nature he freely acknowledges, but while admitting this weak element he finds in *τὸ σῶφρον* a safeguard against the delusive effects of *ἔρως* and *ἐλπίς*. The dangers of unexpected prosperity, the uncertainties of fortune, are clearly set forth to impress on us the necessity of limiting our aspirations by our means, of avoiding arrogance, and accepting as inevitable the common lot of mankind. Beneath the historian lies the philosophic *μεσότης* of the powerful thinker. There is a divine justice, but that justice does not of necessity intervene in all cases; there is a *κρείσσόν τι* which 'shapes our ends,' but

¹ Aristoph. Nub. 380.

² Plato, Theaet. 162 D.

³ See further, Forbes, Introdn. p. xxiv.

none can reckon on its favour. The strife of opposites still continues in the mind of the historian, but is controlled by a calmness of judgment which nearly approaches the perfect *ἐποχή* of a Stoic.

Now it is just this marvellous self-repression, this admirable self-containment, which has gained for Thucydides the character of inhuman and unsympathetic. With what injustice is evident to all who know his writings. Has he no word of pity for the undeserved misfortunes of Nicias, for the wretched remnants of the great Athenian army in the quarries of Syracuse, for the victims at Mycalessus or Corcyra? Does his language suggest no sympathy with the worn and wearied Spartans at Sphacteria?

True, he is no sentimentalist, with ready tears at command, but the very tone of his narrative will frequently tell us what his real feelings were, whether admiration, indignation or pity. The brutalities of ancient warfare would naturally have a hardening effect, and in a man of such absolute self-command sympathy is all the more valuable for its very rarity.

Just fifty years ago F. W. Ullrich promulgated his own theory of the composition of Thucydides' history. It is as follows: on the conclusion of the peace of Nicias which terminated the first ten years of the war, Thucydides began to commit his work to writing. The first, second, third, and first half of the fourth book, he wrote in exile without knowledge of the later events of the war. Towards the middle of the fourth book he broke off his task to await further developments, making preparation meanwhile for its completion by collecting facts and prosecuting enquiries. Finally, after a break of some ten or eleven years (from the outbreak of the Decelean war to his recall) he resumed his narrative.

Classen, on the other hand, holds that the eight books as we have them were committed to writing after the close of the twenty-seven years' war from notes and observations made during the whole course of its duration, but that all parts of the work did not receive equally careful revision. While Ullrich's theory is accepted by Steup, Cwiklinski, Müller-Strübing and

others, Stahl, Krüger, and Herbst incline to Classen's theory. The last, in an article of great power (*Philologus*, Vol. XXXVIII.), contends that Thucydides divided the war into three periods;

- (1) The ten years' war to the peace of Nicias.
- (2) The period of doubtful peace.
- (3) The last seven years, from the fresh outbreak to the war's end.

He further maintains that Thucydides composed his history in the years following the close of the twenty-seven years' war, that in Books II., III. and IV. (to chap. 23) he deals with the ten years' war only, but with full knowledge of the events of later years.

THE PREDECESSORS OF THUCYDIDES.

First in the list of Greek historians comes Cadmus of Miletus, the author of a *κτίσις Μιλήτου*, based on oral traditions and local myths. His date would be about B.C. 540. Next comes Acusilaus of Argos, a Dorian by descent, although he used the Ionic dialect. He was really a compiler of legends, not a historian at all; he was succeeded by Hecataeus of Miletus, the author of a *περίοδος γῆς*, as well as of a work called 'histories' or 'genealogies.' He was a great traveller, and is now and again cited and corrected by Herodotus¹, who, in one place, indulges in a boyish fling at Hecataeus' family tree. After Hecataeus comes Pherecydes of Leros, about the time of the Persian war; he also dealt largely with myths. Fifth is Charon, of Lampsacus, who continued the researches of Hecataeus, and wrote an account of the Persian war—not mentioned by Herodotus. Sixth comes Hellanicus of Mytilene, almost a contemporary of Herodotus, sixty years of age at the outbreak of the Peloponnesian war. He was the author of the 'Priestesses of Hera of Argos,' a list of victors in the Spartan Carneia, and accounts of Persia, Phoenicia, and Egypt. Seventh on the list comes Xanthus, a contemporary of Hellanicus, a Lydian, who wrote in Ionic, and is quoted by Strabo and Dionysius of Halicarnassus.

¹ Hdt. II. 143.

Of all these *λογόγραφοι*, the works of Hecataeus would presumably have been of paramount importance, if preserved, although it is with Hellanicus' early history of Hellas that Thucydides has most in common. As for the rest, the fragments¹ preserved to us present foolish stories of a bitch giving birth to a stump, of a glutton who ate his own wife—apparently in sleep, for he woke to find his wife's hand in his throat—of dancing horses utilised for purposes of warfare. Although in Hecataeus we see a rationalising tendency, e.g. to explain Cerberus as a great serpent inhabiting Taenarum, yet to the majority the words of Dionysius may well apply, 'they are full of local traditions, fables and tragic catastrophes (*θεατρικαὶ περιπέτειαι*). All affect the same style, concise, appropriate, devoid of rhetorical artifices, but not without its charm.'

But it is in Herodotus that we first detect a distinct advance upon his predecessors Hellanicus and Charon, the first signs of that *πραγματικὴ ἱστορία*—the practical adaptation of historical research—the development of which, although stimulated by Thucydides, was reserved for the days of the later literature of ancient times.

'Herodotus,' to quote Dionysius, 'has the advantage of Thucydides both in his choice of a subject (*α κοινὴ ἱστορία*), and in his *ἀρχή* (the Persian aggressions). Thucydides is at fault both in his selection of an *ἀρχή* (the misfortunes of Hellas) and his *τέλος* (Cynossema). In Herodotus we get relief from time to time, in Thucydides we have only *μάχη ἐπὶ μάχῃ, παρασκευὴ ἐπὶ παρασκευῇ*. Again, in the mere order of his narrative, Thucydides *χρόνοις ἀκολουθεῖ* (cp. Thuc. v. 26), whereas Herodotus follows *ταῖς περιοχαῖς τῶν πραγμάτων*.' In point of style he regards Thucydides as the more concise, though both are equally explicit (*ἐναργεῖς*); Thucydides is the more 'pathetic,' but Herodotus a better delineator of character; Thucydides is the more impressive, Herodotus the more enjoyable; Herodotus is more natural in expression, Thucydides the more skilful: in short

¹ Partly in fragments of the authors themselves, partly in quotations, e.g. in Athenaeus.

the main distinction is that Herodotus' style is cheerful (*ἰλαρός*), Thucydides' sombre (*φοβερός*). This ancient critic, while taking no exception to the general testimony to Thucydides' accuracy and impartiality, yet sees signs of a resentful temperament (*διάθεσις πικρὰ καὶ τῇ πατρίδι τῆς φυγῆς μνησικακοῦσα*); for instance, all Athenian reverses he duly records with great minuteness of detail, whereas successes he dismisses with the briefest notice. His great defect lies in the handling of the material at his disposal (*τὸ οἰκονομικόν*). He is constantly interrupting his narrative, e.g. the siege of Plataea, which breaks off short at II. 78, is not continued until III. 20; his chronological method is peculiar to himself; his tendency is to exaggerate trivial things and to ignore the gravity of more important matters; e.g. contrast II. 85—95 with I. 100; his descriptions fluctuate between pathos and triviality; he is inconsistent; e.g. to the victims of a *βραχεῖα ἵππομαχία* he devotes a lengthy oration (the funeral speech of Pericles), whereas to the memory of those who fell at Pylus he pays no tribute, although that victory brought Sparta on her knees to Athens.

He further credits Thucydides with the choice of an archaic and figurative style, although some regard this archaic style as appropriate to the dignity of history; in choice of words he affects *γλῶσσαι* (obsolete expressions) and *πεποιημένα*; his composition is severe, sententious, condensed, and figurative to a degree. He is always polishing and hammering out; sometimes the sentence becomes one word, sometimes one word expands into a sentence; the verbal form replaces the nominal or the nominal the verbal; actives are interchanged with passives: singulars are confounded with plurals, feminines with masculines, neuters with either, to the great disturbance of the natural train of thought; substantival and participial inflexions he treats either *πρὸς τὸ σημαῖνον* or *πρὸς τὸ σημαϊνόμενον*, connecting particles and prepositions he handles with all a poet's freedom. His alteration of persons, his interchange of tenses, as well as of the ordinary meaning of words, are apparently solecisms. He gives us 'res pro persona' and 'persona pro re,' he disturbs the sequence of thought by parentheses and by

needless involutions and complications. Rhetorical figures (carried to excess by Gorgias, Polus and Licymnius) abound. His four great devices (*ῥήματα*) are: (1) *τὸ ποιητικὸν τῶν ὀνομάτων*, (2) *τὸ πολυειδὲς τῶν σχημάτων*, (3) *τὸ τραχὺ τῆς ἁρμονίας*, (4) *τὸ τάχος τῆς σημασίας*. His characteristics (*χρώματα*=features) are *τὸ στρυφνόν* (stiffness), *τὸ πυκνόν* (closeness), *τὸ αὐστηρόν* (a dry precision), *τὸ ἐμβριθές* (gravity), *τὸ δεινόν*, *τὸ φοβερόν*, and especially *τὸ παθητικόν*.

But most characteristic of him is his condensation, his endeavour to compress in brief much thought, thus leaving his reader unsatisfied, expecting more—hence obscurity results.

But in his speeches his natural power is most clearly shewn, although in spite of their originality we see a lack of artistic development: these, like his narrative, are marred by *γλῶσσαι* and *λέξεις πεποιημέναι* as well as by needless involutions of construction. He is at his best when he deviates least from common phraseology, at his worst when he allows *τὰ ξένα καὶ βεβιασμένα καὶ ἀνακόλουθα* to intrude. What motive had he for this affected style, for which we find no parallel even in Antiphon? Was it merely to outdo others (*τοῦ διαλλάσσειν*)? Yet, continues Dionysius, so long as he keeps within reasonable limits, he is simply incomparable (*οὐδὲ συγκριτικός*).

In this critique there is much that is judicious and to the point; but when Dionysius proceeds to attack the historical method of Thucydides, to analyse his vocabulary, to reconstruct his syntax, and rewrite his sentences, he then betrays his inaccuracy and incompetence. His quotations are incorrect, and his grammatical analysis is inexact; ordinary grammatical liberties, such as collective expressions, or middle uses of passive perfects, or the substitution of intransitive verbs for passive, provoke his displeasure; case uses he does not discriminate, the significance of words he fails to distinguish, and by his proposed corrections emasculates his author. The charge of inconsistency which he brings against the writer recoils upon the critic himself, when we find him reproducing in his own works the very forms of expression he condemns. All these treatises betray to a strange extent that *ἀπαιδευσία* and *βραχύτης γνώμης* which a

study of Thucydides should have led him to avoid. 'The treatise of Dionysius,' says Professor Jowett, 'throws a striking light on the narrow and feeble intelligence of the Graeco-Roman rhetorician and historian of the first century B.C. and of the age for which he wrote.' Even the sober Poppo is roused into the exclamation 'pro hominem balbutientem et caecutientem!'

The style of Thucydides is essentially his own, whether in respect of diction or construction. As contrasted with Herodotus, we see at once the transition from the *λέξεις εἰρομένη* to the *λέξεις κατεστραμμένη* in process. The simple connected sentence of Herodotus with its poetical wealth of particles, its smooth Ionic vowel-system, gives place to a semi-periodic sentence, a subordination of parataxis to hypotaxis, which, nevertheless, instead of discarding absolutely the old coordination retains it with greater variety of features.

In the choice of words, Thucydides' extreme precision led him, like Antiphon, to select a certain number of words and phrases from the old Ionic vocabulary, and to combine with such *ὀρθοίπεια* Prodicus' use of synonyms.

Even in the order of words we see the master mind subordinating to its dictates the ordinary usage of language: e.g.

(1) the accusative precedes, emphasizing by its position¹ the principal object of the sentence, striking, as it were, the key-note to the whole: cp. III. 15, § 1 *καὶ τὴν ἐς Ἀττικὴν ἐσβολὴν* κ.τ.λ.

(2) the genitive is placed before the noun on which it depends; or the objective genitive may stand between the preposition and the noun on which it depends: e.g. III. 23 *διὰ τοῦ χειμῶνος τὸ μέγεθος*.

(3) two clauses closely related, e.g. two objects of the same verb connected by a copula, are separated by some other word of importance: e.g. I. 69, § 4 *οὐ τῇ δυνάμει τινὰ ἀλλὰ τῇ μελλήσει ἀμυνόμενοι*.

(4) the 'initial' use of the dative: e.g. V. 3, § 4 *καὶ αὐτοῖς τὸ μὲν Πελοποννήσιον ἀπῆλθεν* κ.τ.λ.

¹ Classen, Introduction lxxx. sqq.

(5) an adverbial expression is retained until the end of the sentence, either for emphasis or connexion: e.g. I. 77, § 5 ἡ δὲ ἡμετέρα ἀρχὴ χαλεπὴ δοκεῖ εἶναι εἰκότως· τὸ παρὸν γὰρ αἰεὶ βαρὺ τοῖς πολέμοις: so also an adjective, e.g. I. 16, § 1 ἀξιόλογον, the εἰμή clause being parenthetical.

(6) a logical connexion supersedes the grammatical: e.g. III. 39, § 2 μετὰ τῶν πολεμιοτάτων ἡμᾶς στάντες διαφθεῖραι, or, vice versa, the grammatical supersedes the logical, e.g. I. 35, § 4 ἦν οὐ δίκαιον κ.τ.λ.

To meet the requirements of his τάχος τῆς σημασίας, observe how Thucydides uses enallage of moods or tenses, coordination of different cases, clauses, and constructions, as with the construction πρὸς τὸ σημαινόμενον. As compared with Antiphon, whose style he is held most closely to reflect, both are cited as masters of the αὐστηρὸς χαρακτήρ, or αὐστηρὰ ἁρμονία, i.e. 'a clear and definite mode of expressing a clear and definite conception'¹—a style all the more vigorous from its very freshness and power, although wanting in the fluency which results from practice. Both are remarkable for ἀκριβολογία, accuracy of expression; witness the distinction of κριταί from δοξασταί, of γνωρισταί from δικασταί (Ant. Herod. § 94), of ἀπόστασις from ἐπανάστασις (III. 39, § 2), the analysis of ἔλεος and ἐπιείκεια (III. 40, § 3). In both the tendency to λέξις ἀντικειμένη is strong; e.g. in the free use of sentences connected by μέν...δέ, καί...καί, τε...καί, ἦ...ἦ. Both prefer a consecutive form of sentence, copulative, disjunctive, or adversative, to a combination of principal and subordinate clauses. In Antiphon especially symmetry (σύνθεσις ἐναρμόνιος) is the leading feature of many sentences; although the use of this device frequently results in the sacrifice of coherence of thought to mere paronomasia or parechesis: cf. Ant. Her. § 91 ἀπολύσαι...ἀπολέσαι, with Thuc. IV. 61 εὐπρεπῶς ἄδικοι...εὐλόγως ἄπρακτοι. The rhetor Caecilius credits Antiphon with freer use of figures of speech than of figures of thought, the latter being, in his judgment, of more rare occurrence, and unpremeditated even when they do occur. Such figures of thought display themselves in climax, aposiopesis, ἀπορία, μετά-

¹ Müller's Lit. of Greece, II. 108.

νοια, ἀνάκλασις. But such display of feeling ill accords with the self-contained style of Antiphon or Thucydides: in the latter we have only one instance of a rhetorical burst of feeling, πῶς οὐ δεινὰ εἴργασθε, III. 66, § 2.

Thucydides makes free use of the descending and ascending period alike: in the one, the result is placed first in the sentence, the cause or motive being expressed by causal sentences, circumstantial participles, prepositional constructions, or coordinations of the loosest kind: in the other the process is reversed: cf. Thuc. I. 1 Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψε with I. 2 τῆς γὰρ ἐμπορίας κ.τ.λ. Such a style is difficult to follow, and may be simplified either by adopting Dionysius' suggestion of transferring the subordinate clauses from the middle of the sentence to the end, thus forming an appendix, or by resolving the continuous sentence into separate short clauses: but the one expedient destroys the vigour of the sentence, the other disturbs the unity of the thought.

Antiphon differs from Thucydides:

(1) in collocation of particles: οὐ...ἐνταυθοί, καί πού τε, ὅμως μέντοι γε, αὐτίκα (exempli gratia), ἦ καὶ πάνυ τοι, τοῦτο μέν...τοῦτο δέ.

(2) in words: βλάβος, μερίς, φάρμακον (metaphorical), βαρυδαίμονία, καταδοχθεῖς, ἐπίθεσις, εἰκότερον, διαγνώμων (adj.), ἀναποκρίτως, ἐπίδοξος.

(3) in inflexions: e.g. οἶδαμεν, ἔφησε.

(4) in constructions: ὅπως ἄν with optative, I. § 17. ὥς for ὥστε, I. § 28, Her. § 63. οὐ πρότερον...ἢ ποιήσονται, Tetral. A. α. § 2. οἷόν τε ἦν αὐτῇ σωθῆναι, I. § 8. ἀρκούσά ἐστι (for ἀρκεῖ) unless we treat ἀρκούσα as purely adjectival. See Thuc. III. 44, § 2.

Antiphon agrees with Thucydides:

(1) in construction: e.g. of ἐνθυμείσθαι with genitive, διαχρήσασθαι with accus., ἐπεξιέναι with accus. (Ant. I. § 11).

(2) in straining the dative: e.g. τούτῳ τῷ λόγῳ δισχυρίζεται, Her. § 32. οὐ τῷ φεύγειν ἄν, Her. § 8.

(3) in modal enallages: e.g. Ant. I. § 4 ἔλθῃ...ποιήσεται.

Tetral. Γ. α. § 4 εἰ διώκοιμεν...ἐξομεν. Tetral. Α. α. § 10 εἶεν ἄν... εἰ ἐλέγχονται.

(4) in false coordination: e.g. κακοῦργος ἀπέφυγον...ἀλλ' οὐ τοῦ φόνου τὴν δίκην, Her. § 16. ἀπέκτειναν τὸν μηνυτὴν οὔτε τῆς πόλεως ψηφισαμένης οὔτε αὐτόχειρα ὄντα, Her. § 47.

(5) in the use of ἐν ᾧ (realistic) without ἄν, cf. Her. § 43.

" " of ἐν ᾧ μή, Her. § 28.

" " of ὅπου ὁπότε, ὅς adversative, and ὁ δέ introductory.

(6) in forcing the use of the epexegetic infinitive: e.g. αἴτιος ἢ πεμφθῆναι ἄγγελον, Her. § 23.

(7) in special phrases: ἐπιφέρειν αἰτίαν, Her. § 38. αἰσθησιν ποιεῖν (παρέχειν Th.). ἐν ἐλπίδι εἶναι, Tetral. Α. γ. § 6. τὸ θυμούμενον τῆς γνώμης...κ.τ.λ.

Professor Jebb holds the cardinal points of distinction between Thucydides and Antiphon to be that,

(1) Thucydides' tendency is to a more pregnant brevity.

(2) he affects, with a view to emphasis, peculiar arrangement of words.

(3) he comprises within the compass of a single sentence a greater number of clauses, in order to present in one view the complex thought.

See Jebb, Attic Orators, I. 18—44.

Yet, amidst all these 'terrible shadows' of Thucydides, we catch now and again a glimpse of sunlight flitting across the page. The lion has his gentler moods¹. The legend of Tereus (II. 29) and the story of Harmodius and Aristogeiton (VI. 54—57) are striking instances of his lighter style of narrative; while in the speech of the Plataeans (III. 53—59) he has left us an admirable example of simple and pathetic oratory.

Some indeed, and those not a few, would claim for the speeches the place of honour. But, well as they may serve the purpose of emphasizing any serious political conjuncture, admirably as they reflect the ἦθος τοῦ λέγοντος, it can hardly be said that in these rhetorical efforts Thucydides is seen at his

¹ ἐγέλασεν ὁ λέων.

best. Those however who look for clearness of argument, nervous strength of diction, or incisive power of retort, will find all these and something more—they will find 'writ large' the lesson of democratic brutality, of oligarchic mala fides, of diplomatic shiftiness and over-reaching astuteness. From more than one passage will they realise for themselves the true relation of the subject allies to the τύραννος πόλις to whom nothing was just that was not expedient, nothing unreasonable that served its end¹.

The credibility of Thucydides has of late years been much questioned, e.g. in his account of the Peisistratids², the revolution of the Four Hundred³, the Lesbian revolt⁴, the Corcyraean civil war⁵, and the assessment of Thera and Melos⁶. His account of the Plataean siege⁷ has been condemned as inconsistent and unintelligible, on questions of topography and chronology he is alleged to be at fault, and furthermore is condemned as controverting the evidence of inscriptions. Kirchhoff indeed contends that one particular inscription⁸ points to no less than thirty-one variations between the record of the stone and Bekker's text of Thucydides; on what slender ground, may be realised by reference to Jowett's Thucydides, vol. II. p. 311.

In deciding the question of the historian's credibility, due allowance must be made for his sources of information⁹. Of his veracity and strict impartiality small doubt remains. Whatever his demerits as a historian, whether in omission or exaggeration, or in lacking sense of due proportion, his supremacy as a writer remains unchallenged.

¹ VI. 85.

² VI. 54—57, and Aristotle (?) Ἀθ. Πολ. I. 8.

³ VIII. 67 sqq.

⁴ III. 2 sqq.

⁵ III. 70 sqq.

⁶ II. 8, III. 91.

⁷ II. 75 sqq., III. 20 sqq.

⁸ V. 47.

⁹ Holm, Hist. Gr. II. 461.

ABBREVIATIONS.

The letters A, B, C, E, F, G, M refer to the MSS. as enumerated in Introduction p. ix.

J.	represents the Junta edition of 1526.
A. J. P.	= American Journal of Philology.
Bad.	= Badham.
Bek.	= Bekker.
Böh.	= Böhme.
Cl.	= Classen.
Cob.	= Cobet.
Dobr.	= Dobree.
Duk.	= Duker.
Göll.	= Göller.
Her.	= van Herwerden.
Hud.	= Hude.
Krüg.	= Krüger.
Madv.	= Madvig.
Mein.	= Meineke.
Nab.	= Naber.
Popp.	= Poppo.
Rauch.	= Rauchenstein.
R. S.	= Shilleto.
St.	= Stahl.
Valckn.	= Valckenär.

ΘΟΥΚΥΔΙΔΟΥ ΞΥΓΓΡΑΦΗΣ Γ.

I. ΤΟΤ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους Πελοποννήσιοι B.C. καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἅμα τῷ σίτῳ ἀκμάζοντι ἐστράτευσαν ⁴²⁸ ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν· ἡγεῖτο δὲ αὐτῶν Ἀρχίδαμος ὁ Ζευ-
ξιδάμου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλεὺς. καὶ ἐγκαθεζόμενοι
ἐδήουν τὴν γῆν· καὶ προσβολαί, ὥσπερ εἰώθεσαν,
ἐγίνοντο τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἱππέων ὅπῃ παρείκοι, καὶ
τὸν πλείστον ὄμιλον τῶν ψιλῶν εἶργον τὸ μὴ προεξιόν-
τας τῶν ὅπλων τὰ ἐγγὺς τῆς πόλεως κακουργεῖν.
ἐμμέναντες δὲ χρόνον οὐ εἶχον τὰ σιτία ἀνεχώρησαν ²
καὶ διελύθησαν κατὰ πόλεις.

II. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐσβολὴν τῶν Πελοποννησίων
εὐθὺς Λέσβος πλὴν Μηθύμνης ἀπέστη ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων,
βουλευθέντες μὲν καὶ πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου, ἀλλ' οἱ Λακε-
δαιμόνιοι οὐ προσεδέξαντο, ἀναγκασθέντες δὲ καὶ ταύτην
τὴν ἀπόστασιν πρότερον ἢ διανοοῦντο ποιήσασθαι.
τῶν τε γὰρ λιμένων τὴν χῶσιν καὶ τειχῶν οἰκοδόμησιν ²
καὶ νεῶν ποίησιν ἐπέμενον τελεσθῆναι, καὶ ὅσα ἐκ τοῦ

CHAP. I. § 1. οἱ Πελοπ. Herbst.—εἶργον διὰ C, perhaps, Hude suggests, from corruption of δι' αὐτὸ μὴ into διὰ τὸ μὴ resulting in omission of διὰ; cf. IV. 55 § 4. With the exception of VI. 1 § 2 there is no other example in Thuc. of εἶργειν followed by τὸ μὴ with infinitive (Hude, Comm. Crit. p. 1). διὰ τό G, either a gloss, or an attempt to explain accusative, or a confusion with τοῦ μὴ.

§ 2. ὅσου Nab. ὅτου Kr.

S. T.

Πόντον ἔδει ὀφικέσθαι, τοξότας τε καὶ σίτον, καὶ ἅ
 μεταπεμπόμενοι ἦσαν. Τενέδιοι γὰρ ὄντες αὐτοῖς διά-
 φοροι καὶ Μηθυναῖοι, καὶ αὐτῶν Μυτιληναίων ἰδία
 ἄνδρες κατὰ στάσιν, πρόξενοι Ἀθηναίων, μηνυταὶ γίγ-
 νονται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ὅτι ξυνοικίζουσιν τε τὴν Λέσβον
 ἐς τὴν Μυτιλήνην βία, καὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν ἅπασαν
 μετὰ Λακεδαιμονίων καὶ Βοιωτῶν ξυγγενῶν ὄντων ἐπὶ
 ἀποστάσει ἐπείγονται· καὶ εἰ μὴ τις προκαταλήψεται
 ἤδη, στερήσεσθαι αὐτοὺς Λέσβου. III. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι
 (ἦσαν γὰρ τεταλαιπωρημένοι ὑπὸ τε τῆς νόσου καὶ τοῦ
 πολέμου ἄρτι καθισταμένου καὶ ἀκμάζοντος) μέγα μὲν
 ἔργον ἡγούντο εἶναι Λέσβον προσπολεμώσασθαι ναυ-
 τικὸν ἔχουσαν καὶ δύναμιν ἀκέραιον, καὶ οὐκ ἀπεδέχοντο
 πρῶτον τὰς κατηγορίας, μεῖζον μέρος νέμουντες τῷ μὴ
 βούλεσθαι ἀληθῆ εἶναι· ἐπειδὴ μέντοι καὶ πέμψαντες
 πρέσβεις οὐκ ἔπειθον τοὺς Μυτιληναίους τὴν τε ξυ-
 νοίκισιν καὶ τὴν παρασκευὴν διαλύειν, δείσαντες προ-
 2 καταλαβεῖν ἐβούλοντο. καὶ πέμπουσιν ἐξαπιναίως
 τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς αἱ ἔτυχον περὶ Πελοπόννησον
 παρεσκευασμέναι πλεῖν. Κλεῖππίδης δὲ ὁ Δεινίου
 3 τρίτος αὐτὸς ἐστρατήγει. ἐσηγγέλθη γὰρ αὐτοῖς ὡς
 εἶη Ἀπόλλωνος Μαλόμεντος ἔξω τῆς πόλεως ἐορτή, ἐν
 ᾗ πανδημεὶ Μυτιληναῖοι ἐορτάζουσι, καὶ ἐλπίδα εἶναι
 ἐπειχθέντας ἐπιπесεῖν ἄφνω· καὶ ἦν μὲν ξυμβῇ ἡ
 πείρα,—εἰ δὲ μὴ, Μυτιληναίοις εἰπεῖν ναῦς τε παρα-

II. § 2. μεταπεπεμμένοι Cob.; cf. II. 78 § 3 and Cob. V. L. 253.

III. § 1. τὸ πρῶτον G. § 2. Κλεῖππίδης, Diod. Sic. XII. 55.

§ 3. αὐτοῖς om. F.—εἶναι om. E.—Badham (Mnem. VIII. 123) fills in a large lacuna; Cobet 'leniore remedio' supplies one line of MS. after ἄφνω, 'καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐρήμον οὖσαν καταλαβεῖν.'—Bad. obtains construction for εἰπεῖν by supplying προσετάχθη οὖν αὐτοῖς. St. Cl. Her. retain text.—ἡ πείρα del. Kr.

δοῦναι καὶ τείχη καθελεῖν, μὴ πειθομένων δὲ πολεμεῖν.
 καὶ αἱ μὲν νῆες ὄχοντο· τὰς δὲ τῶν Μυτιληναίων δέκα 4
 τριήρεις, αἱ ἔτυχον βοηθοὶ παρὰ σφᾶς κατὰ τὸ ξυμμα-
 χικὸν παροῦσαι, κατέσχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ τοὺς ἄνδρας
 ἐξ αὐτῶν ἐς φυλακὴν ἐποίησαντο. τοῖς δὲ Μυτιληναίοις 5
 ἀνὴρ ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηναίων διαβὰς ἐς Εὐβοίαν καὶ πεζῇ ἐπὶ
 Γεραιστὸν ἐλθὼν, ὀλκάδος ἀναγομένης ἐπιτυχῶν, πλῶ
 χρησάμενος καὶ τριταῖος ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐς Μυτιλήνην
 ἀφικόμενος ἀγγέλλει τὸν ἐπίπλουν. οἱ δὲ οὐτε ἐς τὸν 6
 Μαλόμεντα ἐξῆλθον, τὰ τε ἄλλα τῶν τειχῶν καὶ λιμένων
 περὶ τὰ ἡμιτέλεστα φραξάμενοι ἐφύλασσον. IV. καὶ
 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οὐ πολὺ ὕστερον καταπλεύσαντες ὡς ἐώρων,
 ἀπήγγειλαν μὲν οἱ στρατηγοὶ τὰ ἐπεσταλμένα, οὐκ
 ἐσακούντων δὲ τῶν Μυτιληναίων ἐς πόλεμον καθί-
 σταντο. ἀπαράσκευοι δὲ οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι καὶ ἐξαίφνης 2
 ἀναγκασθέντες πολεμεῖν, ἔκπλουν μὲν τινα ἐποίησαντο
 τῶν νεῶν ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίᾳ ὀλίγον πρὸ τοῦ λιμένος,
 ἔπειτα καταδιωχθέντες ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀττικῶν νεῶν λόγους
 ἤδη προσέφερον τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, βουλόμενοι τὰς ναῦς
 τὸ παραντίκα, εἰ δύναιτο, ὁμολογίᾳ τινὶ ἐπιεικεῖ ἀπο-
 πέμψασθαι. καὶ οἱ στρατηγοὶ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπε- 3
 δέξαντο καὶ αὐτοὶ φοβούμενοι μὴ οὐχ ἱκανοὶ ὦσι Λέσβῳ
 πάσῃ πολεμεῖν. καὶ ἀνοκωχὴν ποιησάμενοι πέμπουσιν 4

§ 4. παρὰ σφᾶς del. Kr.

§ 6. περὶ vulg. corr. Meineke, but suggests περὶξ (Hermes III. 351), Haase, Luc. Th. 48, πέρι.—ἐφύλασσοντο Steup, Her. The latter, in Mnemos. I. 80, rewrites 'τὰ τε ἄλλα, τῶν τειχῶν καὶ λιμένων μέρη τὰ ἡμιτέλεστα φραξάμενοι, ἐφύλασσοντο.'

IV. § 1. πολλῶ BG.—ἐφώρμουν Nab.—οἱ στρατηγοὶ del. Cob. 'the relations of μέν—δέ point to an adscript.'

§ 2. ναυμαχίαν G.—ἀποτρέψασθαι Her. needlessly.

§ 4. ἀνοκωχὴν MSS., but see Her. Stud. 124.

ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι τῶν τε διαβαλλόντων
 ἓνα, ᾧ μετέμελεν ἤδη, καὶ ἄλλους, εἴ πως πείσειαν τὰς
 5 ναῦς ἀπελθεῖν ὡς σφῶν οὐδὲν νεωτεριούντων. ἐν τούτῳ
 δὲ ἀποστέλλουσι καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πρέσβεις
 τριήρει, λαθόντες τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναυτικόν, οἳ ὥρμουν
 ἐν τῇ Μαλέᾳ, πρὸς βορέαν τῆς πόλεως· οὐ γὰρ ἐπίστευον
 6 τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων προχωρήσειν. καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐς
 τὴν Λακεδαίμονα ταλαιπώρως διὰ τοῦ πελάγους κοι-
 σθέντες αὐτοῖς ἔπρασσον ὅπως τις βοήθεια ἦξει. V. οἱ
 δ' ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηναίων πρέσβεις ὡς οὐδὲν ἦλθον πράξαντες,
 ἐς πόλεμον καθίσταντο οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι καὶ ἡ ἄλλη
 Λέσβος πλὴν Μηθύμνης· οὗτοι δὲ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις
 ἐβεβοηθήκεσαν, καὶ Ἰμβριοι καὶ Λήμνιοι καὶ τῶν
 2 ἄλλων ὀλίγοι τινὲς συμμάχων. καὶ ἔξοδον μὲν τινα
 πανδημεὶ ἐποίησαντο οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι ἐπὶ τὸ τῶν Ἀθη-
 ναίων στρατόπεδον, καὶ μάχη ἐγένετο, ἐν ᾗ οὐκ ἔλασσον
 ἔχοντες οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι οὔτε ἐπηυλίσαντο οὔτε ἐπίστευ-
 3 σαν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, ἀλλ' ἀνεχώρησαν· ἔπειτα οἱ μὲν
 ἡσύχαζον, ἐκ Πελοποννήσου καὶ μετ' ἄλλης παρασκευῆς
 4 βουλόμενοι, εἰ προσγένοιτό τι, κινδυνεύειν (καὶ γὰρ
 αὐτοῖς Μελέας Λάκων ἀφικνεῖται καὶ Ἑρμαιώνδας
 Θηβαῖος, οἳ προαπεστάλησαν μὲν τῆς ἀποστάσεως,
 φθάσαι δὲ οὐ δυνάμενοι τὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπίπλουν
 κρύφα μετὰ τὴν μάχην ὕστερον ἐσπλέουσι τριήρει, καὶ
 παρήνουν πέμπειν τριήρη ἄλλην καὶ πρέσβεις μεθ'
 ἑαυτῶν· καὶ ἐκπέμπουσιν). VI. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι πολὺ

§ 5. ἐν ταύτῳ Nab.—ἐν τῇ Μαλέᾳ del. Her.—Ἀθηναίων Bekk. ed.
 1832: apparently treating τοῖς as masculine.

V. § 2. σχόντες Cob. Her.—ἐπιηυλίσαντο C pr. man.

§ 3. προσγίγνοιτο C.

§ 4. μετὰ τὴν μάχην del. Her.—ἐκπέμπειν N.

ἐπιρρωσθέντες διὰ τὴν τῶν Μυτιληναίων ἡσυχίαν ξυμ-
 μάχους τε προσεκάλουν, οἳ πολὺ θάσσον παρήσαν
 ὀρώντες οὐδὲν ἰσχυρὸν ἀπὸ τῶν Λεσβίων, καὶ περιορμι-
 σάμενοι τὸ πρὸς νότον τῆς πόλεως ἐτείχισαν στρατόπεδα
 δύο ἐκατέρωθεν τῆς πόλεως, καὶ τοὺς ἐφόρμους ἐπ'
 ἀμφοτέροις τοῖς λιμέσιν ἐποιούντο. καὶ τῆς μὲν θαλάσ- 2
 σης εἴργον μὴ χρῆσθαι τοὺς Μυτιληναίους, τῆς δὲ γῆς
 τῆς μὲν ἄλλης ἐκράτουν οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι
 Λέσβιοι προσβεβοηθηκότες ἤδη, τὸ δὲ περὶ τὰ στρατό-
 πεδα οὐ πολὺ κατείχον οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ναύσταθμον δὲ
 μᾶλλον ἦν αὐτοῖς πλοίων καὶ ἀγορᾶς ἡ Μαλέα. καὶ
 τὰ μὲν περὶ Μυτιλήνην οὕτως ἐπολεμεῖτο.

VII. Κατὰ δὲ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον τοῦ θέρους τούτου
 Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ ἐς Πελοπόννησον ναῦς ἀπέστειλαν τριά-
 κοντα καὶ Ἀσώπιον τὸν Φορμίωνος στρατηγόν, κελευ-
 σάντων Ἀκαρνάνων τῶν Φορμίωνός τινα σφίσι πέμψαι
 ἢ υἱὸν ἢ ξυγγενὴ ἄρχοντα. καὶ παραπλέουσai αἱ νῆες 2
 τῆς Λακωνικῆς τὰ ἐπιθαλάσσια χωρία ἐπόρθησαν.
 ἔπειτα τὰς μὲν πλείους ἀποπέμπει τῶν νεῶν πάλιν ἐπ' 3
 οἴκου ὁ Ἀσώπιος, αὐτὸς δ' ἔχων δώδεκα ἀφικνεῖται ἐς
 Ναύπακτον, καὶ ὕστερον Ἀκαρνᾶνας ἀναστήσας παν- 4
 δημεὶ στρατεύει ἐπ' Οἰνιάδας, καὶ ταῖς τε ναυσὶ κατὰ
 τὸν Ἀχελῷον ἔπλευσε καὶ ὁ κατὰ γῆν στρατὸς ἐδῆου
 τὴν χώραν. ὡς δ' οὐ προσεχώρουν, τὸν μὲν πεζὸν 5
 ἀφίησιν, αὐτὸς δὲ πλεύσας ἐς Λευκάδα καὶ ἀπόβασιν ἐς
 Νήρικον ποιησάμενος ἀναχωρῶν διαφθείρεται αὐτὸς τε

VI. § 1. τῆς πόλεως del. Cob. (Mnem. VIII. 124).

§ 2. προσβεβοηθηκότες Hud.—ἀγορά Kr. Her.

VII. § 1. περὶ Πελοπ. Her. from G assuming loss of περὶ from
 πελ.

§ 2. περιπλέουσai Her. Stud. 38.

§ 4. ἀνὰ τὸν Ἀχ. Cob. Her.—ἐδῆουν G.

καὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς τι μέρος ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτόθεν τε ξυμβο-
6 θησάντων καὶ φρουρῶν τινῶν ὀλίγων. καὶ ὕστερον
ὑποσπόνδους τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀποπλεύσαντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
παρὰ τῶν Λευκαδίων ἐκομίσαντο.

VIII. Οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς πρώτης νεῶς ἐκπεμφθέντες
Μυτιληναίων πρέσβεις, ὡς αὐτοῖς οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι
εἶπον Ὀλυμπίαζε παρεῖναι, ὅπως καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ξύμμαχοι
ἀκούσαντες βουλευσονται, ἀφικνοῦνται ἐς τὴν Ὀλυμ-
πίαν· ἣν δὲ Ὀλυμπιάς ἦ Δωριεὺς Ῥόδιος τὸ δεύτερον
ἐνίκα. καὶ ἐπειδὴ μετὰ τὴν ἐορτὴν κατέστησαν ἐς
λόγους, εἶπον τοιάδε.

IX. “ΤΟ μὲν καθεστὸς τοῖς Ἑλλησι νόμιμον, ὃ
“ἄνδρες Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ξύμμαχοι, ἴσμεν· τοὺς γὰρ
“ἀφισταμένους ἐν τοῖς πολέμοις καὶ ξυμμαχίαν τὴν
“πρὶν ἀπολείποντας οἱ δεξάμενοι, καθ’ ὅσον μὲν ὠφε-
“λοῦνται, ἐν ἡδονῇ ἔχουσι, νομίζοντες δὲ εἶναι προδότας
2 “τῶν πρὸ τοῦ φίλων χεῖρους ἡγοῦνται. καὶ οὐκ ἄδικος
“αὕτη ἡ ἀξιώσις ἐστίν, εἰ τύχοιεν πρὸς ἀλλήλους οἷ τε
“ἀφιστάμενοι καὶ ἀφ’ ὧν διακρίνοιντο ἴσοι μὲν τῇ
“γνώμῃ ὄντες καὶ εὐνοίᾳ, ἀντίπαλοι δὲ τῇ παρασκευῇ
“καὶ δυνάμει, πρόφασίς τε ἐπιεικῆς μηδεμία ὑπάρχει
3 “τῆς ἀποστάσεως· ὃ ἡμῖν καὶ Ἀθηναίοις οὐκ ἦν. μηδέ
“τῷ χεῖρους δόξωμεν εἶναι εἰ ἐν τῇ εἰρήνῃ τιμώμενοι
“ὑπ’ αὐτῶν ἐν τοῖς δεινοῖς ἀφιστάμεθα. X. περὶ γὰρ
“τοῦ δικαίου καὶ ἀρετῆς πρῶτον ἄλλως τε καὶ ξυμ-

§ 5. αὐτόθι G.

VIII. παρίεναι Cob.—βουλευσονται Cob. N. L. 702.—ὃ ῥόδιος B.—
τάδε G.

IX. § 1. καθεστώς Her. Stud. 123, but the Attic form is -ος,
cf. Soph. O. T. 633, Thuc. IV. 10.—ἄνδρες del. Cob. om. CG.—
πολεμίοις AF.

§ 2. οἱ ἀφ’ ὧν Nab.—ἐπινοία Hud.—μὴ δὲ μία C.—καὶ ἡμῖν καὶ C.

“μαχίας δεόμενοι τοὺς λόγους ποιησόμεθα, εἰδότες οὔτε
“φιλίαν ἰδιώταις βέβαιον γιγνομένην οὔτε κοινωνίαν
“πόλεσιν ἐς οὐδέν, εἰ μὴ μετ’ ἀρετῆς δοκούσης ἐς ἀλλή-
“λους γίγνοιτο καὶ τᾶλλα ὁμοιότροποι [εἶεν]· ἐν γὰρ
“τῷ διαλλάσσοντι τῆς γνώμης καὶ αἱ διαφοραὶ τῶν
“ἔργων καθίστανται. ἡμῖν δὲ καὶ Ἀθηναίοις ξυμμαχία 2
“ἐγένετο πρῶτον ἀπολιπόντων μὲν ὑμῶν ἐκ τοῦ Μηδικοῦ
“πολέμου, παραμεινάντων δὲ ἐκείνων πρὸς τὰ ὑπόλοιπα
“τῶν ἔργων. ξύμμαχοι μέντοι ἐγενόμεθα οὐκ ἐπὶ κατα- 3
“δουλώσει τῶν Ἑλλήνων Ἀθηναίοις, ἀλλ’ ἐπ’ ἐλευθε-
“ρώσει ἀπὸ τοῦ Μήδου τοῖς Ἑλλησι. καὶ μέχρι μὲν 4
“ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου ἡγοῦντο, προθύμως εἰπόμεθα· ἐπειδὴ δὲ
“ἐωρῶμεν αὐτοὺς τὴν μὲν τοῦ Μήδου ἔχθραν ἀνιέντας,
“τὴν δὲ τῶν ξυμμάχων δούλωσιν ἐπαγομένους, οὐκ
“ἀδεεῖς ἔτι ἡμεν. ἀδύνατοι δὲ ὄντες καθ’ ἐν γενόμενοι 5
“διὰ πολυψηφίαν ἀμύνεσθαι οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐδουλώθησαν
“πλὴν ἡμῶν καὶ Χίων· ἡμεῖς δὲ αὐτόνομοι δὴ ὄντες καὶ
“ἐλεύθεροι τῷ ὀνόματι ξυνεστρατεύσαμεν. καὶ πιστοὺς 6
“οὐκέτι εἶχομεν ἡγεμόνας Ἀθηναίους, παραδείγμασι
“τοῖς προγιγνομένοις χρώμενοι· οὐ γὰρ εἰκὸς ἦν αὐτοὺς
“οὓς μὲν μεθ’ ἡμῶν ἐνσπόνδους ἐποιήσαντο καταστρέ-
“ψασθαι, τοὺς δὲ ὑπολοίπους, εἴ ποτε ἄρα ἐδυνήθησαν,
“μὴ δρᾶσαι τοῦτο. XI. καὶ εἰ μὲν αὐτόνομοι ἔτι ἡμεν
“ἅπαντες, βεβαιότεροι ἂν ἡμῖν ἦσαν μηδὲν νεωτεριεῖν·

X. § 1. δοκήσεως Her. (Stud. 38).—ὁμοιότροποι εἶεν Bekk. Popp.
cet. Has εἶεν crept in by dittography? cf. 44 § 2.

§ 2. ἀπελθόντων Cob. but cf. Dio Cass. XXXVII. 40.

§ 3. ἀλλ’...Ἑλλησι G om. man. pr.

§ 4. ἐπειγομένους Bekk. Haas. Her.—καθ’ ἐν, vid. Haa. Luc. 30,
on double meaning ‘separatim aut coniunctim.’—τῷ ὀνόματι del. Her.

§ 6. δυνηθεῖεν Kr. from Dobree’s δυνηθείησαν. Class. St. Böh.
retain vulgate.

“ ὑποχειρίους δὲ ἔχοντες τοὺς πλείους, ἡμῖν δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ
 “ ἴσου ὁμιλοῦντες, χαλεπώτερον εἰκότως ἔμελλον οἴσθαι
 “ καὶ πρὸς τὸ πλεῖον ἤδη εἶκον τοῦ ἡμετέρου ἔτι μόνου
 “ ἀντισυμένου, ἄλλως τε καὶ ὅσῳ δυνατώτεροι αὐτοὶ
 “ αὐτῶν ἐγίγνοντο καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐρημότεροι. τὸ δὲ ἀντί-
 “ παλον δέος μόνον πιστὸν ἐς ξυμμαχίαν· ὁ γὰρ παρα-
 “ βαίνειν τι βουλόμενος τῷ μὴ προέχων ἂν ἐπελθεῖν
 2 “ ἀποτρέπεται. αὐτόνομοί τε ἐλείφθημεν οὐ δι’ ἄλλο
 “ τι ἢ ὅσον αὐτοῖς ἐς τὴν ἀρχὴν εὐπρεπεία τε λόγου καὶ
 “ γνώμης μᾶλλον ἐφόδῳ ἢ ἰσχύος τὰ πράγματα ἐφαίνετο
 3 “ καταληπτά. ἅμα μὲν γὰρ μαρτυρίῳ ἐχρῶντο μὴ ἂν
 “ τοὺς γε ἰσοψήφους ἄκοντας, εἰ μὴ τι ἠδίκουν οἷς
 “ ἐπῆσαν, ξυστρατεύειν· ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δὲ καὶ τὰ κράτιστα
 “ ἐπὶ τε τοὺς ὑποδεεστέρους πρῶτους ξυνεπῆγον καὶ τὰ
 “ τελευταῖα λιπόντες τοῦ ἄλλου περιηρημένου ἀσθε-
 “ νέστερα ἔμελλον ἔξειν. εἰ δὲ ἀφ’ ἡμῶν ἤρξαντο,
 “ ἐχόντων ἔτι τῶν πάντων αὐτῶν τε ἰσχὺν καὶ πρὸς ὃ τι
 4 “ χρὴ στήναι, οὐκ ἂν ὁμοίως ἐχειρώσαντο. τό τε ναυ-
 “ τικὸν ἡμῶν παρῆχε τινα φόβον μὴ ποτε καθ’ ἐν γενό-
 “ μενον ἢ ὑμῖν ἢ ἄλλῳ τῷ προσθέμενον κίνδυνον σφίσι
 5 “ παράσχη. τὰ δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ θεραπείας τοῦ τε κοινοῦ
 “ αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν αἰεὶ προεστώτων περιεγιγνόμεθα. οὐ
 “ μέντοι ἐπὶ πολὺ γ’ ἂν ἔδοκοῦμεν δυνηθῆναι, εἰ μὴ ὁ
 “ πόλεμος ὅδε κατέστη, παραδείγμασι χρώμενοι τοῖς ἐς
 “ τοὺς ἄλλους. XII. τίς οὖν αὕτη ἡ φιλία ἐγίγνετο
 “ ἡ ἐλευθερία πιστή, ἐν ἣ παρὰ γνώμην ἀλλήλους ὑπε-

XI. § 1. καὶ (before πρὸς τὸ πλεῖον) del. Dob. Adv. 1. 7.—τῷ μὴ
 προέχειν ἂν ἐπελθῶν Nab.

§ 3. ἐκόντας Cob.—τελευταῖα Her. St. Kr. omit τά. Herbst de-
 fends (Philol. for 1860, 342 sqq.).

XII. § 1. Cf. Dio. Hal. 401. 39 τίς οὖν ἡ τοιαύτη φιλία καὶ
 πίστις; πιστή del. Cob.—ἀλλήλοις ABF.—ὑπηρχόμεθα Cob. Ha. Her.—

“ δεχόμεθα, καὶ οἱ μὲν ἡμᾶς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ δεδιότες
 “ ἐθεράπευον, ἡμεῖς δὲ ἐκείνους ἐν τῇ ἡσυχίᾳ τὸ αὐτὸ
 “ ἐποιοῦμεν· ὃ τε τοῖς ἄλλοις μάλιστα εὐνοια πίστιν
 “ βεβαιοῖ, ἡμῖν τοῦτο [ὁ] φόβος ἐχυρὸν παρῆχε, δέει τε
 “ τὸ πλεόν ἢ φιλία κατεχόμενοι ξύμμαχοι ἦμεν· καὶ
 “ ὅποτέροις θάσσον παράσχοι ἀσφάλεια θάρσος, οὗτοι
 “ πρότεροί τι καὶ παραβήσεσθαι ἔμελλον. ὥστε εἴ τῳ 2
 “ δοκοῦμεν ἀδικεῖν προαποστάντες διὰ τὴν ἐκείνων μέλ-
 “ λησιν τῶν ἐς ἡμᾶς δεινῶν, αὐτοὶ οὐκ ἀνταναμείναντες
 “ σαφῶς εἰδέναι εἴ τι αὐτῶν ἔσται, οὐκ ὀρθῶς σκοπεῖ.
 “ εἰ γὰρ δυνατοὶ ἦμεν ἐκ τοῦ ἴσου καὶ ἀντεπιβουλευσάμενοι 3
 “ καὶ ἀντιμελλῆσαι, τί ἔδει ἡμᾶς ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου ἐπ’
 “ ἐκείνοις εἶναι; ἐπ’ ἐκείνοις δὲ ὄντος αἰεὶ τοῦ ἐπιχειρεῖν
 “ καὶ ἐφ’ ἡμῖν εἶναι δεῖ τὸ προαμύνασθαι.

XIII. “ Τοιαύτας ἔχοντες προφάσεις καὶ αἰτίας,
 “ ὃ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ξύμμαχοι, ἀπέστημεν, σαφεῖς μὲν
 “ τοῖς ἀκούουσι γινώναι ὡς εἰκότως ἐδράσαμεν, ἱκανὰς
 “ δὲ ἡμᾶς ἐκφοβῆσαι καὶ πρὸς ἀσφάλειάν τινα τρέψαι,
 “ βουλομένους μὲν καὶ πάλαι, ὅτε ἔτι ἐν τῇ εἰρήνῃ
 “ ἐπέμψαμεν ὡς ὑμᾶς περὶ ἀποστάσεως, ὑμῶν δὲ οὐ
 “ προσδεξαμένων κωλυθέντας· νῦν δὲ ἐπειδὴ Βοιωτοὶ
 “ προυκαλέσαντο εὐθὺς ὑπηκούσαμεν, καὶ ἐνομίζομεν
 “ ἀποστήσεσθαι διπλὴν ἀπόστασιν, ἀπὸ τε τῶν Ἑλλή-
 ταυτὸν Her.—πίστιν del. Her. πιστὸν Bad.—ὁ φόβος, is the article
 necessary?—θάρσος vulg.

§ 2. κινδύνων (for τῶν δεινῶν) G.—ἂν ἀναμείναντες F.

§ 3. ἀντιμελλῆσαι St. τοι Bad. ἀντιμελλῆσαι most MSS. probably by
 confusion with ἀντεπιβουλεύσαι.—ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου del. Her. Haase (Luc. 84)
 sees an oxymoron; i.e., a contrast of ‘ius aequum’ with ‘in potestate
 eorum.’—ἐπ’ ἐκείνοις εἶναι del. St. ὑπ’ ἐκείνοις Cob. ἐπ’ ἐκείνους εἶναι Kr.

XIII. § 1. Cobet finds three adscripts (1) καὶ αἰτίας, so also Her.
 (2) ὡς εἰκότως ἐδράσαμεν, (3) ὅτε...ἀποστασέως, the last being from his
 point of view a repetition of 2 § 1.—κωλυθέντες CEF G.—ξυγκακωσ-

- “νων μὴ ξὺν κακῶς ποιεῖν αὐτοὺς μετ’ Ἀθηναίων ἀλλὰ
 “ξυνελευθεροῦν, ἀπὸ τε Ἀθηναίων μὴ αὐτοὶ διαφθαρῆναι
 2 “ὑπ’ ἐκείνων ἐν ὑστέρω ἀλλὰ προποιῆσαι. ἡ μέντοι
 “ἀπόστασις ἡμῶν θάσσον γεγένηται καὶ ἀπαράσκευος·
 “ἢ καὶ μᾶλλον χρὴ ξυμμάχους δεξαμένους ἡμᾶς διὰ
 “ταχέων βοήθειαν ἀποστέλλειν, ἵνα φαίνησθε ἀμύνοντές
 “τε οἷς δεῖ καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ τοὺς πολεμίους βλάπτοντες.
 3 “καιρὸς δὲ ὥς οὐπω πρότερον. νόσω τε γὰρ ἐφθάραι
 “Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ χρημάτων δαπάνη, νῆές τε αὐτοῖς αἰ
 “μὲν περὶ τὴν ὑμετέραν εἰσὶν αἱ δ’ ἐφ’ ἡμῖν τετάχεται,
 4 “ὥστε οὐκ εἰκὸς αὐτοὺς περιουσίαν νεῶν ἔχειν, ἣν ὑμεῖς
 “ἐν τῷ θέρει τῷδε ναυσὶ τε καὶ πεζῷ ἅμα ἐπεσβάλητε
 “τὸ δεύτερον, ἀλλ’ ἡ ὑμᾶς οὐκ ἀμυνοῦνται ἐπιπλέοντας
 5 “ἢ ἀπ’ ἀμφοτέρων ἀποχωρήσονται. νομίση τε μηδεὶς
 “ἀλλοτρίας γῆς πέρι οἰκείον κίνδυνον ἔξειν. ᾧ γὰρ
 “δοκεῖ μακρὰν ἀπεῖναι ἡ Λέσβος, τὴν ὠφελίαν αὐτῷ
 “ἐγγύθεν παρέξει. οὐ γὰρ ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ ἔσται ὁ
 “πόλεμος, ὥς τις οἶεται, ἀλλὰ δι’ ἣν ἡ Ἀττικὴ ὠφελεί-
 6 “ται. ἔστι δὲ τῶν χρημάτων ἀπὸ τῶν ξυμμάχων ἡ
 “πρόσοδος, καὶ ἔτι μείζων ἔσται, εἰ ἡμᾶς καταστρέψου-
 “ται· οὔτε γὰρ ἀποστήσεται ἄλλος τὰ τε ἡμέτερα
 “προσγενήσεται, πάθοιμὲν τ’ ἂν δεινότερα ἢ οἱ πρὶν
 7 “δουλεύοντες. βοηθησάντων δὲ ὑμῶν προθύμως πόλιν

ποιεῖν Kr. from CM, cf. Attic ἀντενποιεῖν, ἀντενπάσχειν. For μετὰ with ξὺν Hude compares VIII. 13 § 1. But the compound is as offensive as the tmesis. Did Thuc. write μὴ οὖν γε? cf. VIII. 91 § 3. CTN and OTN are easily confused, so also Γ with Π and Ε with Ο. C from correct. shews ξυγκακῶς.—προτερῆσαι Cob., cf. I. 33 § 1. προαπολέσαι Bad. προποιῆσαι Nab. from Dio Cass. XXXVIII. 11.

§ 4. σχεῖν (for ἔχειν) Cob.

§ 5. οὐκ οἰκείον Hud., cf. IV. 95 § 2.—ὠφελίαν Her., but see Meisterhans, p. 44.—ἐστὶν Cob.

“τε προσλήψεσθε ναυτικὸν ἔχουσιν μέγα, οὐπερ ὑμῖν
 “μάλιστα προσδεῖ, καὶ Ἀθηναίους ῥᾶον καθαιρήσετε
 “ὑφαιροῦντες αὐτῶν τοὺς ξυμμάχους (θρασύτερον γὰρ
 “πᾶς τις προσχωρήσεται), τὴν τε αἰτίαν ἀποφεύξεσθε
 “ἣν εἴχετε μὴ βοηθεῖν τοῖς ἀφισταμένοις. ἣν δ’ ἐλευθε-
 “ροῦντες φαίνησθε, τὸ κράτος τοῦ πολέμου βεβαιότερον
 “ἔξετε. XIV. αἰσχυνθέντες οὖν τὰς τε τῶν Ἑλλήνων
 “ἐς ὑμᾶς ἐλπίδας καὶ Δία τὸν Ὀλύμπιον, ἐν οὗ τῷ
 “ἱερῷ ἴσα καὶ ἰκέται ἐσμέν, ἐπαμύνατε Μυτιληναῖοις
 “ξύμμαχοι γενόμενοι, καὶ μὴ προήσθε ἡμᾶς ἴδιον μὲν
 “τὸν κίνδυνον τῶν σωμάτων παραβαλλομένους, κοινὴν
 “δὲ τὴν ἐκ τοῦ κατορθῶσαι ὠφελίαν ἅπασιν δώσοντας,
 “ἔτι δὲ κοινοτέραν τὴν βλάβην, εἰ μὴ πεισθέντων ὑμῶν
 “σφαλησόμεθα. γίνεσθε δὲ ἄνδρες οἷουσπερ ὑμᾶς οἷ 2
 “τε Ἕλληνες ἀξιούσι καὶ τὸ ἡμέτερον δέος βούλεται.”

XV. Τοιαῦτα μὲν οἱ Μυτιληναῖοι εἶπον. οἱ δὲ
 Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐπειδὴ ἤκουσαν, προσ-
 δεξάμενοι τοὺς λόγους ξυμμάχους τε τοὺς Λεσβίους
 ἐποίησαντο, καὶ τὴν ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβολὴν τοῖς τε
 ξυμμάχοις παροῦσι κατὰ τάχος ἔφραζον ἵεναι ἐς τὸν
 ἰσθμὸν τοῖς δύο μέρεσιν ὥς ποιησόμενοι, καὶ αὐτοὶ
 πρῶτοι ἀφίκοντο, καὶ ὅλκους παρεσκεύαζον τῶν νεῶν ἐν
 τῷ ἰσθμῷ, ὥς ὑπεροίσοντες ἐκ τῆς Κορίνθου ἐς τὴν πρὸς
 Ἀθήνας θάλασσαν καὶ ναυσὶ καὶ πεζῷ ἅμα ἐπιόντες.

§ 7. καθαιρήσετε vid. Cob. V. L. 35.—ὑφαιροῦντες Her.—ἔχετε Cob. Her. from BG.

XV. § 1. καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι del. Her.; cf. Kr. on VII. 59 § 2.—παροῦσι om. G.—Her. proposes to place τὴν ἐσβολὴν ὥς ποιησόμενοι. after ἐποίησαντο καί, connecting ἔφραζον with ἀφίκοντο. Cob. regards ὥς ποιησόμενοι as an attempt at correction, and would excise the words, but insert ἐπὶ (reading κάπῃ in lieu of Herw.’s καὶ ἐπὶ) before τὴν. But the text is sound.

2 καὶ οἱ μὲν προθύμως ταῦτα ἔπρασσον· οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι
ξύμμαχοι βραδέως τε ξυνελέγοντο καὶ ἐν καρποῦ
ξυγκομιδῇ ἦσαν καὶ ἀρρωστίᾳ τοῦ στρατεύειν.

XVI. Αἰσθόμενοι δὲ αὐτοὺς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι διὰ κατὰ-
γνωσιν ἀσθενείας σφῶν παρασκευαζομένους, δηλῶσαι
βουλόμενοι ὅτι οὐκ ὀρθῶς ἐγνώκασιν ἀλλ' οἰοί τέ εἰσι μὴ
κινούντες τὸ ἐπὶ Λέσβῳ ναυτικὸν καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ Πελοπον-
νήσου ἐπιὸν ῥαδίως ἀμύνεσθαι, ἐπλήρωσαν ναῦς ἑκατὸν
ἐσβάντες αὐτοὶ τε πλὴν ἱππέων καὶ πεντακοσιομεδίμνων
καὶ οἱ μέτοικοι, καὶ παρὰ τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἀναγαγόντες ἐπί-
δειξιν τε ἐποιοῦντο καὶ ἀποβάσεις τῆς Πελοποννήσου
2 ἢ δοκοίη αὐτοῖς. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὀρώντες πολὺν
τὸν παράλογον τὰ τε ὑπὸ τῶν Λεσβίων ῥηθέντα ἡγοῦντο
οὐκ ἀληθῆ, καὶ ἄπορα νομίζοντες ὥς αὐτοῖς καὶ οἱ
ξύμμαχοι ἅμα οὐ παρήσαν καὶ ἡγγέλλοντο καὶ αἱ περὶ
τὴν Πελοπόννησον νῆες τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὴν περιοικίδα
3 αὐτῶν πορθοῦσαι, ἀνεχώρησαν ἐπ' οἴκου. ὕστερον δὲ
ναυτικὸν παρεσκεύαζον ὃ τι πέμψουσιν ἐς τὴν Λέσβον,
καὶ κατὰ πόλεις ἐπήγγελλον τεσσαράκοντα νεῶν πλήθος·
καὶ ναύαρχον προσέταξαν Ἀλκίδα, ὃς ἔμελλεν ἐπιπλεύ-
4 σεσθαι. ἀνεχώρησαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ταῖς ἑκατὸν
ναυσίν, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐκείνους εἶδον. XVII. καὶ κατὰ
τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον ὃν αἱ νῆες ἔπλεον ἐν τοῖς πλείσται

τοιαῦτα N.—ὁρρωδίη Bad., cf. Ionic ἁρρωδίη, and see VIII. 83 § 2.

XVI. § 1. καὶ before τὸ ἀπό del. Cob.—αὐτοὶ τε om. G.

§ 2. τριάκοντα (before νῆες) vulg. del. Her. St. Cl.

XVII. Classen and Steup (Rhein. Mus. XXIV. 50) condemn the whole chapter as spurious.

§ 1. ἄλλαι ἄλλῃ Her. (vid. St. Rh. Mus. XVI. 62). κάλλει del. Kr. suggesting καὶ πλήρεις. Bad. (Mnem. VIII. 404) proposes καὶ ἄλλαι. Cobet treats all from παραπλήσια to τοῦ πολέμου as an adscript from reminiscence of II. 13 § 9. Stahl omits δὲ after παραπλήσια but inserts ἢ before ἀρχομένου (cf. Campe, conject. 19) reading ἄλλαι ἄλλῃ.

δὴ νῆες ἅμ' αὐτοῖς ἐνεργοὶ κάλλει ἐγένοντο, παραπλή-
σiai δὲ καὶ ἔτι πλείους ἀρχομένου τοῦ πολέμου. τὴν 2
τε γὰρ Ἀττικὴν καὶ Εὐβοίαν καὶ Σαλαμίνα ἑκατὸν
ἐφύλασσον, καὶ περὶ Πελοπόννησον ἕτεραι ἑκατὸν
ἦσαν, χωρὶς δὲ αἱ περὶ Ποτίδαιαν καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις
χωρίοις, ὥστε αἱ πᾶσαι ἅμα ἐγίγνοντο ἐν ἐνὶ θέρει
διακόσιαι καὶ πεντήκοντα. καὶ τὰ χρήματα τοῦτο 3
μάλιστα ὑπανήλωσε μετὰ Ποτιδαίας. τὴν τε γὰρ
Ποτίδαιαν δίδραχμοι ὀπλῖται ἐφρούρουν (αὐτῷ γὰρ καὶ
ὑπηρέτῃ δραχμὴν ἐλάμβανε τῆς ἡμέρας) τρισχίλιοι μὲν
οἱ πρῶτοι, ὧν οὐκ ἐλάσσους διεπολιόρκησαν, ἑξακόσιοι
δὲ καὶ χίλιοι μετὰ Φορμίωνος, οἱ προαπῆλθον· νῆες τε 4
αἱ πᾶσαι τὸν αὐτὸν μισθὸν ἔφερον. τὰ μὲν οὖν χρή-
ματα οὕτως ὑπανηλώθη τὸ πρῶτον, καὶ νῆες τοσαῦται
δὴ πλείσται ἐπληρώθησαν.

XVIII. Μυτιληναῖοι δὲ κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον ὃν
οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι περὶ τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἦσαν ἐπὶ Μήθυμναν
ὥς προδιδομένην ἐστράτευσαν κατὰ γῆν αὐτοὶ τε καὶ οἱ
ἐπίκουροι. καὶ προσβαλόντες τῇ πόλει, ἐπειδὴ οὐ
προὔχωρει ἢ προσεδέχοντο, ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' Ἀντίσσης καὶ
Πύρρας καὶ Ἐρέσου, καὶ καταστησάμενοι τὰ ἐν ταῖς
πόλεσι ταύταις βεβαιότερα καὶ τείχη κρατύναντες διὰ
τάχους ἀπῆλθον ἐπ' οἴκου. ἐστράτευσαν δὲ καὶ οἱ 2
Μηθυμναῖοι ἀναχωρησάντων αὐτῶν ἐπ' Ἀντισσαν· καὶ
ἐκβοηθείας τινὸς γενομένης πληγέντες ὑπὸ τε τῶν
Ἀντισσαίων καὶ τῶν ἐπικούρων ἀπέθανόν τε πολλοὶ
καὶ ἀνεχώρησαν οἱ λοιποὶ κατὰ τάχος. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι 3

§ 2. καὶ περὶ...ἦσαν omit G m. pr. περὶ Ποτιδαίαν del. Her. St.

§ 3. μετὰ Ποτιδαίαν Nab. 'urbs enim iam dudum capta erat,' vid. Cob. V. L. 180.—περιεφρούρουν Her.—ἐλάμβανέ τις Her. Stud. p. 39.

XVIII. § 2. Ἀντισσέων Cob. from Hyperides, 46.

πυνθανόμενοι ταῦτα, τοὺς τε Μυτιληναίους τῆς γῆς
κρατοῦντας καὶ τοὺς σφετέρους στρατιώτας οὐχ ἱκανοὺς
ὄντας εἶργειν, πέμπουσι περὶ τὸ φθινόπωρον ἤδη ἀρχό-
μενον Πάχητα τὸν Ἐπικούρου στρατηγὸν καὶ χιλίους
4 ὀπλίτας ἑαυτῶν. οἱ δὲ αὐτερέται πλεύσαντες τῶν νεῶν
ἀφικνοῦνται καὶ περιτειχίζουσι Μυτιλήνην ἐν κύκλῳ
ἀπλῶ τείχει· φρούρια δὲ ἔστιν ἡ ἐπὶ τῶν καρτερῶν
5 ἐγκαταφυκοδομήθη. καὶ ἡ μὲν Μυτιλήνη κατὰ κράτος
ἤδη ἀμφοτέρωθεν καὶ ἐκ γῆς καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης εἶργετο,
καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἤρχετο γίνεσθαι.

XIX. Προσδεόμενοι δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι χρημάτων ἐς
τὴν πολιορκίαν, καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐσενεγκόντες τότε πρῶτον
ἐσφορὰν διακόσια τάλαντα, ἐξέπεμψαν καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς
ξυμμάχους ἀργυρολόγους ναῦς δώδεκα καὶ Λυσικλέα
2 πέμπτον αὐτὸν στρατηγόν. ὁ δὲ ἄλλα τε ἡργυρολόγει
καὶ περιέπλει, καὶ τῆς Καρίας ἐκ Μυοῦντος ἀναβὰς διὰ
τοῦ Μαιάνδρου πεδίου μέχρι τοῦ Σανδίου λόφου, ἐπιθε-
μένων τῶν Καρῶν καὶ Ἀναιτῶν αὐτός τε διαφθείρεται
καὶ τῆς ἄλλης στρατιᾶς πολλοί.

XX. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος οἱ Πλαταιῆς (ἔτι γὰρ
ἐπολιορκοῦντο ὑπὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ Βοιωτῶν)
ἐπειδὴ τῷ τε σίτῳ ἐπιλιπόντι ἐπιέζοντο καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν

§ 4. τῶν νεῶν, del. Cob. from Aelian Dionysius, cf. VI. 91 § 4.—
οἱ, St. from better MSS. οὐ, Hude from ὅπου C. In VIII. 26 οἱ περ
has been corrected to οὐπερ or ἡπερ; see Haase, Luc. 71, who notes
the correct use εἰσὶν οἱ of persons.—ἐγκαταφυκοδομήται, vulg. which
Cl. defends. Bekker's emendation is given in text. ἐγκατοικοδομεῖται,
Bl. Her. ἐγκαταφυκοδόμητο Haase, Luc. 71. The compendium for το is
almost undistinguishable from ται, cf. Bast. p. 808. Perhaps the καὶ
following has caused confusion.

XIX. § 2. Σανδίου vulg. corr. Mein. Herm. III. 363; cf. Cob.
N. L. 338.—ἄλλης om. F.

XX. § 1. ἐπιλείποντι Nab.—εἰσηγησαμένου C.

Ἀθηνῶν οὐδεμία ἐλπίς ἦν τιμωρίας οὐδὲ ἄλλη σωτηρία
ἐφαίνετο, ἐπιβουλεύουσιν αὐτοί τε καὶ Ἀθηναίων οἱ
ξυμπολιορκούμενοι πρῶτον μὲν πάντες ἐξελθεῖν καὶ
ὑπερβῆναι τὰ τεῖχη τῶν πολεμίων, ἣν δύνωνται βιά-
σασθαι, ἐσηγησαμένου τὴν πείραν αὐτοῖς Θεαινέτου τε
τοῦ Τολμίδου ἀνδρὸς μάντεως καὶ Εὐμολπίδου τοῦ
Δαϊμάχου, ὃς καὶ ἐστρατήγει· ἔπειτα οἱ μὲν ἡμίσεις 2
ἀπώκνησάν πως τὸν κίνδυνον μέγαν ἡγήσάμενοι, ἐς δὲ
ἄνδρας διακοσίους καὶ εἴκοσι μάλιστα ἐνέμειναν τῇ
ἐξόδῳ ἐθελονταὶ τρώπῳ τοιῷδε. κλίμακας ἐποίησαντο 3
ἴσας τῷ τείχει τῶν πολεμίων· ξυνεμετρήσαντο δὲ ταῖς
ἐπιβολαῖς τῶν πλίνθων, ἡ ἔτυχε πρὸς σφᾶς οὐκ ἐξαλη-
μιμένον τὸ τεῖχος αὐτῶν. ἡρίθμουν[το] δὲ πολλοὶ
ἅμα τὰς ἐπιβολὰς, καὶ ἔμελλον οἱ μὲν τινες ἀμαρτή-
σεσθαι οἱ δὲ πλείους τεύξεσθαι τοῦ ἀληθοῦς λογισμοῦ,
ἄλλως τε καὶ πολλάκις ἀριθμοῦντες καὶ ἅμα οὐ πολὺ
ἀπέχοντες, ἀλλὰ ῥαδίως καθορωμένου ἐς ὃ ἐβούλοντο
τοῦ τεύχους. τὴν μὲν οὖν ξυμμέτρησιν τῶν κλιμάκων 4
οὕτως ἔλαβον, ἐκ τοῦ πάχους τῆς πλίνθου εἰκάσαντες
τὸ μέτρον. XXI. τὸ δὲ τεῖχος ἦν τῶν Πελοποννησίων
τοιόνδε τῇ οἰκοδομήσει. εἶχε μὲν δύο τοὺς περιβόλους,
πρὸς τε Πλαταιῶν καὶ εἴ τις ἔξωθεν ἀπ' Ἀθηνῶν ἐπίοι,
διείχον δὲ οἱ περίβολοι ἑκαίδεκα πόδας μάλιστα ἀπ'
ἀλλήλων. τὸ οὖν μεταξὺ τούτο [οἱ ἑκαίδεκα πόδες] 2

§ 2. qu. ἐθελοντί; cf. VIII. 2 § 1. Hude supplies after ἐξόδῳ,
ἐξῆλθον δέ, suspecting that ἐθελονταὶ conceals some word implying 'sor-
titio'; cf. Demosth. (?) 59. 103. See Hu. Comm. Crit. p. 94.

§ 3. ἡριθμοῦντο, vulg. probably a confusion of the compendium for το
with δέ.—τάληθους Cob.—λογισμοῦ Her. suspects, Cob. excises 'non enim
λογισμός erat sed ξυμμέτρησις'—a hypercriticism.—ἀπέχοντος Didot;
Hu. approves.—ὅσον St. ἐς δ' ὅρῳ C. F. Smith (Am. J. Phil. x. 209).

XXI. § 2. οἱ ἑκαίδεκα πόδες, Haack suspects, Cob. excises.

τοῖς φύλαξιν οἰκήματα διανενημεμένα ὠκοδόμητο, καὶ
 ἦν ξυνεχὴ ὥστε ἐν φαίνεσθαι τείχος παχὺ ἐπάλξεις
 3 ἔχον ἀμφοτέρωθεν. διὰ δέκα δὲ ἐπάλξεων πύργοι ἦσαν
 μεγάλοι καὶ ἰσοπλατεῖς τῷ τείχει, διήκοντες ἕς τε τὸ
 ἔσω μέτωπον αὐτοῦ καὶ οἱ αὐτοὶ καὶ ἕς τὸ ἔξω, ὥστε
 πάροδον μὴ εἶναι, [παρὰ πύργον] ἀλλὰ δι' αὐτῶν μέσων
 4 διῆσαν. τὰς οὖν νύκτας, ὁπότε χειμῶν εἴη νοτερός, τὰς
 μὲν ἐπάλξεις ἀπέλειπον, ἐκ δὲ τῶν πύργων ὄντων δι'
 ὀλίγου καὶ ἄνωθεν στεγανῶν τὴν φυλακὴν ἐποιοῦντο.
 τὸ μὲν οὖν τείχος ᾧ περιεφρουροῦντο οἱ Πλαταιῆς
 τοιοῦτον ἦν. XXII. οἱ δ', ἐπειδὴ παρεσκεύαστο αὐτοῖς,
 τηρήσαντες νύκτα χειμέριον ὕδατι καὶ ἀνέμφ καὶ ἅμα
 ἀσέληνον ἐξῆσαν· ἡγούντο δὲ οἵπερ καὶ τῆς πείρας
 αἵτιοι ἦσαν. καὶ πρῶτον μὲν τὴν τάφρον διέβησαν
 ἢ περιεῖχεν αὐτούς, ἔπειτα προσέμιξαν τῷ τείχει τῶν
 πολεμίων, λαθόντες τοὺς φύλακας, ἀνὰ τὸ σκοτεινὸν μὲν
 οὐ προϊδόντων αὐτῶν, ψόφῳ δὲ τῷ ἐκ τοῦ προσιέναι
 αὐτοὺς ἀντιπαταγούντος τοῦ ἀνέμου οὐ κατακουσάντων·
 2 ἅμα δὲ καὶ διέχοντες πολὺν ἦσαν, ὅπως τὰ ὄπλα μὴ
 κρουόμενα πρὸς ἄλληλα αἰσθησιν παρέχοι. ἦσαν δὲ
 εὐστατεῖς τε τῇ ὀπλίσει καὶ τὸν ἀριστερὸν πόδα μόνον
 ὑποδεδεμένοι ἀσφαλείας ἕνεκα τῆς πρὸς τὸν πηλόν.
 3 κατὰ οὖν μεταπύργιον προσέμισγον πρὸς τὰς ἐπάλξεις,
 εἰδότες ὅτι ἔρημοί εἰσι, πρῶτον μὲν οἱ τὰς κλίμακας

§ 3. καὶ οἱ αὐτοὶ del. Her. καὶ del. Cl. St.—παρὰ πύργον del. St.

XXII. § 2. ἅμα...ἦσαν om. E.—πολύ Kr. suspects, πολλοί ABF.—
 ὅπως μὴ τὰ ὄπλα Cob.—τὸν ἀριστερὸν μόνον πόδα CJ (vid. Hud. Comm.
 Cr. 94).—Her. strikes out ἀνέβαινον in each case, putting full stop at
 ἀνέβη (with comma at προσέθεσαν) and full stop at πύργων. Stahl
 places full stop at προσέθεσαν, Cl. a comma only: both St. and Cl.
 transpose ἀνέβαινον and ἐχώρουν from their position in Bekker's text
 (see Weil, Rev. de Phil. II. 89); Kr. Böh. follow Bekker.

φέροντες, καὶ προσέθεσαν· ἔπειτα ψιλοὶ δώδεκα ξὺν
 ξιφιδίῳ καὶ θώρακι ἀνέβαινον, ὧν ἡγείτο Ἀμμέας ὁ
 Κοροΐβου καὶ πρῶτος ἀνέβη· μετὰ δὲ αὐτὸν οἱ ἐπόμενοι
 ἐξ ἐφ' ἐκάτερον τῶν πύργων ἀνέβαινον· ἔπειτα ψιλοὶ
 ἄλλοι μετὰ τούτους ξὺν δορατίοις ἐχώρουν, οἷς ἕτεροι
 κατόπιν τὰς ἀσπίδας ἔφερον, ὅπως ἐκεῖνοι ῥᾶον προσ-
 βαίνοιεν, καὶ ἔμελλον δώσειν ὁπότε πρὸς τοῖς πολεμίοις
 εἶεν. ὡς δὲ ἄνω πλείους ἐγένοντο ἥσθοντο οἱ ἐκ τῶν 4
 πύργων φύλακες· κατέβαλε γάρ τις τῶν Πλαταιῶν
 ἀντιλαμβανόμενος ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπάλξεων κεραμίδα, ἢ
 πεσοῦσα ψόφον ἐποίησε. καὶ αὐτίκα βοή ἦν, τὸ δὲ 5
 στρατόπεδον ἐπὶ τὸ τείχος ὥρμησεν· οὐ γὰρ ἤδει ὅ τι
 ἦν τὸ δεινὸν σκοτεινῆς νυκτὸς καὶ χειμῶνος ὄντος, καὶ
 ἅμα οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει τῶν Πλαταιῶν ὑπολελειμμένοι ἐξέλ-
 θόντες προσέβαλον τῷ τείχει τῶν Πελοποννησίων ἐκ
 τοῦμπαλιν ἢ οἱ ἄνδρες αὐτῶν ὑπερέβαινον, ὅπως ἤκιστα
 πρὸς αὐτοὺς τὸν νοῦν ἔχοιεν. ἐθορυβοῦντο μὲν οὖν κατὰ 6
 χώραν μένοντες, βοηθεῖν δὲ οὐδεὶς ἐτόλμα ἐκ τῆς αὐτῶν
 φυλακῆς, ἀλλ' ἐν ἀπόρῳ ἦσαν εἰκάσαι τὸ γιγνόμενον.
 καὶ οἱ τριακόσιοι αὐτῶν, οἷς ἐτέτακτο παραβοηθεῖν εἴ 7
 τι δέοι, ἐχώρουν ἔξω τοῦ τείχους πρὸς τὴν βοήν.
 φρυκτοὶ τε ἦροντο ἐς τὰς Θήβας πολέμιοι· παρανίσχον 8
 δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Πλαταιῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους
 φρυκτοὺς πολλοὺς πρότερον παρεσκευασμένους ἐς αὐτὸ
 τοῦτο, ὅπως ἀσαφῇ τὰ σημεῖα τῆς φρυκτωρίας τοῖς
 πολεμίοις ἢ καὶ μὴ βοηθοῖεν, ἄλλο τι νομίσαντες τὸ
 γιγνόμενον εἶναι ἢ τὸ ὄν, πρὶν σφῶν οἱ ἄνδρες οἱ ἐξιόντες

§ 4. δοῦπον Bekk. from A. ψόφον BEG.

§ 5. προσέβαλλον C.—ἐκ τοῦμπαλιν ἢ ἢ Cob., see Shill. on I.

6 § 3.

§ 7. ἐαυτῶν GJ. προσετέτακτο Cob. ἐπετέτακτο Her.—ἐξωθεν CN.

§ 8. εἴη (for ἦ) Nab.

S. T.

διαφύγοιεν καὶ τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς ἀντιλάβοιντο. XXIII. οἱ δ' ὑπερβαίνοντες τῶν Πλαταιῶν ἐν τούτῳ, ὡς οἱ πρῶτοι αὐτῶν ἀναβεβήκεσαν καὶ τοῦ πύργου ἐκατέρου τοὺς φύλακας διαφθείραντες ἐκεκρατήκεσαν, τὰς τε διόδους τῶν πύργων ἐνστάντες αὐτοὶ ἐφύλασσον μηδένα δι' αὐτῶν ἐπιβοηθεῖν, καὶ κλίμακας προσθέντες ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους τοῖς πύργοις καὶ ἐπαναβιβάσαντες ἄνδρας πλείους, οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν πύργων τοὺς ἐπιβοηθοῦντας καὶ κάτωθεν καὶ ἄνωθεν εἶργον βάλλοντες, οἱ δ' ἐν τούτῳ οἱ πλείους πολλὰς προσθέντες κλίμακας ἅμα καὶ τὰς ἐπάλξεις ἀπώσαντες διὰ τοῦ μεταπυργίου ὑπερέ-
 2 βαινον· ὁ δὲ διακομιζόμενος αἰεὶ ἴστατο ἐπὶ τοῦ χείλους τῆς τάφρου, καὶ ἐντεῦθεν ἐτόξευόν τε καὶ ἠκόντιζον, εἴ τις παραβοηθῶν παρὰ τὸ τεῖχος κωλυτῆς γίγνοιτο τῆς
 3 διαβάσεως. ἐπεὶ δὲ πάντες διεπεπεραίωντο, οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν πύργων, χαλεπῶς οἱ τελευταῖοι, καταβαίνοντες ἐχώρουν ἐπὶ τὴν τάφρον, καὶ ἐν τούτῳ οἱ τριακόσιοι
 4 αὐτοῖς ἐπεφέροντο λαμπάδας ἔχοντες. οἱ μὲν οὖν Πλαταιῆς ἐκείνους ἐώρων μᾶλλον ἐκ τοῦ σκότους ἐστῶτες ἐπὶ τοῦ χείλους τῆς τάφρου, καὶ ἐτόξευόν τε καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον ἐς τὰ γυμνά, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐν τῷ ἀφανεί ὄντες ἦσσαν
 5 διὰ τὰς λαμπάδας καθεωρῶντο, ὥστε φθάνουσι τῶν Πλαταιῶν καὶ οἱ ἴστατοι διαβάντες τὴν τάφρον, χαλεπῶς δὲ καὶ βιαίως· κρύσταλλός τε γὰρ ἐπεπήγει οὐ βέβαιος ἐν αὐτῇ ὥστ' ἐπελθεῖν, ἀλλ' οἷος ἀπηλιώτου [ἡ

XXIII. § 1. ὅσαι ABE. Her. has repented him of his proposed heroic treatment of this sentence, cf. Her. Stud. p. 39 with Hermes IV. 422. His text now agrees essentially with Stahl's.

§ 2. αἰεὶ διακομιζόμενος Cob.

§ 3. Dobree, Adv. I. 33, suggests οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν πύργων καταβαίνοντες ἐχώρουν, 'reliqua ex sequentibus orta: ipsam vocem καταβαίνοντες suspectam habeo.' οἱ before ἀπό del. St. οἱ before τελευταῖοι del. Her. —καὶ ἐντεῦθεν G.

βορέου] ὑδατώδης μᾶλλον, καὶ ἡ νύξ τοιούτῳ ἀνέμῳ ὑπονιφομένη πολὺ τὸ ὕδωρ ἐν αὐτῇ ἐπεποιήκει, ὃ μόλις ὑπερέχοντες ἐπεραιώθησαν. ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ ἡ διάφευξις αὐτοῖς μᾶλλον διὰ τοῦ χειμῶνος τὸ μέγεθος. XXIV. ὀρμήσαντες δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς τάφρου οἱ Πλαταιῆς ἐχώρουν ἀθρόοι τὴν ἐς Θήβας φέρουσαν ὁδόν, ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχοντες τὸ τοῦ Ἀνδροκράτους ἡρώον, νομίζοντες ἡκιστα σφᾶς ταύτην αὐτοὺς ὑποτοπήσαι τραπέσθαι τὴν ἐς τοὺς πολεμίους· καὶ ἅμα ἐώρων τοὺς Πελοποννησίους τὴν πρὸς Κιθαιρῶνα καὶ Δρυὸς κεφαλὰς τὴν ἐπ' Ἀθηνῶν φέρουσαν μετὰ λαμπάδων διώκοντας. καὶ ἐπὶ μὲν ἕξ ἢ 2 ἐπτὰ σταδίους οἱ Πλαταιῆς τὴν ἐπὶ τῶν Θηβῶν ἐχώρησαν, ἔπειθ' ὑποστρέψαντες ἦσαν τὴν πρὸς τὸ ὄρος φέρουσαν ὁδόν ἐς Ἐρύθρας καὶ Ὑσιᾶς, καὶ λαβόμενοι τῶν ὁρῶν διαφεύγουσιν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, ἄνδρες δώδεκα καὶ διακόσιοι ἀπὸ πλείονων· εἰσὶ γάρ τινες αὐτῶν οἱ ἀπετράποντο ἐς τὴν πόλιν πρὶν ὑπερβαίνειν, εἰς δ' ἐπὶ τῇ ἔξω τάφρῳ τοξότης ἐλήφθη. οἱ μὲν οὖν Πελοπον- 3 νῆσιοι κατὰ χώραν ἐγένοντο τῆς βοηθείας παυσάμενοι· οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Πλαταιῆς τῶν μὲν γεγενημένων εἰδότες οὐδέν, τῶν δὲ ἀποτραπομένων σφίσιν ἀπαγγε-
 λάντων ὡς οὐδεὶς περίεστι, κήρυκα ἐκπέμψαντες, ἐπεὶ ἡμέρα ἐγένετο, ἐσπένδοντο ἀναίρεσιν τοῖς νεκροῖς, μα-
 θόντες δὲ τὸ ἀληθές ἐπαύσαντο. οἱ μὲν δὲ τῶν Πλαταιῶν ἄνδρες οὕτως ὑπερβάντες ἐσώθησαν.

§ 5. ἡ βορέου del. St. 'merum scholium,' Dob. Adv. I. 33; is ὑπό lost before ἀπηλιώτου? ὑδατώδης μᾶλλον, Class. Nab. suspect.—ὑπο-
 νιφομένη ABCE, an itacism, vid. Cob. V. L. 86.

XXIV. § 1. ἡκιστ' ἂν Cob. Her. The compendium is often omitted with μάλιστα, κάλλιστα, κ.τ.λ.

§ 2. ὁδόν del. Her.

§ 3. qu.? ἀναίρεσιν τοὺς νεκροὺς?—τῶν Πλαταιῶν del. Her. Stud. p. 40.—ὑπερβάντες, an adscript from c. 20 (Cobet).

XXV. Ἐκ δὲ τῆς Λακεδαίμονος τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος τελευτῶντος ἐκπέμπεται Σάλαιθος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἐς Μυτιλήνην τριήρει. καὶ πλεύσας ἐς Πύρραν καὶ ἐξ αὐτῆς πεζῇ κατὰ χαράδραν τινά, ἣ ὑπερβατὸν ἦν τὸ περιτείχισμα, διαλαθὼν ἐσέρχεται ἐς τὴν Μυτιλήνην, καὶ ἔλεγε τοῖς προέδροις ὅτι ἐσβολή τε ἅμα ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἔσται καὶ αἱ τεσσαράκοντα νῆες παρέσονται ὥς ἔδει βοηθῆσαι αὐτοῖς, προαποπεμφθῆναί τε αὐτὸς 2 τούτων ἕνεκα καὶ ἅμα τῶν ἄλλων ἐπιμελησόμενος. καὶ οἱ μὲν Μυτιληναῖοι ἐθάρσουν τε καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἦσσαν εἶχον τὴν γνώμην ὥστε ξυμβαίνειν. ὃ τε χειμῶν ἐτελεύτα οὗτος, καὶ τέταρτον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

A.C. 427. XXVI. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι ἐπειδὴ τὰς ἐς τὴν Μυτιλήνην δύο καὶ τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς ἀπέστειλαν ἔχοντα Ἀλκίδαν, ὃς ἦν αὐτοῖς ναύαρχος, προστάξαντες, αὐτοῖς ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἐσέβαλον, ὅπως οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀμφοτέρωθεν θορυβούμενοι ἦσσαν ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Μυτιλήνην 2 καταπλεύουσιν ἐπιβοηθήσωσιν. ἡγεῖτο δὲ τῆς ἐσβολῆς ταύτης Κλεομένης ὑπὲρ Πausanίου τοῦ Πλειστοάνακτος [υἱός] βασιλέως ὄντος καὶ νεωτέρου ἔτι, πατρὸς δὲ

XXV. § 1. ὑποβατὸν Her.—ἅμα om. N.

§ 2. ἐτελεύτα before τῷδε del. Her. ἀπὸ ταυτομάτου. The formula is constant in Thuc.

XXVI. § 1. δύο καὶ del. Her. susp. Kr.—ἄρχοντα Cl. St.—προστάξαντες del. Cob.; cf. Her. Stud. 40. Her. would also excise in toto ὃς ἦν...προστάξαντες together with καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι—'pannus male assutus' ex 16 § 3. For position of ἔχοντα, cf. v. 71 § 3. Cob. holds that the words ἀπέστειλαν Ἀλκίδαν ἔχοντα ναῦς τεσσαράκοντα contain all that is essential to the narrative, also that οἱ ξύμμαχοι must be included in Πελοποννήσιοι.

§ 2. υἱός, om. G m. pr. del. Her. vid. Meisterhans, p. 47 n. 413 c.

ἀδελφὸς ὢν. ἐδήλωσαν δὲ τῆς Ἀττικῆς τὰ τε πρότερον 3 τετμημένα [καὶ] εἴ τι ἐβεβλαστήκει, καὶ ὅσα ἐν ταῖς πρὶν ἐσβολαῖς παρελέλειπτο· καὶ ἡ ἐσβολὴ αὕτη χαλεπωτάτη ἐγένετο τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις μετὰ τὴν δευτέραν. ἐπιμένοντες γὰρ αἰεὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Λέσβου τι πεύσεσθαι τῶν 4 νεῶν ἔργον ὡς ἤδη πεπεραιωμένων, ἐπεξήλθον τὰ πολλὰ τέμνοντες. ὥς δ' οὐδὲν ἀπέβαινεν αὐτοῖς ὢν προσε- 5 δέχοντο καὶ ἐπελελοίπει ὁ σῖτος, ἀνεχώρησαν καὶ διελύθησαν κατὰ πόλεις.

XXVII. Οἱ δὲ Μυτιληναῖοι ἐν τούτῳ, ὡς αἴ τε νῆες αὐτοῖς οὐχ ἦκον ἀπὸ τῆς Πελοποννήσου ἀλλὰ ἐνεχρόνιζον καὶ ὁ σῖτος ἐπελελοίπει, ἀναγκάζονται ξυμβαίνειν πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους διὰ τάδε. ὁ Σάλαιθος 2 καὶ αὐτὸς οὐ προσδεχόμενος ἔτι τὰς ναῦς ὀπλίζει τὸν δῆμον πρότερον ψιλὸν ὄντα ὡς ἐπεξιῶν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις· οἱ δὲ ἐπειδὴ ἔλαβον ὄπλα, οὐτε ἠκροῶντο ἔτι τῶν 3 ἀρχόντων, κατὰ ξυλλόγους τε γιγνόμενοι ἢ τὸν σῖτον ἐκέλευον τοὺς δυνατοὺς φέρειν ἐς τὸ φανερόν καὶ διανέμειν ἅπασιν, ἢ αὐτοὶ ξυγχωρήσαντες πρὸς Ἀθηναίους [ἔφασαν] παραδώσειν τὴν πόλιν. XXVIII. γνόντες δὲ οἱ ἐν τοῖς πράγμασιν οὐτ' ἀποκωλύειν δυνατοὶ ὄντες, εἴ τ' ἀπομονωθήσονται τῆς ξυμβάσεως κινδυνεύουσιν, ποιοῦνται κοινῇ ὁμολογίαν πρὸς τε Πάχητα καὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον, ὥστε Ἀθηναίοις μὲν ἐξεῖναι βουλευσαὶ περὶ Μυτιληναίων ὅποιον ἂν τι βούλωνται καὶ τὴν 4 Inscriptions of the 4th century B.C. omit the iota: 'nemo in talibus addit υἱός' (Cob.).—δὴ Her. St.

§ 3. καὶ del. Bek. Dind. St. Her. ἐπεβεβλαστήκει, 'repullulaverat' Dob.

XXVII. § 2. φίλον (for ψιλόν) ABE.

§ 3. ἔφασαν del. Cob. ἡ...ἡ point to a zeugma.

XXVIII. § 1. μηδὲ ABE.—ἀποκωλύειν St. Her. Bek. Cl. retain future.

στρατιὰν ἐς τὴν πόλιν δέχεσθαι αὐτούς, πρεσβεΐαν δὲ ἀποστέλλειν ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας Μυτιληναίους περὶ ἐαυτῶν· ἐν ὅσῳ δ' ἂν πάλιν ἔλθωσι, Πάχητα μήτε δῆσαι Μυτιληναίων μηδένα μήτε ἀνδραποδίσαι μήτε ἀποκτείνειν.
 2 ἢ μὲν ξύμβασις αὕτη ἐγένετο. οἱ δὲ πράξαντες πρὸς τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους μάλιστα τῶν Μυτιληναίων περιδεεῖς ὄντες, ὡς ἡ στρατιὰ ἐσῆλθεν, οὐκ ἠνέσχοντο ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τοὺς βωμοὺς ὅμως καθίζουσι. Πάχης δ' ἀναστήσας αὐτοὺς ὥστε μὴ ἀδικῆσαι, κατατίθεται ἐς Τένεδον μέχρι
 3 οὗ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τι δόξη. πέμψας δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἀντισσαν τριήρεις προσεκτήσατο, καὶ τὰλλα τὰ περὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον καθίστατο ἢ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει.

XXIX. Οἱ δ' ἐν ταῖς τεσσαράκοντα ναυσὶ Πελοποννήσιοι, οὓς ἔδει ἐν τάχει παραγενέσθαι, πλείοντες περὶ τε αὐτὴν τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἐνδιέτριψαν, καὶ κατὰ τὸν ἄλλον πλοῦν σχολαῖοι κομισθέντες τοὺς μὲν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Ἀθηναίους λανθάνουσι, πρὶν δὴ τῇ Δήλῳ ἔσχον, προσμύξαντες δὲ ἀπ' αὐτῆς τῇ Ἰκάρῳ καὶ Μυκόνῳ πυνθάνονται πρῶτον ὅτι ἡ Μυτιλήνη ἐάλωκε. βουλόμενοι δὲ τὸ σαφὲς εἰδέναι κατέπλευσαν ἐς Ἑμβατον τῆς Ἐρυθραίας· ἡμέραι δὲ μάλιστα ἦσαν τῇ Μυτιλήνῃ
 2 ἐαλωκυία ἐπτα ὅτε ἐς τὸ Ἑμβατον κατέπλευσαν. πυνθόμενοι δὲ τὸ σαφὲς ἐβουλεύοντο ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, καὶ ἔλεξεν αὐτοῖς Τευτίαπλος ἀνὴρ Ἡλείος τάδε.
 XXX. “Ἀλκίδα καὶ Πελοποννησίων ὅσοι πάρεσμεν “ἄρχοντες τῆς στρατιᾶς, ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ πλεῖν ἡμᾶς ἐπὶ

XXIX. § 1. Vulg. προσέσχον: after λανθάνουσι von Velsen sees a lacuna (cf. von Velsen Schedae Criticae, p. 5 sqq.).

Πάρῳ Haase, Luc. 23. Κλάρῳ Popp. For reversal of position cf. Tac. A. I. 10 (St.).

ὅτε ἐς τὸ Ἑμβατον κατέπλευσαν del. Her.

XXX. § 1. ἡμᾶς del. Cob.

“Μυτιλήνῃν πρὶν ἐκπύστους γενέσθαι, ὥσπερ ἔχομεν.
 “κατὰ γὰρ τὸ εἶκος ἀνδρῶν νεωστὶ πόλιν ἐχόντων πολὺν 2
 “τὸ ἀφύλακτον εὐρήσομεν, κατὰ μὲν θάλασσαν καὶ
 “πάννυ, ἢ ἐκεῖνοί τε ἀνέλπιστοι ἐπιγενέσθαι ἂν τινα
 “σφίσι πολέμιον καὶ ἡμῶν ἢ ἀλκὴ τυγχάνει μάλιστα
 “οὔσα· εἶκος δὲ καὶ τὸ πεζὸν αὐτῶν κατ' οἰκίας ἀμε-
 “λέστερον ὡς κεκρατηκότων διεσπάρθαι. εἰ οὖν προσ- 3
 “πέσοιμεν ἄφνω τε καὶ νυκτός, ἐλπίζω μετὰ τῶν ἔνδον,
 “εἴ τις ἄρα ἡμῖν ἐστὶν ὑπόλοιπος εὐνους, καταληφθῆναι
 “ἂν τὰ πράγματα. καὶ μὴ ἀποκνήσωμεν τὸν κίνδυνον, 4
 “νομίσαντες οὐκ ἄλλο τι εἶναι τὸ καινὸν τοῦ πολέμου ἢ
 “τὸ τοιοῦτον, ὃ εἴ τις στρατηγὸς ἐν τε αὐτῷ φυλάσσοιτο
 “καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἐνορῶν ἐπιχειροίη, πλείστ' ἂν
 “ὀρθοῖτο.” XXXI. ὁ μὲν τοσαῦτα εἰπὼν οὐκ ἔπειθε
 τὸν Ἀλκίδα· ἄλλοι δὲ τινες τῶν ἀπ' Ἰωνίας φυγάδων
 καὶ οἱ Λέσβιοι <οἱ> ξυμπλέοντες παρήνουν, ἐπειδὴ
 τοῦτον τὸν κίνδυνον φοβεῖται, τῶν ἐν Ἰωνίᾳ πόλεων
 καταλαβεῖν τινα ἢ Κύμην τὴν Αἰολίδα, ὅπως ἐκ πόλεως
 ὁρμώμενοι τὴν Ἰωνίαν ἀποστήσωσιν (ἐλπίδα δ' εἶναι·
 οὐδενὶ γὰρ ἀκουσίῳ ἀφίχθαι) καὶ τὴν πρόσοδον ταύ-
 την μεγίστην οὖσαν Ἀθηναίων ὑφέλωσι, καὶ ἅμα, ἣν
 ἐφορμῶσι σφίσιν, αὐτοῖς δαπάνη γίγνηται· πείσειν τε

§ 2. ἀποῦσα Kr. ἀργούσα Gertz. μαλακὴ οὔσα Her. μόλις παρούσα Hud. from confusion of μόλις with μάλιστα (frequent in B), ‘nostrae vires re vera aegre aderunt’ (adsunt). Cobet defends text; see Herbst Philol. xvi. 305, Hud. Comm. Crit. p. 95. Küppers (Cur. Crit. p. 10) suggests λαθοῦσα, ‘impetus noster optime celari potest.’

§ 4. κενὸν C with αἱ superadscript. Scholia point to either κενά or καινά: for κενά as πανικά cf. Cic. ad Att. v. 20 § 3; vid. Cl. App. 195. κᾶν Nab.

XXXI. § 1. οἱ ξυμπλέοντες Madv.—ἀποστήσουσιν Cob., of which MSS. show no trace.—ἀκουσίῳ Lindau. ἀκουσίους Hud. Comm. Crit. 96.—ἀφέλωσι AB Bek.—ἦν (before ἀφέλωσι) del. Cl. Böh. ἐφορμῶσιν all

2 οἶεσθαι καὶ Πισσούθνην ὥστε ξυμπολεμεῖν. ὁ δὲ οὐδὲ ταῦτα ἐνεδέχετο, ἀλλὰ τὸ πλείστον τῆς γνώμης εἶχεν, ἐπειδὴ τῆς Μυτιλήνης ὑστερήκει, ὅτι τάχιστα τῇ Πελοποννήσῳ πάλιν προσμῖξαι. XXXII. ἄρας δὲ ἐκ τοῦ Ἐμβάτου παρέπλει, καὶ προσσχὼν Μυοννήσῳ τῇ Τηϊῶν τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους οὓς κατὰ πλοῦν εἰλήφει 2 ἀπέσφαξε τοὺς πολλούς. καὶ ἐς τὴν Ἐφεσον καθορμισαμένου αὐτοῦ Σαμίων τῶν ἐξ Ἀναίων ἀφικόμενοι πρέσβεις ἔλεγον οὐ καλῶς τὴν Ἑλλάδα ἐλευθεροῦν αὐτόν, εἰ ἄνδρας διέφθειρεν οὔτε χεῖρας ἀνταιρομένους οὔτε πολέμιους, Ἀθηναίων δὲ ὑπ' ἀνάγκης ξυμμάχους· εἴ τε μὴ παύσεται, ὀλίγους μὲν αὐτὸν τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐς 3 φιλίαν προσάξουσιν, πολὺ δὲ πλείους τῶν φίλων πολέμους ἔξουσιν. καὶ ὁ μὲν ἐπείσθη τε καὶ Χίων ἄνδρας ὅσους εἶχεν ἔτι ἀφῆκε, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων τινάς· ὁρῶντες γὰρ τὰς ναῦς οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὐκ ἔφευγον ἀλλὰ προσεχώρουν μᾶλλον ὥς Ἀττικάις, καὶ ἐλπίδα οὐδὲ τὴν ἐλαχίστην εἶχον μὴ ποτε Ἀθηναίων τῆς θαλάσσης κρατούντων ναῦς Πελοποννησίων ἐς Ἰωνίαν παραβαλεῖν. XXXIII. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Ἐφέσου ὁ Ἀλκίδας ἔπλει κατὰ τάχος καὶ φυγὴν ἐποιεῖτο· ὥφθη γὰρ ὑπὸ τῆς Σαλαμινίας καὶ Παράλου ἔτι περὶ Κλάρου ὁρμῶν (αἱ δ' ἀπ' Ἀθηναίων ἔτυχον πλέουσιν), καὶ δεδιὼς τὴν δίωξιν ἔπλει

better MSS. Kr. St. Cl.—σφίσιν del. Böh. Kr. against ABCE.—γίγνεται B. γίνεσθαι Parm. a 15th century MS., which also shews δαπάνην, a reading which accords with Lindau's suggestion καὶ ἅμα ἂν ἐφορμοῦσιν αὐτοῖς δαπάνην γίνεσθαι, a suggestion which met with small consideration at Poppo's hands. Other variants are αὐτοὺς EF m. sec. σφίσι δαπάνη G, vulg. On the whole passage see Haase, Luc. p. 4 sqq. and App.

XXXII. § 1. διαφθείρει Cob.—πλείους ἔξουσιν ἐχθροὺς N.

§ 3. ἐξαφῆκε Nab. finding ἔτι inexplicable; surely τοὺς πολλούς gives a sufficient clue.

διὰ τοῦ πελάγους ὥς γῇ ἐκούσιος οὐ σχήσων ἄλλη ἢ Πελοποννήσῳ. τῷ δὲ Πάχητι καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις 2 ἦλθε μὲν καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἐρυθραίας ἀγγελία, ἀφικνεῖτο δὲ καὶ πανταχόθεν· ἀτειχίστου γὰρ οὔσης τῆς Ἰωνίας μέγα τὸ δέος ἐγένετο μὴ παραπλέοντες οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, εἰ καὶ ὥς μὴ διεννοοῦντο μένειν, πορθῶσιν ἅμα προσπίπτοντες τὰς πόλεις. αὐτάγγελοι δ' αὐτὸν ἰδοῦσαι ἐν τῇ Κλάρῳ ἢ τε Πάραλος καὶ ἡ Σαλαμινία ἔφρασαν. ὁ δὲ ὑπὸ σπουδῆς ἐποιεῖτο τὴν δίωξιν· καὶ μέχρι μὲν 3 Πάτμου τῆς νήσου ἐπεδίωξεν, ὥς δ' οὐκέτι ἐν καταλήψει ἐφαίνετο, ἐπανεχώρει· κέρδος δὲ ἐνόμισεν, ἐπειδὴ οὐ μετεώροις περιέτυχεν, ὅτι οὐδαμοῦ ἐγκαταληφθεῖσαι ἠναγκάσθησαν στρατόπεδον ποιεῖσθαι καὶ φυλακὴν σφίσι καὶ ἐφόρμησιν παρασχεῖν. XXXIV. παραπλέων δὲ πάλιν ἔσχε καὶ ἐς Νότιον τὸ Κολοφωνίων, οὐ κατῳκνητο Κολοφώνιοι τῆς ἄνω πόλεως ἐαλωκυίας ὑπὸ Ἰταμάνους καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων κατὰ στάσιν ἰδίᾳ ἐπαχθέντων· ἐάλω δὲ μάλιστα αὕτη ὅτε ἡ δευτέρα Πελοποννησίων ἐσβολὴ ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐγίγνετο. ἐν 2 οὖν τῷ Νοτίῳ οἱ καταφυγόντες καὶ κατοικήσαντες αὐτόθι αὖθις στασιάσαντες, οἱ μὲν παρὰ Πισσούθνου ἐπικούρους Ἀρκάδων τε καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐπαγόμενοι ἐν διατειχίσματι εἶχον, καὶ τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἄνω πόλεως Κολοφωνίων οἱ μηδίσαντες ξυνεσελθόντες ἐπολίτευον,

XXXIII. § 1. Ἰκαρον Popp. Bekk. vid. Haase, Luc. p. 34.—ἐκουσίως F.—ἀλλ' ἢ Cob. Her.

§ 2. ὥς del. Her. ἴσως Badh.—ἅμα, 'quid sibi vult?' (Cob.), 'malim ἀλλά (saltem)' Her.—Ἰκάρῳ Bek. Goll.

§ 3. ἐγκαταλήψει C m. pr. οὐκ ἐν καταλήψει, 'quod praestat' Nab. Cf. Dio Cass. 55. 1.—'Corrige, sodes, ὥς φυλακὴν σφίσι, et ne pueri quidem haerebunt' (Nab.).

XXXIV. § 1. ἰδίαν Bek. vulg.

§ 2. ξυνελθόντες F; cf. 110 § 2.

οἱ δὲ ὑπεξεληθόντες τούτους καὶ ὄντες φυγάδες τὸν
 3 Πάχητα ἐπάγονται. ὁ δὲ προκαλεσάμενος ἐς λόγους
 Ἰππίαν τῶν ἐν τῷ διατειχίσματι Ἀρκάδων ἄρχοντα,
 ὥστε, ἣν μηδὲν ἀρέσκον λέγει, πάλιν αὐτὸν καταστήσειν
 ἐς τὸ τεῖχος σῶν καὶ ὑγιᾶ, ὁ μὲν ἐξῆλθε παρ' αὐτόν, ὁ δ'
 ἐκείνουν μὲν ἐν φυλακῇ ἀδέσμῳ εἶχεν, αὐτὸς δὲ προσ-
 βαλὼν τῷ τειχίσματι ἐξαπιναίως καὶ οὐ προσδεχομένων
 αἰρεῖ, τοὺς τε Ἀρκάδας καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων ὅσοι ἐνήσαν
 διαφθείρει· καὶ τὸν Ἰππίαν ὕστερον ἐσαγαγὼν ὥσπερ
 4 ἐσπείσατο, ἐπειδὴ ἔνδον ἦν, ξυλλαμβάνει καὶ κατα-
 τοξεύει. Κολοφωνίοις δὲ Νότιον παραδίδωσι πλὴν τῶν
 μηδισάντων. καὶ ὕστερον Ἀθηναῖοι οἰκιστὰς πέμψαντες
 κατὰ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νόμους κατώκισαν τὸ Νότιον, ξυνα-
 γαγόντες πάντας ἐκ τῶν πόλεων, εἴ ποὺ τις ἦν Κολο-
 φωνίων.

XXXV. Ὁ δὲ Πάχης ἀφικόμενος ἐς τὴν Μυτιλήνην
 τὴν τε Πύρραν καὶ Ἐρεσον παρεστήσατο, καὶ Σάλαιθον
 λαβὼν ἐν τῇ πόλει τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον κεκρυμμένον
 ἀποπέμπει ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας, καὶ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Τενέδου
 Μυτιληναίων ἄνδρας ἅμα οὓς κατέθετο, καὶ εἴ τις ἄλλος
 2 αὐτῷ αἷτιος ἐδόκει εἶναι τῆς ἀποστάσεως· ἀποπέμπει
 δὲ καὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς τὸ πλεόν. τοῖς δὲ λοιποῖς ὑπο-
 μένων καθίστατο τὰ περὶ τὴν Μυτιλήνην καὶ τὴν
 ἄλλην Λέσβον ἢ αὐτῷ ἐδόκει. XXXVI. ἀφικομένων
 δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν καὶ τοῦ Σαλαίθου οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὸν μὲν
 Σάλαιθον εὐθὺς ἀπέκτειναν, ἔστιν ἂν παρεχόμενον, τὰ τ'
 ἄλλα καὶ ἀπὸ Πλαταιῶν (ἔτι γὰρ ἐπολιορκούντο)
 2 ἀπάξειν Πελοποννησίους· περὶ δὲ τῶν ἀνδρῶν γνώμας

§ 3. προκαλεσάμενος AG vulg.—τὸν ἐν τῷ vulg. corr. Cob.—ὁ δ'
 ἐξῆλθε ABCEF.—ἐσπείσατο Cob.

XXXV. § 1. τὸν Λακεδαιμόνιον del. Cob.

XXXVI. § 1. προισχόμενον Dobr. Adv. I. 34.

ἐποιοῦντο, καὶ ὑπὸ ὀργῆς ἔδοξεν αὐτοῖς οὐ τοὺς παρόντας
 μόνον ἀποκτείνειν ἀλλὰ καὶ τοὺς ἅπαντας Μυτιληναίους
 ὅσοι ἡβῶσι, παῖδας δὲ καὶ γυναῖκας ἀνδραποδίσαι,
 ἐπικαλοῦντες τὴν τε ἄλλην ἀπόστασιν ὅτι οὐκ ἀρχό-
 μενοι ὥσπερ οἱ ἄλλοι ἐποιήσαντο, καὶ προσξυνεβάλετο
 οὐκ ἐλάχιστον τῆς ὀργῆς αἰ Πελοποννησίων νῆες ἐς
 Ἰωνίαν ἐκείνοις βοηθοὶ τολμήσασαι παρακινδυνεύσαι·
 οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ βραχείας διανοίας ἐδόκουν τὴν ἀπόστασιν
 ποιήσασθαι. πέμπουσιν οὖν τριήρη ὡς Πάχητα ἄγγε- 3
 λον τῶν δεδογμένων, κατὰ τάχος κελεύοντες διαχρή-
 σασθαι Μυτιληναίους. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ μετάνοιά τις 4
 εὐθὺς ἦν αὐτοῖς καὶ ἀναλογισμὸς ὡμὸν τὸ βούλευμα καὶ
 μέγα ἐγνώσθαι, πόλιν ὅλην διαφθεῖραι μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ
 τοὺς αἰτίους. ὥς δ' ἦσθοντο τοῦτο τῶν Μυτιληναίων οἱ 5
 παρόντες πρέσβεις καὶ οἱ αὐτοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ξυμ-
 πράσσοντες, παρεσκεύασαν τοὺς ἐν τέλει ὥστε αὐθις
 γνώμας προθεῖναι· καὶ ἔπεισαν ῥᾶον, διότι καὶ ἐκείνοις
 ἐνδηλον ἦν βουλόμενον τὸ πλεόν τῶν πολιτῶν αὐθις
 6 τινα σφίσιν ἀποδοῦναι βουλευσασθαι. καταστάσης 6
 δ' εὐθὺς ἐκκλησίας ἄλλαι τε γνώμαι ἀφ' ἐκάστων
 ἐλέγοντο, καὶ Κλέων ὁ Κλεινέτου, ὅσπερ καὶ τὴν
 προτέραν ἐνευικήκει ὥστε ἀποκτείνειν, ὦν καὶ ἐς τὰ
 ἄλλα βιαιότατος τῶν πολιτῶν τῷ τε δήμῳ παρὰ
 πολὺ ἐν τῷ τότε πιθανώτατος, παρελθὼν αὐθις ἔλεγε
 τοιάδε.

XXXVII. “ΠΟΛΛΑΚΙΣ μὲν ἤδη ἔγωγε καὶ

§ 2. καὶ ὅτι Cl. to which Grossmann (N. Jahrb. 1884, Pt 5) objects.
 —προσξυνελάβοντό γε B, which Kr. accepts. F shews -ετο, m. pr.
 ascript. C -οντο (vid. Hud. Comm. Crit. 96).

§ 4. αὐτοῖς om. B.

§ 5. καὶ ἐκείνοις Cob.—τινας vulg. corr. Cob.

§ 6. ὥστε ἀποκτείνειν del. Her.—τάλλα Her.

“ ἄλλοτε ἔγνων δημοκρατίαν ὅτι ἀδύνατόν ἐστιν ἐτέρων
 “ ἄρχειν, μάλιστα δ’ ἐν τῇ νῦν ὑμετέρα περὶ Μυτιλη-
 2 “ ναίων μεταμελεία. διὰ γὰρ τὸ καθ’ ἡμέραν ἀδεῆς καὶ
 “ ἀνεπιβούλευτον πρὸς ἀλλήλους καὶ ἐς τοὺς ξυμμάχους
 “ τὸ αὐτὸ ἔχετε, καὶ ὃ τι ἂν ἡ λόγῳ πεισθέντες ὑπ’
 “ αὐτῶν ἀμάρτητε ἢ οἴκτῳ ἐνδῶτε, οὐκ ἐπικινδύνως
 “ ἡγείσθε ἐς ὑμᾶς καὶ οὐκ ἐς τὴν τῶν ξυμμάχων χάριν
 “ μαλακίζεσθαι, οὐ σκοποῦντες ὅτι τυραννίδα ἔχετε τὴν
 “ ἀρχὴν καὶ πρὸς ἐπιβουλεύοντας αὐτοὺς καὶ ἄκοντας
 “ ἀρχομένους, <οἱ> οὐκ ἐξ ὧν ἂν χαρίζεσθε βλα-
 “ πτόμενοι αὐτοὶ ἀκροῶνται ὑμῶν, ἀλλ’ ἐξ ὧν ἂν ἰσχύῃ
 3 “ μᾶλλον ἢ τῇ ἐκείνων εὐνοίᾳ περιγένησθε. πάντων δὲ
 “ δεινότατον εἰ βέβαιον ἡμῖν μηδὲν καθεστήξει ὧν ἂν
 “ δόξῃ πέρι, μηδὲ γνωσόμεθα ὅτι χεῖροσι νόμοις ἀκινή-
 “ τοις χρωμένη πόλις κρείσσων ἐστὶν ἢ καλῶς ἔχουσιν
 “ ἀκύροις, ἀμαθία τε μετὰ σωφροσύνης ὠφελιμώτερον ἢ
 “ δεξιότης μετὰ ἀκολασίας, οἳ τε φαυλότεροι τῶν ἀν-
 “ θρώπων πρὸς τοὺς ξυνετωτέρους ὥς ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖον
 4 “ ἄμεινον οἰκοῦσι τὰς πόλεις. οἱ μὲν γὰρ τῶν τε νόμων
 “ σοφώτεροι βούλονται φαίνεσθαι τῶν τε αἰεὶ λεγομένων
 “ ἐς τὸ κοινὸν περιγίγνεσθαι, ὥς ἐν ἄλλοις μείζουσιν οὐκ
 “ ἂν δηλώσαντες τὴν γνώμην, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου τὰ
 “ πολλὰ σφάλλουσι τὰς πόλεις· οἱ δ’ ἀπιστοῦντες τῇ

XXXVII. § 1. ἀδύνατος Cob. vulg. but against MSS.—ἡμετέρα AEF.
 —ἀμελεία AB.

§ 2. ταυτόν Her.—ἐνδόντες Her.—μαλακίζεσθε AB.

ἄκοντες ἀρχόμενοι ὡς St. ‘violenta satis mutatio’ (Hud.): all the better
 MSS. shew ἄκοντας ἀρχομένους. οἱ wanting in better MSS. prob. from
 confusion of οἱ, ον (cf. Bast. p. 247), but shewn in inferior MSS. and J,
 and admitted in text by Bek. Kr. οὐκ ἐξ Cl., with colon after ἀρχο-
 μένους. οὐδ’ ἐξ Her.—ἀκροῶντο BF.—φι AEF.—ἢ τῇ ἐκείνων εὐνοίᾳ
 del. Nab.

§ 3. ἐπιτοπλείστον B vulg.

“ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ξυνέσει ἀμαθέστεροι μὲν τῶν νόμων ἀξιοῦσιν
 “ εἶναι, ἀδυνατώτεροι δὲ τοῦ καλῶς εἰπόντος μέμψασθαι
 “ λόγον, κριταὶ δὲ ὄντες ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγω-
 “ νισταὶ ὀρθοῦνται τὰ πλείω. ὥς οὖν χρή καὶ ἡμᾶς 5
 “ ποιοῦντας, μὴ δεινότητι καὶ ξυνέσεως ἀγῶνι ἐπαιρο-
 “ μένους παρὰ δόξαν τῷ ὑμετέρῳ πλήθει παραινέιν.
 “ XXXVIII. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν ὁ αὐτός εἰμι τῇ γνώμῃ καὶ
 “ θαυμάζω μὲν τῶν προθέντων αὐθις περὶ Μυτιληναίων
 “ λέγειν καὶ χρόνου διατριβὴν ἐμποισάντων, ὃ ἐστι
 “ πρὸς τῶν ἡδίκηκότων μᾶλλον (ὁ γὰρ παθὼν τῷ δρά-
 “ σαντι ἀμβλυτέρα τῇ ὀργῇ ἐπεξέρχεται, ἀμύνεσθαι δὲ
 “ τῷ παθεῖν ὅτι ἐγγυτάτω κείμενον ἀντίπαλον [ὄν]
 “ μάλιστα τὴν τιμωρίαν [ἀνα]λαμβάνει), θαυμάζω δὲ
 “ καὶ ὅστις ἐστὶ ὁ ἀντερῶν καὶ ἀξιῶσων ἀποφαίνειν
 “ τὰς μὲν Μυτιληναίων ἀδικίας ἡμῖν ὠφελίμους οὔσας,
 “ τὰς δ’ ἡμετέρας ξυμφορὰς τοῖς ξυμμάχοις βλάβας
 “ καθισταμένας. καὶ δῆλον ὅτι ἢ τῷ λέγειν πιστεύσας 2
 “ τὸ πάννυ δοκοῦν ἀνταποφῆναι ὥς οὐκ ἔγνωσται ἀγω-
 “ νίσαιτ’ ἂν, ἢ κέρδει ἐπαιρόμενος τὸ εὐπρεπὲς τοῦ
 “ λόγου ἐκπονήσας παράγειν πειράσεται. ἢ δὲ πόλις 3
 “ ἐκ τῶν τοιῶνδε ἀγώνων τὰ μὲν ἄθλα ἐτέροις δίδωσιν,

§ 4. τῇ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν MSS. except BG, which shew τῇ ἐξ αὐτῶν. τῇ
 ἑαυτῶν Bek. Her.—τὸν τοῦ καλῶς Nab. from Stobaeus.

§ 5. τὸ δόξαν Her. from Ullrichs. παράδοξα παραινέιν Badh.

XXXVIII. § 1. αἰεὶ ὁ αὐτός Nab.—ἀμύνεσθαι vulg. τὰμύνεσθαι
 Cob. ‘aegre desidero articulum.’—ὄν del. Her. Haase, Kr. Cl. St.
 Shilleto retains, see Shill. on I. 20, p. 25.—λαμβάνει St., but schol. ἂν
 would point to λαμβάνοι (Hud. Comm. Cr. 98).—ἐστὶν Her.—οὐ τοῖς
 ξυμμάχοις Poppo from οὐ adscript in H. A ‘reductio ad absurdum’
 says Cob. ‘οἱ ξύμμαχοι non sunt οἱ δουλεύοντες, sed ἐλεύθεροι καὶ αὐτό-
 νομοι. Fuerunt qui de suo adderent οὐ: legendum τὰ δ’ ἡμέτερα ξύμφορα
 ‘quae nobis prosunt.’ But cf. 56 § 3. Perhaps the allusion to αἱ τῶν
 πέλας ξυμφοραὶ has affected the text here.

§ 3. τοῖς ῥήτορι (for ἐτέροις) C.

4 " αὐτὴ δὲ τοὺς κινδύνους ἀναφέρει. αἵτιοι δ' ὑμεῖς κακῶς
 " ἀγωνοθετοῦντες, οἵτινες εἰώθατε θεαταὶ μὲν τῶν λόγων
 " γίγνεσθαι, ἀκροαταὶ δὲ τῶν ἔργων, τὰ μὲν μέλλοντα
 " ἔργα ἀπὸ τῶν εὖ εἰπόντων σκοποῦντες ὡς δυνατὰ
 " γίγνεσθαι, τὰ δὲ πεπραγμένα ἤδη, οὐ τὸ δρασθὲν
 " πιστότερον ὄψει λαβόντες ἢ τὸ ἀκουσθὲν ἀπὸ τῶν
 5 " λόγῳ καλῶς ἐπιτιμησάντων· καὶ μετὰ καινότητος μὲν
 " λόγου ἀπατᾶσθαι ἄριστοι, μετὰ δεδοκιμασμένου δὲ μὴ
 " ξυνέπεσθαι ἐθέλουν, δοῦλοι ὄντες τῶν αἰεὶ ἀτόπων, ὑπερ-
 6 " ὅπται δὲ τῶν εἰωθότων, καὶ μάλιστα μὲν αὐτὸς εἰπεῖν
 " ἕκαστος βουλόμενος δύνασθαι, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἀνταγωνι-
 " ζόμενοι τοῖς τοιαῦτα λέγουσι μὴ ὕστεροι ἀκολουθήσαι
 " δοκεῖν τῇ γνώμῃ, ὁξέως δὲ τι λέγοντος προεπαινέσαι,
 " καὶ προαισθῆσθαι τε πρόθυμοι [εἶναι] τὰ λεγόμενα
 " καὶ προνοῆσαι βραδεῖς τὰ ἐξ αὐτῶν ἀποβησόμενα·
 7 " ζητοῦντές τε ἄλλο τι ὡς εἰπεῖν ἢ ἐν οἷς ζῶμεν, φρονοῦν-
 " τες δὲ οὐδὲ περὶ τῶν παρόντων ἱκανῶς· ἀπλῶς τε
 " ἀκοῆς ἡδονῇ ἡσώμενοι, καὶ σοφιστῶν θεαταῖς ἐοικότες
 " καθημένοις μᾶλλον ἢ περὶ πόλεως βουλευομένοις.
 " XXXIX. ὦν ἐγὼ πειρώμενος ἀποτρέπειν ὑμᾶς, ἀπο-

§ 4. ἔργα del. Her.—σκοποῦντες before ἀπό F.—θεαθὲν (in place of δρασθὲν) J vulg.: all good MSS. δρασθὲν.—λόγων vulg.

§ 5. ῥᾶστοι Nab. from Dio Cass. 45. 8.

§ 6. τοιαῦτα del. Her.—ἐτι λέγοντος Dob. 'pro λέγοντος fortasse melius λέγοντας ad τοῖς τοιαῦτα λέγουσι relatum scribitur' (Hud.).—προαρπάσαι Cob. from Plat. Gorg. 454 C. προεπαῖσαι Reiske. προεπινοῆσαι Kr. προσέσθαι Her. (Stud. p. 41, Thuc. IV. 108 § 4). Her. assumes a corruption of προσέσθαι by dittography to προσεσθέσθαι, corrected to προαισθέσθαι—a change probable from the corrupt pronunciation of non-classical times, which confused ε with αι and αι with ε.—εἶναι del. Her. Pop. St. But πρόθυμοι εἶναι might = προθυμείσθαι.

§ 7. τι ἄλλο C.—εἰκότες Her. Stud. 124. Cob. Mnem. III. 145; V. 264. XXXIX. § 1. ἀποφανῶ Her. needlessly.

" φαίνω Μυτιληναίους μάλιστα δὴ μίαν πόλιν ἡδικη-
 " κότας ὑμᾶς. ἐγὼ γάρ, οἵτινες μὲν μὴ δυνατοὶ φέρειν 2
 " τὴν ὑμετέραν ἀρχὴν ἢ οἵτινες ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων
 " ἀναγκασθέντες ἀπέστησαν, ξυγγνώμην ἔχω· νῆσον δὲ
 " οἵτινες ἔχοντες μετὰ τειχῶν, καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν
 " μόνον φοβούμενοι τοὺς ἡμετέρους πολεμίους, ἐν ᾧ καὶ
 " αὐτοὶ τριήρων παρασκευῇ οὐκ ἄφρακτοι ἦσαν πρὸς
 " αὐτούς, αὐτόνομοί τε οἰκοῦντες καὶ τιμώμενοι ἐς τὰ
 " πρῶτα ὑφ' ἡμῶν τοιαῦτα εἰργάσαντο, τί ἄλλο οὗτοι ἢ
 " ἐπεβούλευσάν τε καὶ ἐπανεστήσαν μᾶλλον ἢ ἀπέστη-
 " σαν (ἀπόστασις μὲν γε τῶν βίαιόν τι πασχόντων
 " ἐστίν), ἐζήτησάν τε μετὰ τῶν πολεμιωτάτων ἡμᾶς
 " στάντες διαφθεῖραι; καίτοι δεινότερόν ἐστιν ἢ εἰ καθ'
 " αὐτοὺς δύνανιν κτώμενοι ἀντεπολέμησαν. παράδειγμα 3
 " δὲ αὐτοῖς οὔτε αἱ τῶν πέλας ξυμφοραὶ ἐγένοντο, ὅσοι
 " ἀποστάντες ἤδη ἡμῶν ἐχειρώθησαν, οὔτε ἡ παρούσα
 " εὐδαιμονία παρέσχεον ὅκνον μὴ ἐλθεῖν ἐς τὰ δεινὰ·
 " γενόμενοι δὲ πρὸς τὸ μέλλον θρασεῖς καὶ ἐλπίσαντες
 " μακρότερα μὲν τῆς δυνάμεως ἐλάσσω δὲ τῆς βουλῆσεως,
 " πόλεμον ἤραντο, ἰσχὺν ἀξιώσαντες τοῦ δικαίου προ-
 " θεῖναι· ἐν ᾧ γὰρ ᾤθησαν περιέσεσθαι, ἐπέθεντο ἡμῖν
 " οὐκ ἀδικούμενοι. εἴωθε δὲ τῶν πόλεων αἷς ἂν μάλιστα 4
 " καὶ δι' ἐλαχίστου ἀπροσδόκητος εὐπραξία ἔλθῃ, ἐς

§ 2. τριήρων vulg.—ἄφρακτοι Her. as the older form.—καίτοι τοῦτο Her.

§ 3. δι' ἡμῶν E (om. ἡδη).—μὴ οὐκ ἐλθεῖν Her. τοῦ μὴ E.

§ 4. εὐπραξία Her. from Photius (Nab. ed. p. 233).

Weil (Rev. de Phil. II. 90) and Her. place μάλιστα καὶ after ἐλθῃ—but this gives no relief (Hud. Comm. Cr. 98). Gelzer (Gott. 1869) places δι' ἐλαχίστου before ἐς ὕβριν. Cobet from Clem. Alex. 618 D, who quotes the passage as it stands in the received text, as well as from a comment of Philistus, 'εἰώθασιν γὰρ μάλιστα οἱ παρὰ δόξαν εὖ πράσσοντες εἰς ὕβριν τρέπεσθαι,' argues for the soundness of the text. Cf. the schol. ἢ παρ' ἀξίαν τιμῇ with Dem. Olynth. I. § 23.

“ὕβριν τρέπειν· τὰ δὲ πολλὰ <τὰ> κατὰ λόγον τοῖς
 “ἀνθρώποις εὐτυχούντα ἀσφαλέστερα ἢ παρὰ δόξαν,
 “καὶ κακοπραγίαν ὥς εἰπεῖν ῥᾶον ἀπωθούνται ἢ εὐδαι-
 5 “μονίαν διασώζονται. χρῆν δὲ Μυτιληναίους καὶ πάλαι
 “μὴδὲν διαφέροντας τῶν ἄλλων ὑφ’ ἡμῶν τετιμῆσθαι,
 “καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἐς τόδε ἐξύβρισαν· πέφυκε γὰρ καὶ ἄλλως
 “ἄνθρωπος τὸ μὲν θεραπεῦον ὑπερφρονεῖν, τὸ δὲ μὴ
 6 “ὑπεῖκον θαυμάζειν. κολασθέντων δὲ καὶ νῦν ἀξίως
 “τῆς ἀδικίας, καὶ μὴ τοῖς μὲν ὀλίγοις ἢ αἰτία προστεθῇ,
 “τὸν δὲ δῆμον ἀπολύσητε. πάντες γὰρ ἡμῖν γε ὁμοίως
 “ἐπέθεντο, οἷς γ’ ἐξῆν ὥς ἡμᾶς τρεπομένοις νῦν πάλιν
 “ἐν τῇ πόλει εἶναι. ἀλλὰ τὸν μετὰ τῶν ὀλίγων κίνδυνον
 7 “ἡγησάμενοι βεβαιότερον ξυναπέστησαν. τῶν τε ξυμ-
 “μάχων, σκέψασθε, εἰ τοῖς τε ἀναγκασθείσιν ὑπὸ τῶν
 “πολεμίων καὶ τοῖς ἐκούσιν ἀποστᾶσι τὰς αὐτὰς ζημίας
 “προσθήσετε, τίνα οἶεσθε ὄντινα οὐ βραχείᾳ προφάσει
 “ἀποστήσεσθαι, ὅταν ἡ κατορθώσαντι ἐλευθέρωσις ἢ ἡ

εὐτυχούνται Hud. εὐτυχούσι Bad. The schol. appears to have had a second article in his text, e.g. τὰ δὲ πολλὰ τὰ εὐτ.: confusions of λ and τ are frequent (Bast. p. 768). But did Thuc. write τὰ εὐ τυχόντα? —τὰ παρὰ δόξαν Bad., who also inserts πάντες before ἀπωθούνται.

§ 5. χρῆ most of the better MSS.—διαφεροντως Her. from EM.—ἄνθρωπος Cob. Her.

§ 6. κολασθήτωσαν Cl. Kr. Böh. retain as a form not unknown to old Attic. It is of reputed Macedonian origin, and not found in inscriptions until 308 B.C. Classen, however, distinguishes between the uses of official documents and literary Greek (vid. Stahl Qu. Gr. p. 18; Meisterhans, p. 132; Her. Stud. p. 116; Kriig. on Thuc. I. 34 § 1; Class. Vol. III. 201).—ὑμῖν ACEFM. ἡμῖν B.—τραπομῆνοισ St.—πάντα (for πάλιν) Her. Stud. 143. τὰ πρῶτα Cob. cf. Hdt. VI. 100.—τὸν om. C.

§ 7. ὑπὸ τε ABEF vulg. Does τε conceal γε? (Hud.). προσθήσετε Cob. on analogy of προκεῖσθαι.

ἢ ἡ. The natural pause at ἢ relieves the harshness of the juxtaposition.

“σφαλέντι μὴδὲν παθεῖν ἀνήκεστον; ἡμῖν δὲ πρὸς 8
 “ἐκάστην πόλιν ἀποκεκινδυνεύσεται τά τε χρήματα
 “καὶ αἱ ψυχαί. καὶ τυχόντες μὲν πόλιν ἐφθαρμένην
 “παραλαβόντες τῆς ἔπειτα προσόδου, δι’ ἣν ἰσχύομεν,
 “τὸ λοιπὸν στερήσεσθε, σφαλέντες δὲ πολεμίους πρὸς
 “τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν ἔξομεν· καὶ ὃν χρόνον τοῖς νῦν καθε-
 “στηκόσι δεῖ ἐχθροῖς ἀνθίστασθαι, τοῖς οἰκείοις ξυμ-
 “μάχοις πολεμήσομεν. XL. οὐκουν δεῖ προθεῖναι
 “ἐλπίδα οὔτε λόγῳ πιστὴν οὔτε χρήμασιν ὠνητήν, ὥς
 “ξυγγνώμην ἀμαρτεῖν ἀνθρωπίνως λήψονται. ἄκουτες
 “μὲν γὰρ οὐκ ἔβλαψαν, εἰδότες δὲ ἐπεβούλευσαν·
 “ξύγγνωμον δ’ ἐστὶ τὸ ἀκούσιον. ἐγὼ μὲν οὖν καὶ τότε 2
 “πρῶτον καὶ νῦν διαμάχομαι μὴ μεταγνῶναι ὑμᾶς τὰ
 “προδεδογμένα, μὴδὲ τρισὶ τοῖς ἀξυμφορωτάτοις τῇ
 “ἀρχῇ, οἴκτῳ καὶ ἡδονῇ λόγων καὶ ἐπιεικείᾳ, ἀμαρτά-
 “νειν. ἑλεός τε γὰρ πρὸς τοὺς ὁμοίους δίκαιος ἀντιδί- 3
 “δοσθαι, καὶ μὴ πρὸς τοὺς οὐτ’ ἀντοικτιοῦντας ἐξ
 “ἀνάγκης τε καθεστῶτας ἀεὶ πολεμίους· οἳ τε τέρποντες
 “λόγῳ ῥήτορες ἔξουσι καὶ ἐν ἄλλοις ἐλάσσοσιν ἀγῶνα,
 “καὶ μὴ ἐν ᾧ ἡ μὲν πόλις βραχεία ἦσθῆσα μέγала ζη-
 “μιώσεται, αὐτοὶ δὲ ἐκ τοῦ εὐ εἰπεῖν τὸ παθεῖν εὐ
 “ἀντιλήφονται· καὶ ἡ ἐπιεικεία πρὸς τοὺς μέλλοντας
 “ἐπιτηδείους καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἔσεσθαι μᾶλλον δίδοται ἢ

§ 8. τῆς ἐκεῖθεν προσόδου Ullr. ἐπετείου Weil, Her.; cf. Her. Stud. p. 41.—ἐστερήσεσθε Her.

XL. § 1. προθεῖναι EFGM, al. προσθεῖναι. προτεῖναι Her.—πειστήν Her.; cf. Ar. Nub. 77. κτητήν Bad. ποριστήν Kr. ολιστήν Küpp.—ἐκόντες Cob. omitting οὐκ. See Herbst in Philol. XLII. 715. v. Holzapfel (Rhein. Mus. XXXVII. p. 454).

§ 2. πρῶτον del. Cob. Her.

§ 3. ἀεὶ ποτέ Cob. from loss of ποτέ in πολε.—ζημιωθήσεται G, which omits αὐτοί.—ὁμοίως Thiersch, Cl. St.

“πρὸς τοὺς ὁμοίους τε καὶ οὐδὲν ἦσσαν πολεμίους ὑπο-
 4 “λειπομένους. ἐν δὲ ξυνελὼν λέγω· πειθόμενοι μὲν
 “ἐμοὶ τά τε δίκαια ἐς Μυτιληναίους καὶ τὰ ξύμφορα
 “ἅμα ποιήσετε, ἄλλως δὲ γνόντες τοῖς μὲν οὐ χαριεῖσθε,
 “ὕμᾱς δὲ αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον δικαιοῦσθε. εἰ γὰρ οὗτοι
 “ὀρθῶς ἀπέστησαν, ὑμεῖς ἂν οὐ χρεὼν ἄρχοιτε. εἰ δὲ
 “δὴ καὶ οὐ προσῆκον ὅμως ἀξιοῦτε τοῦτο δρᾶν, παρὰ τὸ
 “εἰκὸς τοι καὶ τούσδε ξυμφόρως δεῖ κολάζεσθαι, ἢ
 “παύεσθαι τῆς ἀρχῆς καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου ἀνδραγαθί-
 5 “ζεσθαι. τῇ τε αὐτῇ ζημία ἀξιώσατε ἀμύνασθαι καὶ
 “μὴ ἀναλγητότεροι οἱ διαφεύγοντες τῶν ἐπιβουλευ-
 “σάντων φανῆναι, ἐνθυμηθέντες ἃ εἰκὸς ἦν αὐτοὺς
 “ποιῆσαι κρατήσαντας ὑμῶν, ἄλλως τε καὶ προϋπάρ-
 6 “ξαντας ἀδικίας. μάλιστα δὲ οἱ μὴ ξὺν προφάσει τινὰ
 “κακῶς ποιοῦντες ἐπεξέρχονται καὶ διόλλυνται, τὸν
 7 “κίνδυνον ὑφορώμενοι τοῦ ὑπολειπομένου ἐχθροῦ· ὁ γὰρ
 “μὴ ξὺν ἀνάγκῃ τι παθὼν χαλεπώτερος διαφυγὼν τοῦ
 “ἀπὸ τῆς ἴσης ἐχθροῦ. μὴ οὖν προδόται γένησθε ὑμῶν
 “αὐτῶν, γενόμενοι δ’ ὅτι ἐγγύτατα τῇ γνώμῃ τοῦ
 “πάσχειν καὶ ὡς πρὸ παντὸς ἂν ἐτιμήσασθε αὐτοὺς
 “χειρώσασθαι, νῦν ἀνταπόδοτε μὴ μαλακισθέντες πρὸς
 “τὸ παρὸν αὐτίκα μηδὲ τοῦ ἐπικρεμασθέντος ποτὲ
 8 “δεινοῦ ἀμνημονοῦντες. κολάσατε δὲ ἀξίως τούτους τε,
 “καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ξυμμάχοις παράδειγμα σαφὲς κατα-
 “στήσατε, ὅς ἂν ἀφιστῇται, θανάτῳ ζημιωσόμενον.

§ 4. ἐν τε C only; cet. ἐν δέ.—πειθόμενοι Her.—δικαιοῦσθε Her. from Elmsley.—τοῖσιν (for τοι) E, vulg.—ξυμφόρως ‘ridiculum emblema’ Her.—κινδύνου B.

§ 6. διολλύναι Cob. Cl. St. Her. Shilleto suggests διολλύντες, cf. 1. 62 § 6. καὶ διόλλυνται Kr. del.

§ 7. ξὺν δίκῃ inferior MSS.—παραντίκα Her.—τότε Cob.

§ 8. ὡς δὲ ἂν Meineke, cf. Plato Rep. 612 C.—ζημιωσόμενοι Mein. from 67 § 6.

“τόδε γὰρ ἦν γινώσιν, ἦσσαν τῶν πολεμίων ἀμελήσαντες
 “τοῖς ὑμετέροις αὐτῶν μαχεῖσθε ξυμμάχοις.”

XLII. Τοιαῦτα μὲν ὁ Κλέων εἶπε. μετὰ δ’ αὐτὸν 2
 Διόδοτος ὁ Εὐκράτους, ὅσπερ καὶ ἐν τῇ προτέρᾳ
 ἐκκλησίᾳ ἀντέλεγε μάλιστα μὴ ἀποκτείνειν Μυτιλη-
 ναίους, παρελθὼν καὶ τότε ἔλεγε τοιάδε.

XLII. “ὍΤΤΕ τοὺς προθέντας τὴν διαγνώμην
 “αὐθις περὶ Μυτιληναίων αἰτιῶμαι, οὔτε τοὺς μεμφο-
 “μένους μὴ πολλάκις περὶ τῶν μεγίστων βουλευέσθαι
 “ἐπαινῶ, νομίζω δὲ δύο τὰ ἐναντιώτατα εὐβουλία εἶναι,
 “τάχος τε καὶ ὀργήν, ὧν τὸ μὲν μετὰ ἀνοίας φιλεῖ
 “γίγνεσθαι, τὸ δὲ μετὰ ἀπαιδευσίας καὶ βραχύτητος
 “γνώμης. τοὺς τε λόγους ὅστις διαμάχεται μὴ διδα- 2
 “σκάλους τῶν πραγμάτων γίγνεσθαι, ἢ ἀξύνετός ἐστιν
 “ἢ ἰδίᾳ τι αὐτῷ διαφέρει· ἀξύνετος μὲν, εἰ ἄλλῳ τινὶ
 “ἡγεῖται περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος δυνατόν εἶναι καὶ μὴ
 “ἐμφανοῦς φράσαι, διαφέρει δ’ αὐτῷ, εἰ βουλόμενός τι
 “αἰσχροῦν πείσαι εὖ μὲν εἰπεῖν οὐκ ἂν ἡγεῖται περὶ τοῦ
 “μὴ καλοῦ δύνασθαι, εὖ δὲ διαβαλὼν ἐκπλήξαι ἂν τοὺς
 “τε ἀντεροῦντας καὶ τοὺς ἀκουσομένους. χαλεπώτατοι 3
 “δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ χρήμασι προκατηγοροῦντες ἐπίδειξιν
 “τινα. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἀμαθίαν κατητιῶντο, ὁ μὴ πείσας
 “ἀξυνετώτερος ἂν δόξας εἶναι ἢ ἀδικώτερος ἀπεχώρει·
 “ἀδικίας δ’ ἐπιφερομένης πείσας τε ὑποπτος γίγνεται
 “καὶ μὴ τυχὼν μετὰ ἀξυνεσίας καὶ ἄδικος. ἢ τε πόλις 4
 “οὐκ ὠφελεῖται ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε· φόβῳ γὰρ ἀποστερεῖται

XLII. § 1. νομίζω τε ABCF, Cl. Her. St.—τὰναντιώτατα Her.

§ 2. διαφέρει (for 2nd διαφέρει) ACEG.—διαλαβὼν E.

§ 3. καὶ before οἱ, del. Her.—χαλεπώτατοι δ’ ἐκεῖνοι οἱ Bad.

προκατηγοροῦντες Her. from C.—ἀντίδειξιν GM, from which Bad. would correct ἀντιλέγειν, but Thuc. would write ἀντερεῖν.—ξυνετώτερος E.—πείσας δὲ C.

“ τῶν ξυμβούλων. καὶ πλείστ’ ἂν ὀρθοῖτο ἀδυνάτους
 “ λέγειν ἔχουσα τοὺς τοιούτους τῶν πολιτῶν· ἐλάχιστα
 5 “ γὰρ ἂν πεισθεῖεν ἀμαρτάνειν. χρὴ δὲ τὸν μὲν ἀγαθὸν
 “ πολίτην μὴ ἐκφοβοῦντα τοὺς ἀντεροῦντας ἀλλ’ ἀπὸ
 “ τοῦ ἴσου φαίνεσθαι ἄμεινον λέγοντα, τὴν δὲ σώφρονα
 “ πόλιν τῷ τε πλείστα εὖ βουλευόντι μὴ προστιθέναι
 “ τιμὴν, ἀλλὰ μὴδ’ ἐλασσοῦν τῆς ὑπαρχούσης, καὶ τὸν
 “ μὴ τυχόντα γνώμης οὐχ ὅπως ζημιῶν ἀλλὰ μὴδ’
 6 “ ἀτιμάζειν. οὕτω γὰρ ὃ τε κατορθῶν ἥκιστα ἂν ἐπὶ τῷ
 “ ἔτι μειζόνων ἀξιούσθαι παρὰ γνώμην τι καὶ πρὸς
 “ χάριν λέγοι, ὃ τε μὴ ἐπιτυχὼν ὀρέγοιτο τῷ αὐτῷ,
 “ χαριζόμενός τι καὶ αὐτός, προσάγεσθαι τὸ πλῆθος.
 “ XLIII. ὧν ἡμεῖς τὰναντία δρώμεν, καὶ προσέτι ἦν τις
 “ καὶ ὑποπτεύηται κέρδους μὲν ἔνεκα τὰ βέλτιστα δὲ
 “ ὅμως λέγειν, φθονήσαντες τῆς οὐ βεβαίου δοκῆσεως
 “ τῶν κερδῶν τὴν φανεράν ὠφελίαν τῆς πόλεως ἀφαιρού-
 2 “ μεθα. καθέστηκε δὲ τὰγαθὰ ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐθέως λεγόμενα
 “ μὴδὲν ἀνυποπτότερα εἶναι τῶν κακῶν, ὥστε δεῖν
 “ ὁμοίως τὸν τε τὰ δεινότερα βουλούμενον πείσαι ἀπάτη
 “ προσάγεσθαι τὸ πλῆθος καὶ τὸν τὰ ἀμείνω λέγοντα

§ 4. λέγειν om. CN.

πεισθείη Madv. (Adv. I. 315), Her. πεισθείη ἂν Dob. Krüg. objects to the insertion of a second ἂν so close to the first. πείσειαν ἂν (sc. οἱ τοιοῦτοι) Her. fr. Cl. πεισθεῖεν St. corr. from false MS. form πεισθείησαν (St. Qu. Gr. p. 18).

§ 5. πιστὰ ξυμβουλευόντι Weil, Her. ἀριστα Cob.

γνώμης del. Her. τῆς γνώμης Rauch, al.

§ 6. ἐπὶ τό BEFM. This use of ἐπὶ though common with substantive in accusative is only found in Thuc. with dative form of infinitive (St.).—ὀρέγοιτ’ ἂν ἀντιχαριζόμενος, or αὐτῷ ἀντιχαριζόμενος Bad. Kr. however expunges χαριζόμενός τι καὶ αὐτός as a mere gloss on τῷ αὐτῷ, so also Cobet.

XLIII. § 2. εὐθέως E.—βουλευόμενον AB EF (cf. VII. 72 § 2).

“ ψευδάμενον πιστὸν γενέσθαι. μόνην τε πόλιν διὰ 3
 “ τὰς περινοίας εὖ ποιῆσαι ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς μὴ ἔξα-
 “ πατήσαντα ἀδύνατον· ὁ γὰρ διδούς φανερῶς τι
 “ ἀγαθὸν ἀνθυποπτεύεται ἀφανῶς πῃ πλεον ἔξειν. χρὴ 4
 “ δὲ πρὸς τὰ μέγιστα καὶ ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε ἀξιῶν τι
 “ ἡμᾶς περαιτέρω προνοοῦντας λέγειν ὑμῶν τῶν δι’
 “ ὀλίγου σκοπούντων, ἄλλως τε καὶ ἀνεύθυνον τὴν
 “ παραίνεσιν ἔχοντας πρὸς ἀνεύθυνον τὴν ὑμετέραν
 “ ἀκρόασιν. εἰ γὰρ ὃ τε πείσας καὶ ὁ ἐπισπόμενος 5
 “ ὁμοίως ἐβλάπτοντο, σωφρονέστερον ἂν ἐκρίνετε· νῦν
 “ δὲ πρὸς ὀργὴν ἦντιν’ ἂν τύχητε ἔστιν ὅτε σφαλέντες
 “ τὴν τοῦ πείσαντος μίαν γνώμην ζημιῶτε, καὶ οὐ τὰς
 “ ὑμετέρας αὐτῶν, εἰ πολλαὶ οὔσαι ξυνεξήμαρτον.
 “ XLIV. ἐγὼ δὲ παρήλθον οὔτε ἀντερῶν περὶ Μυτιλη-
 “ ναίων οὔτε κατηγορήσω. οὐ γὰρ περὶ τῆς ἐκείνων
 “ ἀδικίας ἡμῖν ὁ ἀγών, εἰ σωφρονούμεν, ἀλλὰ περὶ τῆς
 “ ἡμετέρας εὐβουλίας. ἦν τε γὰρ ἀποφῆνω πάννυ ἀδι- 2
 “ κοῦντας αὐτούς, οὐ διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἀποκτεῖναι κελεύσω,
 “ εἰ μὴ ξυμφέρων· ἦν τε καὶ ἔχοντάς τι ξυγγνώμης † εἶναι
 “ ἐν τῇ πόλει εἰ† μὴ ἀγαθὸν φαίνοιτο. νομίζω δὲ περὶ 3
 “ τοῦ μέλλοντος ἡμᾶς μᾶλλον βουλεύεσθαι ἢ τοῦ
 “ παρόντος. καὶ τοῦτο ὁ μάλιστα Κλέων ἰσχυρίζεται,

§ 4. ἀξιῶντι MSS. corr. Kr. vid. Haase Luc. 36 sqq.—ἀνυπεύθυνον Her.

§ 5. ἐπισπόμενος vulg.—ἦντιν’ ἂν St. ἦν τινα Madv. with B, perhaps a correction. al (for εἰ) Cob. Madv. Kr. comp. Valla’s version. ἦν τινας Dissen, cf. v. 110. ἦν τι ἀτυχῆτε Gertz. ἦν τι τύχητε σφαλέντες ἔστιν ὅτε or ἔστιν ὅτε σφαλέντες Her.—νῦν ἐξήμαρτον E.

XLIV. § 1. ἀντερῶν ὑπέρ Weil: but Attic freely interchanges περὶ and ὑπέρ.

§ 2. ἐάν Lindau. ἐλεεῖν Firnhaber. ἀφείναι Bad. ἀνείναι Kr. ἔχοντες εἶεν Bek. Classen’s colloquial εἶεν is quite inadmissible. There appears to be a direct quotation of Cleon’s own words: cf. 39 § 6.

“ ἐς τὸ λοιπὸν ξυμφέρων ἔσεσθαι πρὸς τὸ ἦσσαν ἀφί-
 “ στασθαι θάνατον ζημίαν προθεῖσι, καὶ αὐτὸς περὶ τοῦ
 “ ἐς τὸ μέλλον καλῶς ἔχοντος ἀντισχυριζόμενος τάναν-
 4 “ τία γιγνώσκω. καὶ οὐκ ἀξιῶ ὑμᾶς τῷ εὐπρεπεῖ τοῦ
 “ ἐκείνου λόγου τὸ χρήσιμον τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀπώσασθαι.
 “ δικαιότερος γὰρ ὢν αὐτοῦ ὁ λόγος πρὸς τὴν νῦν
 “ ὑμετέραν ὀργὴν ἐς Μυτιληναίους τάχ’ ἂν ἐπισπάσαιο.
 “ ἡμεῖς δὲ οὐ δικαζόμεθα πρὸς αὐτούς, ὥστε τῶν δικαίων
 “ δεῖν, ἀλλὰ βουλευόμεθα περὶ αὐτῶν, ὅπως χρησίμως
 “ ἔξουσιν. XLV. ἐν οὖν ταῖς πόλεσι πολλῶν θανάτου
 “ ζημία πρόκειται, καὶ οὐκ ἴσων τῷδε ἀλλ’ ἐλασσόνων
 “ ἀμαρτημάτων· ὅμως δὲ τῇ ἐλπίδι ἐπαιρόμενοι κινδυ-
 “ νεύουσι, καὶ οὐδεὶς πω καταγνοὺς ἑαυτοῦ μὴ περιέ-
 2 “ σεσθαι τῷ ἐπιβουλεύματι ἦλθεν ἐς τὸ δεινόν. πόλις
 “ τε ἀφισταμένη τίς πω ἦσσω τῇ δοκῇσιν ἔχουσα τὴν
 “ παρασκευὴν ἢ οἰκείαν ἢ ἄλλων ξυμμαχίαν τούτῳ
 3 “ ἐπεχείρησε; πεφύκασί τε ἅπαντες καὶ ἰδία καὶ
 “ δημοσία ἀμαρτάνειν, καὶ οὐκ ἔστι νόμος ὅστις ἀπείρξει
 “ τούτου, ἐπεὶ διεξεληλύθασί γε διὰ πασῶν τῶν ζημιῶν
 “ οἱ ἄνθρωποι προστιθέντες, εἴ πως ἦσσαν ἀδικοῖντο
 “ ὑπὸ τῶν κακούργων. καὶ εἰκὸς τὸ πάλαι τῶν μεγίστων
 “ ἀδικημάτων μαλακωτέρας κεῖσθαι αὐτάς, παραβαινο-
 “ μένων δὲ τῷ χρόνῳ ἐς τὸν θάνατον αἱ πολλαὶ
 4 “ ἀνήκουσι· καὶ τοῦτο ὅμως παραβαίνεται. ἢ τοίνυν

XLV. § 1. θανάτων G. θάνατος Cob. Her.—ζημίαι C, ‘exquisitius scriptum’ (Hud.) πρόκειται, so also GN.—ἀλλ’ ἐλασσόνων ἀμαρτημάτων del. Cob. Her.: ‘οὐκ ἴσων in utramque partem accipitur, ut sit aut μείζον aut ἐλασσον’ (Cob.).—τῇ ἐλπίδι ἐπαιρόμενοι del. Cob.

§ 2. ξυμμαχίαν vulg.—τοῦτο ABEF.

§ 3. ἐπειδὴ E.—διεληλύθασι Bad. ἐξεληλύθασι E.—προτιθέντες ‘proponendo’ Bad. Her. τὰς ζημίας, ‘corrigendum, nisi velis participium expungere’ (Nab.).—παραβαινομένων τῶν νόμων Bad. qu. παρατεινομένων?—τοῦτο del. Her. ταῦτα, i.e. ‘talía facinora’ Hud. κὰν τούτῳ Kr.

“ δεινότερόν τι τούτου δέος εὐρετέον ἐστίν, ἢ τόδε γε
 “ οὐδὲν ἐπίσχει, ἀλλ’ ἢ μὲν πενία ἀνάγκη τὴν τόλμαν
 “ παρέχουσα, ἢ δ’ ἐξουσία ὕβρει τὴν πλεονεξίαν καὶ
 “ φρονήματι, αἱ δ’ ἄλλαι ξυντυχίαι ὀργῇ τῶν ἀνθρώπων,
 “ ὥς ἐκάστη τις κατέχεται ὑπ’ ἀνηκέστου τινὸς κρείτ-
 “ τονος, ἐξάγουσιν ἐς τοὺς κινδύνους. ἢ τε ἐλπίς καὶ ὁ 5
 “ ἔρως ἐπὶ παντί, ὁ μὲν ἡγούμενος ἢ δ’ ἐφεπομένη, καὶ
 “ ὁ μὲν τὴν ἐπιβολὴν ἐκφροντίζων ἢ δὲ τὴν εὐπορίαν
 “ τῆς τύχης ὑποτιθεῖσα, πλείστα βλάπτουσι, καὶ ὄντα
 “ ἀφανῆ κρείσσω ἐστὶ τῶν ὀρωμένων δεινῶν. καὶ ἢ 6
 “ τύχη ἐπ’ αὐτοῖς οὐδὲν ἔλασσον ξυμβάλλεται ἐς τὸ
 “ ἐπαίρειν· ἀδοκῆτως γὰρ ἔστιν ὅτε παρισταμένη καὶ ἐκ
 “ τῶν ὑποδεεστέρων κινδυνεύειν τινὰ προάγει, καὶ οὐχ
 “ ἦσσαν τὰς πόλεις, ὅσῳ περὶ τῶν μεγίστων, ἐλευθερίας
 “ ἢ ἄλλων ἀρχῆς, καὶ μετὰ πάντων ἕκαστος ἀλογίστως
 “ ἐπὶ πλεόν τι αὐτῶν ἐδόξασεν. ἀπλῶς τε ἀδύνατον 7
 “ καὶ πολλῆς εὐηθείας, ὅστις οἶεται τῆς ἀνθρωπείας φύ-
 “ σεως ὀρωμένης προθύμως τι πρᾶξαι ἀποτροπὴν τινα
 “ ἔχειν ἢ νόμων ἰσχὺν ἢ ἄλλῳ τῷ δεινῷ. XLVI. οὐκ-
 “ ουν χρὴ οὔτε τοῦ θανάτου τῇ ζημίᾳ ὥς ἐχεγγύῳ
 “ πιστεύσαντας χεῖρον βουλεύσασθαι, οὔτε ἀνέλπιστον
 “ καταστήσαι τοῖς ἀποστᾶσιν ὥς οὐκ ἔσται μεταγνώναι
 “ καὶ ὅτι ἐν βραχυτάτῳ τὴν ἀμαρτίαν καταλύσαι.
 “ σκέψασθε γὰρ ὅτι νῦν μὲν, ἦν τις καὶ ἀποστᾶσα πόλις 2

§ 4. τογε better MSS.—καὶ φρόνηματι, ‘lectoris additamentum’ (Her.). τὸ φρόνημα ‘praestabit’ (Nab.).—ὀργὴν (sc. παρέχουσα) St. ὀργὰς Rauch, perhaps ὀρμῇ; cf. § 7 ὀρωμένης.—τῶν ἀνθρώπων del. St. τὸν ἄνθρωπον Cl. τὸ ἄνουν Her. from confusion with τῶν ἀνῶν (i.e. τῶν ἀνθρώπων).—ἕκαστος Kr. Campe.—ἀνικήτου Camp.—τοῦ Dobr.—ἐνάγουσιν Badh.

§ 5. ἐπιβολὴν CM. ἐπιβολὴν Her.

§ 6. μεγίστων τε C.—αὐτῶν ABEFM. αὐτόν Kr. Cl. Her., perhaps αὐτοῦ, ‘ultra suas ipse vires.’

“γυῶ μὴ περιεσομένη, ἔλθοι ἂν ἐς ξύμβασιν δυνατὴ
 “οὔσα ἔτι τὴν δαπάνην ἀποδοῦναι καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ὑπο-
 “τελεῖν· ἐκείνως δὲ τίνα οἶεσθε ἦν τινα οὐκ ἄμεινον μὲν
 “ἢ νῦν παρασκευάσασθαι, πολιορκία τε παρατενεῖσθαι
 “ἐς τοῦσχατον, εἰ τὸ αὐτὸ δύναται σχολῇ καὶ ταχὺ
 3 “ξυμβῆναι; ἡμῖν τε πῶς οὐ βλάβη δαπανᾶν καθημένοις
 “διὰ τὸ ἀξύμβατον, καὶ ἦν ἔλωμεν πόλιν, ἐφθαρμένην
 “παραλαβεῖν καὶ τῆς προσόδου τὸ λοιπὸν ἀπ’ αὐτῆς
 “στέρεσθαι; ἰσχύομεν δὲ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους τῷδε.
 4 “ὥστε οὐ δικαστὰς ὄντας δεῖ ἡμᾶς μᾶλλον τῶν ἑξαμαρ-
 “τανόντων ἀκριβεῖς βλάπτεσθαι, ἢ ὁρᾶν ὅπως ἐς τὸν
 “ἔπειτα χρόνον μετρίως κολάζοντες ταῖς πόλεσιν ἔξομεν
 “ἐς χρημάτων λόγον ἰσχυοῦσαις χρῆσθαι, καὶ τὴν
 “φυλακὴν μὴ ἀπὸ τῶν νόμων τῆς δεινότητος ἀξιούν
 5 “ποιεῖσθαι, ἀλλ’ ἀπὸ τῶν ἔργων τῆς ἐπιμελείας. οὐ
 “νῦν τάναντία δρῶντες, ἦν τινα ἐλεύθερον καὶ βία ἀρχό-
 “μενον εἰκότως πρὸς αὐτονομίαν ἀποστάντα χειρὸς
 6 “μεθα, χαλεπῶς οἴομεθα χρῆναι τιμωρεῖσθαι. χρὴ δὲ
 “τοὺς ἐλευθέρους οὐκ ἀφισταμένους σφόδρα κολάζειν,
 “ἀλλὰ πρὶν ἀποστῆναι σφόδρα φυλάσσειν καὶ προ-
 “καταλαμβάνειν ὅπως μὴδ’ ἐς ἐπίνοιαν τούτου ἴωσι,
 “κρατήσαντάς τε ὅτι ἐπ’ ἐλάχιστον τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέρειν.
 “XLVII. ὑμεῖς δὲ σκέψασθε ὅσον ἂν καὶ τοῦτο ἄμαρ-

XLVI. § 2. παρασκευάσασθαι ABCEFG. Cob. keeping aorist, adds ἂν: see Cob. V. L. 97; Shill. on I. 26; Jebb, Soph. Elect. 443; Tucker, Introd. to Thuc. VIII. p. xviii.; Goodw. M. T. § 127. Cobet and Madvig would correct all instances: carelessness of scribes renders MS. authority practically of small value. For aorist in oratio recta as vivid future, see Good. M. T. § 61. In the present instance παρατενεῖσθαι renders the correction to future almost certain.

ἢ (for εἰ) AEFM.

§ 3. τῇδε (sc. τῇ προσόδῳ) Her.

§ 5. τούναντίον C, Hude comp. 58 § 4. τάναντία ABFN.

“τάνοιτε Κλέωνι πειθόμενοι. νῦν μὲν γὰρ ὑμῖν ὁ δῆμος 2
 “ἐν πάσαις ταῖς πόλεσιν εὖνους ἐστί, καὶ ἢ οὐ ξυναφί-
 “σταται τοῖς ὀλίγοις ἢ ἐὰν βιασθῇ ὑπάρχει τοῖς ἀπο-
 “στήσασι πολέμιος εὐθύς, καὶ τῆς ἀντικαθισταμένης
 “πόλεως τὸ πλῆθος ξύμμαχον ἔχοντες ἐς πόλεμον
 “ἐπέρχεσθε. εἰ δὲ διαφθερεῖτε τὸν δῆμον τῶν Μυτιλη- 3
 “ναίων, ὃς οὔτε μετέσχε τῆς ἀποστάσεως, ἐπειδὴ τε
 “ὅπλων ἐκράτησεν, ἐκὼν παρέδωκε τὴν πόλιν, πρῶτον
 “μὲν ἀδικήσετε τοὺς εὐεργέτας κτείνοντες, ἔπειτα κατα-
 “στήσετε τοῖς δυνατοῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων ὃ βούλονται
 “μάλιστα· ἀφιστάντες γὰρ τὰς πόλεις τὸν δῆμον εὐθύς
 “ξύμμαχον ἔξουσι, προδειξάντων ὑμῶν τὴν αὐτὴν
 “ζημίαν τοῖς τε ἀδικοῦσιν ὁμοίως κείσθαι καὶ τοῖς μὴ.
 “δεῖ δὲ καὶ εἰ ἠδίκησαν μὴ προσποιεῖσθαι, ὅπως ὃ μόνον 4
 “ἡμῖν ἔτι ξύμμαχόν ἐστι μὴ πολέμιον γένηται. καὶ 5
 “τοῦτο πολλῶ ξυμφορώτερον ἡγοῦμαι ἐς τὴν κάθεξιν
 “τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἐκόντας ἡμᾶς ἀδικηθῆναι, ἢ δικαίως οὓς μὴ
 “δεῖ διαφθεῖραι· καὶ τὸ Κλέωνος τὸ αὐτὸ δίκαιον καὶ
 “ξύμφορον τῆς τιμωρίας οὐχ εὐρίσκεται ἐν αὐτῷ δυνα-
 “τὸν ὃν ἅμα γίγνεσθαι. XLVIII. ὑμεῖς δὲ γνόντες
 “ἀμείνω τάδε εἶναι, καὶ μὴτε οἶκτῳ πλέον νείμαντες μὴτ’
 “ἐπιεικείᾳ, οἷς οὐδὲ ἐγὼ ἐῷ προσάγεσθαι, ἀπ’ αὐτῶν δὲ

XLVII. § 1. ἀμάρτοιτε πιθόμενοι Cob.

§ 2. καὶ οὐ (omitting ἢ) C.—λόγοις (for ὀλίγοις) C.—ἀνθισταμένης Her.—ἐρχεσθε Bad. ἐσέρχεσθε Mein.: but cf. IV. 25 § 9.

§ 3. τὸν Μυτιληναίων many good MSS., Bek. vulg.—κτείνοντες Her. suspects.—ὁμοίως del. Her.

§ 4. ἔδει Kr.

§ 5. ἀδικηθῆναι τι Cob. holding that H has absorbed TI.—δυνατὸν om. N.—ταῦτῳ Kr. τῷ αὐτῷ Dob. Bad.

XLVIII. § 1. πλέον suggests that in 3 § 1 μέρος is an adscript.—παράγεσθαι? For confusion of πρὸς and παρά see Bast. 837.

“τῶν παραινουμένων, πείθεσθέ μοι Μυτιληναίων οὓς
 “μὲν Πάχης ἀπέπεμψεν ὡς ἀδικούντας κρίναι καθ’
 2 “ἡσυχίαν, τοὺς δ’ ἄλλους ἔαν οἰκεῖν. τάδε γὰρ ἔς τε
 “τὸ μέλλον ἀγαθὰ καὶ τοῖς πολεμίοις ἤδη φοβερά·
 “ὅστις γὰρ εὖ βουλεύεται πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους κρείσσων
 “ἐστὶν ἢ μετ’ ἔργων ἰσχύος ἀνοία ἐπιών.”

XLIX. Τοιαῦτα δὲ ὁ Διοδότος εἶπε. ῥηθειςῶν δὲ
 τῶν γνωμῶν τούτων μάλιστα ἀντιπάλων πρὸς ἀλλήλας
 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἦλθον μὲν ἐς ἀγῶνα ὅμως τῆς δόξης καὶ
 ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ χειροτονίᾳ ἀγχώμαλοι, ἐκράτησε δὲ ἡ
 2 τοῦ Διοδότου. καὶ τριήρη εὐθύς ἄλλην ἀπέστελλον
 κατὰ σπουδὴν, ὅπως μὴ φθασάσης τῆς προτέρας εὖρωσι
 διεφθαρμένην τὴν πόλιν· προεῖχε δὲ ἡμέρα καὶ νυκτὶ
 3 μάλιστα. παρασκευασάντων δὲ τῶν Μυτιληναίων
 πρέσβεων τῇ νητὶ οἶνον καὶ ἄλφιτα, καὶ μεγάλα ὑποσχο-
 μένων εἰ φθάσειαν, ἐγένετο σπουδὴ τοῦ πλοῦ τοιαύτη
 ὥστε ἡσθιόν τε ἅμα ἐλαύνοντες οἶνω καὶ ἐλαίῳ ἄλφιτα
 πεφυραμένα, καὶ οἱ μὲν ὕπνον ἡροῦντο κατὰ μέρος οἱ δὲ
 4 ἤλαυνον. κατὰ τύχην δὲ πνεύματος οὐδενὸς ἐναντιω-
 θέντος, καὶ τῆς μὲν προτέρας νεῶς οὐ σπουδῇ πλεούσης
 ἐπὶ πρᾶγμα ἀλλόκοτον, ταύτης δὲ τοιούτῳ τρόπῳ ἐπει-
 γομένης, ἡ μὲν ἔφθασε τοσοῦτον ὅσον Πάχητα ἀνεγνω-
 κέναι τὸ ψήφισμα καὶ μέλλειν δράσειν τὰ δεδογμένα, ἡ
 δ’ ὑστέρα αὐτῆς ἐπικατάγεται καὶ διεκώλυσε μὴ δια-
 φθεῖραι. παρὰ τοσοῦτον μὲν ἡ Μυτιλήνη ἦλθε κινδύνου.

§ 2. ἡ ὁ Kr. Mein. The insertion is needless.

XLIX. § 1. δὴ Rauch; from D only, Her.

ὁμοίως (sc. οὐχ ἡσσαν) Hud. ὁμόσε Bad.; cf. VIII. 92 § 10.

§ 2. ἐτέρας inferior MSS.

§ 3. προπαρασκευασάντων Nab.—φθάσειαν corr. Her., vulg. φθά-
 σαιεν. Cf. Her. Stud. 112; St. Qu. Gr. 18.—πεφυραμένα E.

§ 4. κακοῦ (for κινδύνου) B.

L. τοὺς δ’ ἄλλους ἄνδρας οὓς ὁ Πάχης ἀπέπεμψεν ὡς
 αἰτιωτάτους ὄντας τῆς ἀποστάσεως Κλέωνος γνώμη
 διέφθειραν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι· ἦσαν δὲ ὀλίγω πλείους χιλίων.
 καὶ Μυτιληναίων τείχη καθεῖλον καὶ ναῦς παρέλαβον.
 ὕστερον δὲ φόρον μὲν οὐκ ἔταξαν Λεσβίοις, κλήρους δὲ 2
 ποιήσαντες τῆς γῆς πλὴν τῆς Μηθυμναίων τρισχιλίους
 τριακοσίους μὲν τοῖς θεοῖς ἱεροὺς ἐξείλον, ἐπὶ δὲ τοὺς
 ἄλλους σφῶν αὐτῶν κληρούχους τοὺς λαχόντας ἀπέ-
 πέμψαν· οἷς ἀργύριον Λέσβιοι ταξάμενοι τοῦ κλήρου
 ἐκάστου τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ δύο μνᾶς φέρειν αὐτοὶ εἰργάζοντο
 τὴν γῆν. παρέλαβον δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ πολίσματα 3
 οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὅσων Μυτιληναῖοι ἐκράτουν, καὶ ὑπήκουον
 ὕστερον Ἀθηναίων. τὰ μὲν κατὰ Λέσβον οὕτως ἐγένετο.

LI. Ἐν δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ θέρει μετὰ τὴν Λέσβου ἄλῳσιν
 Ἀθηναῖοι Νικίου τοῦ Νικηράτου στρατηγοῦντος ἐστρά-
 τευσαν ἐπὶ Μίνωαν τὴν νῆσον, ἣ κεῖται πρὸ Μεγάρων·
 ἐχρῶντο δὲ αὐτῇ πύργον ἐνοικοδομήσαντες οἱ Μεγαρής
 φρουρίῳ. ἐβούλετο δὲ Νικίας τὴν φυλακὴν αὐτόθεν δι’ 2
 ἐλάσσοнос τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ μὴ ἀπὸ τοῦ Βουδόρου καὶ
 τῆς Σαλαμῖνος εἶναι, τοὺς τε Πελοποννησίους, ὅπως μὴ
 ποιῶνται ἔκπλους αὐτόθεν λαυθάνοντες τριήρων τε, οἶον
 καὶ τὸ πρὶν γενόμενον, καὶ ληστῶν ἐκπομπαῖς, τοῖς τε
 Μεγαρεῦσιν ἅμα μηδὲν ἐσπλεῖν. ἐλὼν οὖν [ἀπὸ τῆς 3
 Νισαίας] πρῶτον δύο πύργῳ προέχοντε μηχαναῖς ἐκ
 θαλάσσης, καὶ τὸν ἔσπλουν ἐς τὸ μεταξὺ τῆς νήσου

L. § 2. ἱερούς del. Cob.

LI. § 1. πύργωμα Mein.

§ 2. τοῦ τε Πελοποννησίου Hud. ἔς τε τοὺς Bad. σκοπῶν τοὺς
 Πελ. St.—ὅπως μὴ ποιῶνται ἔκπλους ἀπὸ τῆς Νισαίας, C. F. Müller, who
 also expunges αὐτόθεν.—τὸν πρὶν γενόμενον Kr. πρῶην (for πρὶν) Cob.
 ‘nuper id factum erat; πρὶν de longiore intervallo.’—κελήτων (for ληστῶν)
 Nab.; cf. Xen. Hell. 1. 6. 26.

§ 3. ἀπὸ τῆς Νισαίας del. Cob.

ἐλευθερώσας; ἀπετείχιζε καὶ τὸ ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου, ἢ κατὰ γέφυραν διὰ τενάγους ἐπιβοήθεια ἦν τῇ νήσῳ οὐ πολὺ
4 διεχούσῃ τῆς ἡπείρου. ὥς δὲ τοῦτο ἐξεργάσαντο ἐν
ἡμέραις ὀλίγαις, ὕστερον δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ νήσῳ τείχος
ἐγκαταλιπὼν καὶ φρουρὰν ἀνεχώρησε τῷ στρατῷ.

LII. Ὑπὸ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους τοῦ θέρους τούτου
καὶ οἱ Πλαταιῆς οὐκέτι ἔχοντες σῖτον οὐδὲ δυνάμενοι
πολιορκεῖσθαι ξυνέβησαν τοῖς Πελοποννησίοις τοιῶδε
2 τρόπῳ. προσέβαλον αὐτῶν τῷ τείχει, οἱ δὲ οὐκ ἐδύ-
ναντο ἀμύνεσθαι. γνοὺς δὲ ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος ἄρχων
τὴν ἀσθένειαν αὐτῶν βία μὲν οὐκ ἐβούλετο ἐλεῖν· (εἰρη-
μένον γὰρ ἦν αὐτῷ ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος, ὅπως, εἰ σπονδαὶ
γίγνοιτό ποτε πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καὶ ξυγχωροῖεν ὅσα
πολέμῳ χωρία ἔχουσιν ἐκάτεροι ἀποδίδοσθαι, μὴ
ἀνάδοτος εἶη ἡ Πλάταια ὡς αὐτῶν ἐκόντων προσχωρη-
σάντων) προσπέμπει δὲ αὐτοῖς κήρυκα λέγοντα εἰ
βούλονται παραδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν ἐκόντες τοῖς Λακεδαι-
μονίοις καὶ δικασταῖς ἐκείνοις χρήσασθαι, τοὺς τε
3 ἀδίκους κολάζειν, παρὰ δίκην δὲ οὐδένα. τοσαῦτα μὲν
ὁ κῆρυξ εἶπεν· οἱ δὲ (ἦσαν γὰρ ἤδη ἐν τῷ ἀσθενεστάτῳ)
παρέδωσαν τὴν πόλιν. καὶ τοὺς Πλαταίεας ἔτρεφον οἱ
Πελοποννήσιοι ἡμέρας τινάς, ἐν ὅσῳ οἱ ἐκ τῆς Λακεδαί-
4 μονος δικασταί, πέντε ἄνδρες, ἀφίκοντο. ἐλθόντων δὲ
αὐτῶν κατηγορία μὲν οὐδεμία προετέθη, ἡρώτων δὲ

κληθρῶσας (for ἐλευθερώσας) Cl. Mein. 'neque aptum sententiae, neque Graecum' (Nab.). Cf. Dio Cass. XLII. 12. 2; Procop. de Oed. p. 313.
10.—τό (before ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου) del. Mein. Herm. III. 346.

LII. § 1. ὀπλίξεσθαι 'armorum pondus ferre' (Nab.).

οὐδὲ δυνάμενοι πολιορκεῖσθαι an adscript from II. 70 (Cob.).

§ 2. ἡδύναντο all better mss. except AE.—γὰρ ἦν del. Cob. Her. But the schol. had γὰρ in his text.—λέγοντα Mein.—ὥστε τοὺς τε ἀδικούντας Her. Stud. 44, Bad.—κολάζειν Kr.

αὐτοὺς ἐπικαλεσάμενοι τοσοῦτον μόνον, εἴ τι Λακεδαι-
μονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τῷ καθεστῶτι
ἀγαθόν τι εἰργασμένοι εἰσίν. οἱ δ' ἔλεγον, αἰτησάμενοι 5
μακρότερα εἰπεῖν καὶ προτάξαντες σφῶν αὐτῶν Ἀστυ-
μαχόν τε τὸν Ἀσωπολάου καὶ Λάκωνα τὸν Ἀειμνήστου
πρόξενον ὄντα Λακεδαιμονίων. καὶ ἐπελθόντες ἔλεγον
τοιάδε.

LIII. "ΤΗΝ μὲν παράδοσιν τῆς πόλεως, ὦ Λακε-
"δαιμόνιοι, πιστεύσαντες ὑμῖν ἐποιησάμεθα, οὐ τοιάνδε
"δίκην οἰόμενοι ὑφέξειν, νομιμώτεραν δέ τινα ἔσεσθαι,
"καὶ ἐν δικασταῖς οὐκ ἐν ἄλλοις δεξάμενοι, ὥσπερ καὶ
"ἐσμέν, γενέσθαι ἢ ὑμῖν, ἡγούμενοι τὸ ἴσον μάλιστ' ἂν
"φέρεσθαι. νῦν δὲ φοβούμεθα μὴ ἀμφοτέρων ἅμα 2
"ἡμαρτήκαμεν· τὸν τε γὰρ ἀγῶνα περὶ τῶν δεινοτάτων
"εἶναι εἰκότως ὑποπτεύομεν, καὶ ὑμᾶς μὴ οὐ κοινοὶ
"ἀποβῆτε, τεκμαιρόμενοι προκατηγορίας τε ἡμῶν οὐ
"προγεγενημένης ἢ χρὴ ἀντειπεῖν, (ἀλλ' αὐτοὶ λόγον
"ἡτησάμεθα,) τό τε ἐπερώτημα βραχὺ ὄν, ὃ τὰ μὲν
"ἀληθῆ ἀποκρίνασθαι ἐναντία γίγνεται, τὰ δὲ ψευδῆ
"ἔλεγχον ἔχει. πανταχόθεν δὲ ἄποροι καθεστῶτες 3
"ἀναγκαζόμεθα καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον δοκεῖ εἶναι εἰπόντας
"τι κινδυνεύειν· καὶ γὰρ ὁ μὴ ῥηθεὶς λόγος τοῖς ᾧδ'

§ 4. αὐτῶν del. Cob.—μόνον del. Cob.—τι (after ἀγαθόν) del. Bad.

§ 5. οἱ δὲ λόγον...μακρότερον Her. Sacorraphos.—προτάξαντες Hud.—καὶ before ἐπελθόντες del. Her.

LIII. § 1. ἔσεσθαι del. Her. But the change of subject is quite Thucydidean.—οὐκ ἂν Kr. Her. For repetition of preposition St. compares VI. 82 § 4; which, however, Hude holds not to be a case in point (Hud. Comm. Cr. 103).—ὥνπερ Bad. ὥσπερ καὶ ἐσμέν del. Her.

§ 2. τεκμαιρόμενοι Bad. suspects.—κατηγορίας Cob.; cf. 52 § 4.—ἐναντίον corr. Cl. Her. mss. ἐναντία. The structure probably changes with the δέ clause: but perhaps the first article τὰ is at fault.

“ἔχουσιν αἰτίαν ἂν παράσχοι ὥς εἰ ἐλέχθη σωτήριος
 4 “ἂν ἦν. χαλεπῶς δὲ ἔχει ἡμῖν πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις καὶ ἡ
 “πειθῶ. ἀγνώτες μὲν γὰρ ὄντες ἀλλήλων, ἐπεισενεγ-
 “κάμενοι μαρτύρια ὧν ἄπειροι ἦτε ὠφελούμεθ’ ἂν· νῦν
 “δὲ πρὸς εἰδότας πάντα λελέξεται, καὶ δέδιμεν οὐχὶ
 “μὴ προκαταγνόντες ἡμῶν τὰς ἀρετὰς ἡσσοὺς εἶναι
 “τῶν ὑμετέρων ἔγκλημα αὐτὸ ποιήτε, ἀλλὰ μὴ ἄλλοις
 “χάριν φέροντες ἐπὶ διεγνωσμένην κρίσιν καθιστώμεθα.
 “LIV. παρεχόμενοι δὲ ὁμῶς ἃ ἔχομεν δίκαια πρὸς τε
 “τὰ Θηβαίων διάφορα καὶ ἐς ὑμᾶς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους
 “Ἕλληνας, τῶν εὖ δεδραμένων ὑπόμνησιν ποιησόμεθα
 2 “καὶ πείθειν πειρασόμεθα. φαμὲν γὰρ πρὸς τὸ ἐρώ-
 “τημα τὸ βραχὺ, εἴ τι Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμά-
 “χοὺς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε ἀγαθὸν πεποιήκαμεν, εἰ μὲν
 “ὥς πολεμίους ἐρωτᾶτε, οὐκ ἀδικεῖσθαι ὑμᾶς μὴ εὖ
 “παθόντας, φίλους δὲ νομίζοντας αὐτοὺς ἀμαρτάνειν
 3 “μᾶλλον τοὺς ἡμῖν ἐπιστρατεύσαντας. τὰ δ’ ἐν τῇ
 “εἰρήνῃ καὶ πρὸς τὸν Μῆδον ἀγαθοὶ γεγενήμεθα, τὴν
 “μὲν οὐ λύσαντες νῦν πρότεροι, τῷ δὲ ξυνεπιθέμενοι
 4 “τότε ἐς ἐλευθερίαν τῆς Ἑλλάδος μόνοι Βοιωτῶν. καὶ
 “γὰρ ἡπειρώταί τε ὄντες ἐναυμαχήσαμεν ἐπ’ Ἀρτε-
 “μισίῳ, μάχῃ τε τῇ ἐν τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ γῇ γενομένη παρε-
 “γενόμεθα ὑμῖν τε καὶ Πausανία· εἴ τέ τι ἄλλο κατ’

§ 4. ἀλλήλοις B. ἄλλων Bad.—λέξεται C.

φερόντων, οἱ φέροντες καθίστητε ἡμᾶς Her. Cobet suspects a lacuna, e.g. κρίνῃτε ἡμᾶς κ.τ.λ.—ἐγνωσμένην Her. who compares Isocr. Archid. 10 ‘locus per itacismum corruptus.’ But Thuc. affects διαγνώμη for γνώμη. προδιεγνωσμένην Nab. from Joseph. Ant. xvii. 5. 3.

LIV. § 1. πρὸς τὰ Bad. omitting τε. He further suggests expunging ποιησόμεθα and καὶ before πείθειν.—δεδρασμένων vulg.; but cf. Her. Stud. 124.

§ 2. τοὺς before ἡμῖν del. Cob. § 3. ἐπ’ ἐλευθερίᾳ G.

§ 4. γῇ del. Her.—κατὰ δύναμιν Nab.

“ἐκείνον τὸν χρόνον ἐγένετο ἐπικίνδυνον τοῖς Ἕλλησι,
 “πάντων παρὰ δύναμιν μετέσχομεν. καὶ ὑμῖν, ὦ Λακε- 5
 “δαιμόνιοι, ἰδίᾳ, ὅτεπερ δὴ μέγιστος φόβος περιέστη
 “τὴν Σπάρτην μετὰ τὸν σεισμὸν τῶν ἐς Ἰθώμην Εἰλώ-
 “των ἀποστάντων, τὸ τρίτον μέρος ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἔξε-
 “πέμψαμεν ἐς ἐπικουρίαν· ὧν οὐκ εἰκὸς ἀμνημονεῖν.
 “LV. καὶ τὰ μὲν παλαιὰ καὶ μέγιστα τοιοῦτοι ἡξιώ-
 “σαμεν εἶναι, πολέμιοι δὲ ἐγενόμεθα ὕστερον. ὑμεῖς
 “δὲ αἴτιοι· δεομένων γὰρ ξυμμαχίας ὅτε Θηβαῖοι ἡμᾶς
 “ἐβιάσαντο, ὑμεῖς ἀπεώσασθε καὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους
 “ἐκελεύετε τραπέσθαι ὥς ἐγγὺς ὄντας, ὑμῶν δὲ μακρὰν
 “ἀποικούντων. ἐν μέντοι τῷ πολέμῳ οὐδὲν ἐκπρεπέσ- 2
 “τερον ὑπὸ ἡμῶν οὔτε ἐπάθετε οὔτε ἐμελλήσατε. εἰ δ’ 3
 “ἀποστήναι Ἀθηναίων οὐκ ἠθελήσαμεν ὑμῶν κελευ-
 “σάντων, οὐκ ἠδικοῦμεν· καὶ γὰρ ἐκεῖνοι ἐβοήθουν ἡμῖν
 “ἐναντία Θηβαίοις ὅτε ὑμεῖς ἀπωκνεῖτε, καὶ προδοῦναι
 “αὐτοὺς οὐκέτι ἦν καλόν,—ἄλλως τε καὶ οὐς εὖ παθόν
 “τις καὶ αὐτὸς δεόμενος προσηγάγετο ξυμμάχους καὶ
 “πολιτείας μετέλαβεν,—ἰέναι δὲ ἐς τὰ παραγγελλόμενα
 “εἰκὸς ἦν προθύμως. ἃ δὲ ἐκάτεροι ἐξηγεῖσθε τοῖς 4
 “ξυμμάχοις, οὐχ οἱ ἐπόμενοι αἴτιοι εἴ τι μὴ καλῶς
 “ἐδράτο, ἀλλ’ οἱ ἄγοντες ἐπὶ τὰ μὴ ὀρθῶς ἔχοντα.
 “LVI. Θηβαῖοι δὲ πολλὰ μὲν καὶ ἄλλα ἡμᾶς ἠδίκησαν,
 “τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον αὐτοὶ ξύνιστε, δι’ ὅπερ καὶ τάδε
 “πάσχομεν. πόλιν γὰρ αὐτοὺς τὴν ἡμετέραν κατα- 2
 “λαμβάνοντας ἐν σπονδαῖς καὶ προσέτι ἱερομηνία ὀρθῶς

LV. § 1. ὥς before ἐγγὺς om. C.

§ 3. ἀδικοῦμεν Cob.; cf. 65 § 2.

§ 4. ἐδράτο Her. from Bek. Anecdota 143, for mss. ἐδράτε.

LVI. § 1. δι’ ὅπερ Her.

§ 2. ὀρθῶς τε anticipating καὶ νῦν οὐκ ἂν vulg. Cob., but ABEEFG omit τε.

“ἐτιμωρησάμεθα κατὰ τὸν πᾶσι νόμον καθεστῶτα τὸν
 “ἐπιόντα πολέμιον ὅσιον εἶναι ἀμύνεσθαι· καὶ νῦν οὐκ
 3 “ἂν εἰκότως δι’ αὐτοὺς βλαπτοίμεθα. εἰ γὰρ τῷ αὐτίκα
 “χρησίμῳ ὑμῶν τε καὶ ἐκείνων πολεμίῳ τὸ δίκαιον
 “λήψεσθε, τοῦ μὲν ὀρθοῦ φανείσθε οὐκ ἀληθεῖς κριταὶ
 4 “ὄντες, τὸ δὲ ξυμφέρον μᾶλλον θεραπεύοντες. καίτοι εἰ
 “νῦν ὑμῖν ὠφέλιμοι δοκοῦσιν εἶναι, πολὺ καὶ ἡμεῖς καὶ
 “οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες μᾶλλον τότε ὅτε ἐν μείζονι κινδύνῳ
 “ἦτε. νῦν μὲν γὰρ ἐτέροις ὑμεῖς ἐπέρχεσθε δεινοί· ἐν
 “ἐκείνῳ δὲ τῷ καιρῷ, ὅτε πᾶσι δουλείαν ἐπέφερεν ὁ
 5 “βάρβαρος, οἶδε μετ’ αὐτοῦ ἦσαν. καὶ δίκαιον ἡμῶν
 “τῆς νῦν ἀμαρτίας, εἰ ἄρα ἡμάρτηται, ἀντιθεῖναι τὴν
 “τότε προθυμίαν· καὶ μείζω τε πρὸς ἐλάσσῳ εὐρήσετε,
 “καὶ ἐν καιροῖς οἷς σπάνιον ἦν τῶν Ἑλλήνων τινὰ
 “ἀρετὴν τῇ Ξέρξου δυνάμει ἀντιτάξασθαι, ἐπηνούντό τε
 “μᾶλλον οἱ μὴ τὰ ξύμφορα πρὸς τὴν ἔφοδον αὐτοῖς
 “ἀσφαλείᾳ πρᾶσσοντες, ἐθέλοντες δὲ τολμᾶν μετὰ
 6 “κινδύνων τὰ βέλτιστα. ὧν ἡμεῖς γενόμενοι καὶ τιμη-
 “θέντες ἐς τὰ πρῶτα νῦν ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτοῖς δέδιμεν μὴ
 “διαφθαρῶμεν, Ἀθηναίους ἐλόμενοι δικαίως μᾶλλον

πολεμίον del. Her.

§ 3. *χρησίμῳ* del. Bad. Bake. Cob. agrees, regarding *χρησίμῳ* and *ξυμφέρον* as identical; the retention of *χρησίμῳ* would thus render the words *φανείσθε τὸ ξυμφέρον θεραπεύοντες* a meaningless addition.

πολεμίως Kr. from IV. 17 § 3, retaining *χρησίμῳ*.

‘Pulcerrimo oxymoro quae tria in iudicando plurimum valent, utilitas, amicitia, iustitia, in eodem verbo diversis formis coniunguntur’ (Haase, Luc. 84). Hude suggests the development of *πολεμίως* from *πολεμίων*, a mere gloss on *ἐκείνων* (Comm. Crit. 104).

§ 5. *εἰ ἄρα τι* Cob. ‘non est Graecum ἀμαρτία ἡμάρτηται.’ But the verb may be impersonal. *ἡμάρτηται τι* G vulg.—*αὐτοῖς* vulg. πρὸς τὴν σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἀσφάλειαν Bad. Cob. (Mnem. I. 82): ‘vulgata lectio prorsus sensu caret.’

“ἢ ὑμᾶς κερδαλέως. καίτοι χρή ταῦτα περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν 7
 “ὁμοίως φαίνεσθαι γινγνώσκοντας, καὶ τὸ ξυμφέρον μὴ
 “ἄλλο τι νομίσαι ἢ τῶν ξυμμάχων τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ὅταν
 “ἀεὶ βέβαιον τὴν χάριν τῆς ἀρετῆς ἔχῃσι καὶ τὸ πα-
 “ραυτικά που ἡμῖν ὠφέλιμον καθιστῆται. LVII. προ-
 “σκέψασθέ τε ὅτι νῦν μὲν παράδειγμα τοῖς πολλοῖς
 “τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἀνδραγαθίας νομίζεσθε· εἰ δὲ περὶ
 “ἡμῶν γνῶσεσθε μὴ τὰ εἰκότα (οὐ γὰρ ἀφανῆ κρινεῖτε
 “τὴν δίκην τήνδε, ἐπαινούμενοι δὲ περὶ οὐδ’ ἡμῶν
 “μεμπτῶν,) ὁρᾶτε ὅπως μὴ οὐκ ἀποδέξωνται ἀνδρῶν
 “ἀγαθῶν πέρι αὐτοὺς ἀμείνους ὄντας ἀπρεπές τι ἐπι-
 “γνῶναι, οὐδὲ πρὸς ἱεροῖς τοῖς κοινοῖς σκῦλα ἀπὸ ἡμῶν
 “τῶν εὐεργετῶν τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἀνατεθῆναι. δεινὸν δὲ 2
 “δόξει εἶναι Πλάταιαν Λακεδαιμονίους πορθῆσαι, καὶ
 “τοὺς μὲν πατέρας ἀναγράψαι ἐς τὸν τρίποδα τὸν ἐν
 “Δελφοῖς δι’ ἀρετὴν τὴν πόλιν, ὑμᾶς δὲ καὶ ἐκ παντὸς
 “τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ πανοικησία διὰ Θηβαίους ἐξαλείψαι.
 “ἐς τοῦτο γὰρ δὴ ξυμφορᾶς προκεχωρήκαμεν, οἵτινες 3
 “Μήδων τε κρατησάντων ἀπωλλύμεθα καὶ νῦν ἐν ὑμῖν
 “τοῖς πρὶν φιλτάτοις Θηβαίων ἡσσωμέθα, καὶ δύο
 “ἀγῶνας τοὺς μεγίστους ὑπέστημεν, τότε μὲν, τὴν πόλιν

§ 7. *ὁμοίως* Her. suspects.—*οἱ ἂν ἔχῃσι* Kr. Bad. *ἔχουσι* (dat. of particip.) Cl. St. *ἔχῃσι* Dobr. from schol. making it = *παρέχῃσι*, and continuing *κᾶν μὴ*. Kr. suspects a lacuna.

Campe suggests *μὴ ἄλλο τι νομίσαι ἢ τὸ δίκαιον μὴδὲ ὀργίζεσθαι κ.τ.λ.* Her. proposes *κᾶν τὸ παραυτικά τοῦθ’ ἡμῖν ὠφέλιμον μὴ καθίστηται*. Classen’s suggestion *κᾶν ἀνθίστηται* has not found admission into his text.

LVII. § 1. *προσκέψασθε* Her. St. Mein.—*ἀφανεῖς* C. F. Müller.—*οὐδαμῶς μεμπτῶν* Nab.—*ἀποδέξονται* C only, Cob. Her.—*γνῶναι* for *ἐπιγνῶναι* Hud. suspecting a dittography *CTI, EPI* (Comm. Crit. 104).

§ 2. *πανοικησία* EGN. But in II. 16, nearly all MSS. shew *πανοικησία* (Duk.).

S. T.

“ εἰ μὴ παρέδομεν, λιμῶ διαφθαρῆναι, νῦν δὲ θανάτου
 4 “ κρίνεσθαι. καὶ περιεώσμεθα ἐκ πάντων Πλαταιῆς οἱ
 “ παρὰ δύναμιν πρόθυμοι ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας ἐρήμοι καὶ
 “ ἀτιμώρητοι· καὶ οὔτε τῶν τότε ξυμμάχων ὠφελεῖ
 “ οὐδεῖς, ὑμεῖς τε, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ἡ μόνη ἐλπίς, δέδιμεν
 “ μὴ οὐ βέβαιοι ᾗτε. LVIII. καίτοι ἀξιούμεν γε καὶ
 “ θεῶν ἔνεκα τῶν ξυμμαχικῶν ποτὲ γενομένων καὶ τῆς
 “ ἀρετῆς τῆς ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας καμφθῆναι ὑμᾶς, καὶ
 “ μεταγνῶναι εἴ τι ὑπὸ Θηβαίων ἐπείσθητε, τὴν τε
 “ δωρεὰν ἀνταπαιτῆσαι αὐτοὺς μὴ κτείνειν οὓς μὴ ὑμῖν
 “ πρέπει, σῶφρονά τε ἀντὶ αἰσχρᾶς κομίσασθαι χάριν,
 “ καὶ μὴ ἡδονὴν δόντας ἄλλοις κακίαν αὐτοὺς ἀντιλα-
 2 “ βεῖν. βραχὺ γὰρ τὸ τὰ ἡμέτερα σώματα διαφθεῖραι,
 “ ἐπίπονον δὲ τὴν δύσκλειαν αὐτοῦ ἀφανίσαι. οὐκ
 “ ἐχθροὺς γὰρ ἡμᾶς εἰκότως τιμωρήσεσθε, ἀλλ’ εὖνους,
 3 “ κατ’ ἀνάγκην πολεμήσαντας. ὥστε καὶ τῶν σωμάτων
 “ ἄδειαν ποιοῦντες ὅσια ἂν δικάζοιτε, καὶ προνοοῦντες
 “ ὅτι ἐκόντας τε ἐλάβετε καὶ χεῖρας προῖσχομένους (ὁ
 “ δὲ νόμος τοῖς Ἕλλησι μὴ κτείνειν τούτους), ἔτι δὲ καὶ
 4 “ εὐεργέτας γεγεννημένους διὰ παντός. ἀποβλέψατε γὰρ
 “ ἐς πατέρων τῶν ὑμετέρων θήκας, οὓς ἀποθανόντας
 “ ὑπὸ Μήδων καὶ ταφέντας ἐν τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ ἐτιμῶμεν
 “ κατὰ ἔτος ἕκαστον δημοσίᾳ ἐσθήμασί τε καὶ τοῖς

§ 3. λιμῶ δέ C.—θανάτου δίκη AEF GJ. δίκη del. Haack.

§ 4. παρεώσμεθα Cob.; cf. 67 § 6, Nov. Lect. 160 on the distinction of *pār*, *pēr* (i.e. *παρά*, *περί*). MS. evidence is valueless. J almost invariably confuses the two forms.—βέβαιος Her.

LVIII. § 1. τότε Cob.—κναμφθῆναι C. γναμφθῆναι Duk. Haack, ex margine Steph., expulit Bek. (Arn.).—ἀπαιτῆσαι? cf. Plat. Phaedr. 241 A. *αν*, *αντ*- point to a dittography: but Thuc. affects compounds with *ἀντί*.

§ 3. ὥς (for ὥστε) M.—ὁ δὲ νόμος...τούτους del. Cob.

§ 4. εὐσεβήμασι Mein. θύμασι Her.—ἐπιφέρειν B.—δέ before ὁμαί-
 χμοις om. F.—δράσετε C.

“ ἄλλοις νομίμοις, ὅσα τε ἡ γῆ ἡμῶν ἀνεδίδου ὥραϊα,
 “ πάντων ἀπαρχὰς ἐπιφέροντες, εὖνοι μὲν ἐκ φιλίας
 “ χώρας, ξύμμαχοι δὲ ὁμαίχοις ποτὲ γενομένοις. ὧν
 “ ὑμεῖς τούναντίον ἂν δράσαιτε μὴ ὀρθῶς γνόντες. σκέψ- 5
 “ ασθε δέ· Πausanίας μὲν γὰρ ἔθαπτεν αὐτοὺς νομίζων
 “ ἐν γῇ τε φιλία τιθέναι καὶ παρ’ ἀνδράσι τοιούτοις·
 “ ὑμεῖς δὲ εἰ κτενεῖτε ἡμᾶς καὶ χώραν τὴν Πλαταιίδα
 “ Θηβαῖδα ποιήσετε, τί ἄλλο ἢ ἐν πολεμῖα τε καὶ παρὰ
 “ τοῖς αὐθένταις πατέρας τοὺς ὑμετέρους καὶ ξυγγενεῖς
 “ ἀτίμους γερῶν ὧν νῦν ἴσχουσι καταλείψετε; πρὸς δὲ
 “ καὶ γῆν ἐν ᾗ ἡλευθερώθησαν οἱ Ἕλληνες δουλώσετε,
 “ ἱερά τε θεῶν, οἷς εὐξάμενοι Μήδων ἐκράτησαν ἐρη-
 “ μοῦτε, καὶ θυσίας τὰς πατρίους τῶν εἰσαμένων καὶ
 “ κτισάντων ἀφαιρήσεσθε. LIX. οὐ πρὸς τῆς ὑμετέρας
 “ δόξης, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τάδε, οὔτε ἐς τὰ κοινὰ τῶν
 “ Ἑλλήνων νόμιμα καὶ ἐς τοὺς προγόνους ἀμαρτάνειν,
 “ οὔτε ἡμᾶς τοὺς εὐεργέτας ἀλλοτρίας ἔνεκα ἔχθρας μὴ
 “ αὐτοὺς ἀδικηθέντας διαφθεῖραι, φείσασθαι δὲ καὶ
 “ ἐπικλασθῆναι τῇ γνώμῃ οἷκτῳ σῶφρονι λαβόντας, μὴ
 “ ὧν πεισόμεθα μόνον δεινότητα κατανοοῦντας, ἀλλ’
 “ οἷοί τε ἂν ὄντες πάθοιμεν καὶ ὥς ἀστάθμητον τὸ
 “ τῆς ξυμφορᾶς, ὧτινί ποτ’ ἂν καὶ ἀναξίῳ ξυμπέσοι.
 “ ἡμεῖς τε, ὥς πρέπον ἡμῖν καὶ ὥς ἡ χρεία προάγει, 2
 “ αἰτούμεθα ὑμᾶς, θεοὺς τοὺς ὁμοβωμίους καὶ κοινούς

§ 5. ἐκτενεῖτε B.—Θηβαῖδα om. ABF, m. pr. τὴν Θηβαῖδα AB, m. rec. written over Πλαταιίδα.—αὐτοένταις Cyril Lex. MS.—ἐρημώσετε Her. ἐρημοῦντες St.—ἐσσαμένων Bek. vulg. ἐσαμένων Arn. from Götter. καὶ κτισάντων del. Her.

LIX. § 1. μὴ αὐτοὺς ἀδικηθέντας del. Cob. ‘bis idem dicitur.’—οἷκτον σῶφρονα vulg.—κατανοοῦντας del. Her. κατανοοῦντες C.

§ 2. αἰτούμεθα ὑμᾶς del. Her.—πείσαι τάδε del. Her., inserting τε after προφερόμενοι, so also St. retaining πείσαι τάδε. Cl. places colon

“ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπιβώμενοι, πείσαι τάδε, προφερόμενοι
 “ < θ ’ > ὅρκους οὓς οἱ πατέρες ὑμῶν ὤμοσαν μὴ ἀμνη-
 “ μονεῖν, ἰκέται γιγνόμεθα ὑμῶν τῶν πατρῶων τάφων,
 “ καὶ ἐπικαλούμεθα τοὺς κεκμηῶτας μὴ γενέσθαι ὑπὸ
 “ Θηβαίοις μηδὲ τοῖς ἐχθίστοις φίλτατοι ὄντες παρα-
 “ δοθῆναι. ἡμέρας τε ἀναμιμνήσκομεν ἐκείνης ἢ τὰ
 “ λαμπρότατα μετ’ αὐτῶν πράξαντες νῦν ἐν τῇδε τὰ
 3 “ δεινότατα κινδυνεύομεν παθεῖν. ὅπερ δὲ ἀναγκαῖόν τε
 “ καὶ χαλεπώτατον τοῖς ὧδε ἔχουσιν, λόγου τελευτᾶν,
 “ διότι καὶ τοῦ βίου ὁ κίνδυνος ἐγγὺς μετ’ αὐτοῦ, παυό-
 “ μενοι λέγομεν ἤδη ὅτι οὐ Θηβαίοις παρέδομεν τὴν
 “ πόλιν (εἰλόμεθα γὰρ ἂν πρό γε τούτου τῷ αἰσχίστῳ
 “ ὀλέθρῳ λιμῷ τελευτῆσαι,) ὑμῖν δὲ πιστεύσαντες προσ-
 “ ἤλθομεν (καὶ δίκαιον, εἰ μὴ πείθομεν, ἐς τὰ αὐτὰ
 “ καταστήσαντας τὸν ξυντυχόντα κίνδυνον εἶσαι ἡμᾶς
 4 “ αὐτοὺς ἐλέσθαι), ἐπισκῆπτομέν τε ἅμα μὴ Πλαταιῆς
 “ ὄντες οἱ προθυμότατοι περὶ τοὺς Ἑλληνας γενόμενοι
 “ Θηβαίοις τοῖς ἡμῖν ἐχθίστοις ἐκ τῶν ὑμετέρων χειρῶν
 “ καὶ τῆς ὑμετέρας πίστεως, ἰκέται ὄντες, ὦ Λακεδαι-

at τάδε, assuming an asyndeton. Haase, Luc. p. 14, treats ἰκέται γιγνόμεθα as a mere substitute for αἰτούμεθα, to avoid repetition (just as in IV. 48 διεφθάρησαν resumes and repeats σφὰς αὐτοὺς διέφθειραν), ὅρκους προφερόμενοι having the same connection with its verb as in IV. 48, παραιρήματα ποιοῦντες with ἀπαγχόμενοι. It must be noted that the terminations -μεθα, -μένος, -μένοι are subject to frequent confusion. μὴ ἀμνημονεῖν del. Cob. Her., but insert πρὸς before τῶν πατρῶων τάφων (Cob. N. L. 346). Classen's treatment of the passage Cob. regards as 'neque Graeci neque humani sermonis.'—μεθ' αὐτῶν ABEF. μεθ' αὐτῶν MN.

§ 3. λόγου τελευτᾶν del. Her.—ἀλγίστῳ Her. excising λιμῷ. οἰκτίστῳ Nab.; cf. Hom. Od. XII. 342. κακίστῳ Mein. from Dio. Hal. Cf. Hermes III. 364.

τοῦ ξυντυχόντ' ἂν Hud.; cf. Dem. XXI. §§ 15, 17.

“ μόνιοι, παραδοθῆναι, γενέσθαι δὲ σωτῆρας ἡμῶν καὶ
 “ μὴ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἑλληνας ἐλευθεροῦντας ἡμᾶς διο-
 “ λέσαι.”

LX. Τοιαῦτα μὲν οἱ Πλαταιῆς εἶπον. οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι δέισαντες πρὸς τὸν λόγον αὐτῶν μὴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοί τι ἐνδῶσι, παρελθόντες ἔφασαν καὶ αὐτοὶ βούλεσθαι εἰπεῖν, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἐκείνοις παρὰ γνώμην τὴν αὐτῶν μακρότερος λόγος ἐδόθη τῆς πρὸς τὸ ἐρώτημα ἀποκρίσεως. ὥς δ' ἐκέλευσαν, ἔλεγον τοιαῦτα.

LXI. “ ΤΟΤΣ μὲν λόγους οὐκ ἂν ᾗτησάμεθα εἰπεῖν,
 “ εἰ καὶ οὗτοι βραχέως τὸ ἐρωτηθὲν ἀπεκρίναντο καὶ μὴ
 “ ἐπὶ ἡμᾶς τραπόμενοι κατηγορίαν ἐποιήσαντο καὶ περὶ
 “ αὐτῶν ἔξω τῶν προκειμένων καὶ ἅμα οὐδὲ ᾗτιαμένων
 “ πολλὴν τὴν ἀπολογίαν καὶ ἔπαινον ὧν οὐδεὶς ἐμέμ-
 “ ψατο. νῦν δὲ πρὸς μὲν τὰ ἀντειπεῖν δεῖ, τῶν δὲ
 “ ἔλεγχον ποιήσασθαι, ἵνα μήτε ἡ ἡμετέρα αὐτοὺς κακία
 “ ὠφελῇ μήτε ἡ τούτων δόξα, τὸ δ' ἀληθὲς περὶ ἀμφο-
 “ τέρων ἀκούσαντες κρίνῃτε. ἡμεῖς δὲ αὐτοῖς διάφοροι 2
 “ ἐγενόμεθα πρῶτον ὅτι ἡμῶν κτισάντων Πλάταιαν
 “ ὕστερον τῆς ἄλλης Βοιωτίας καὶ ἄλλα χωρία μετ'
 “ αὐτῆς, ἃ ξυμμίκτους ἀνθρώπους ἐξελάσαντες ἔσχομεν,
 “ οὐκ ἠξίου οὗτοι, ὥσπερ ἐτάχθη τὸ πρῶτον, ἡγεμο-
 “ νεύεσθαι ὑφ' ἡμῶν, ἔξω δὲ τῶν ἄλλων Βοιωτῶν
 “ παραβαίνοντες τὰ πάτρια, ἐπειδὴ προσηναγκάζοντο,
 “ προσεχώρησαν πρὸς Ἀθηναίους καὶ μετ' αὐτῶν πολλὰ
 “ ἡμᾶς ἔβλαπτον, ἀνθ' ὧν καὶ ἀντέπασχον. LXII. ἐπει-

LX. προελθόντες Ullr. Hud.

LXI. § 1. αὐτοὶ mss. and edd. Corr. Hud. Gertz οὗτοι (sensu forensi) 'rei.'—πρὸς τὸ ἐρωτηθὲν Cob.—ᾗτιασμένων vulg., qu. πολλήν τινα?

§ 2. τὸ πρῶτον AGN. ὅτε Cob. 'si causas inimicitiarum indicare voluisset, scripsisset πρῶτον μὲν ὅτι.'

“ δὴ δὲ καὶ ὁ βάρβαρος ἦλθεν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, φασὶ
 “ μόνοι Βοιωτῶν οὐ μὴδίσαι, καὶ τούτῳ μάλιστα αὐτοί
 2 “ τε ἀγάλλονται καὶ ἡμᾶς λοιδοροῦσιν. ἡμεῖς δὲ μὴ-
 “ δίσαι μὲν αὐτοὺς οὐ φαμέν διότι οὐδ’ Ἀθηναίους, τῇ
 “ μέντοι αὐτῇ ιδέα ὕστερον ἰόντων Ἀθηναίων ἐπὶ τοὺς
 3 “ Ἕλληνας μόνους αὐτῶν Βοιωτῶν ἀττικίσαι. καίτοι σκέψ-
 “ ασθε ἐν οἷῳ εἶδει ἐκάτεροι ἡμῶν τοῦτο ἔπραξαν.
 “ ἡμῖν μὲν γὰρ ἡ πόλις τότε ἐτύγχανεν οὔτε κατ’ ὀλι-
 “ γαρχίαν ἰσόνομον πολιτεύουσα οὔτε κατὰ δημοκρατίαν.
 “ ὅπερ δὲ ἐστὶ νόμοις μὲν καὶ τῷ σωφρονεστάτῳ ἐναν-
 “ τιώτατον, ἐγγυτάτῳ δὲ τυράννου, δυναστεία ὀλίγων
 4 “ ἀνδρῶν εἶχε τὰ πράγματα. καὶ οὗτοι ἰδίας δυνάμεις
 “ ἐλπίσαντες ἔτι μᾶλλον σχήσειν εἰ τὰ τοῦ Μήδου
 “ κρατήσῃ, κατέχοντες ἰσχυρὴν τὸ πλῆθος ἐπηγάγοντο
 “ αὐτόν· καὶ ἡ ξύμπασα πόλις οὐκ αὐτοκράτωρ οὔσα
 “ ἐαυτῆς τοῦτ’ ἔπραξεν, οὐδ’ ἄξιον αὐτῇ ὀνειδίσαι ὦν μὴ
 5 “ μετὰ νόμων ἤμαρτεν. ἐπειδὴ γοῦν ὅτε Μήδος ἀπῆλθε
 “ καὶ τοὺς νόμους ἔλαβε, σκέψασθαι χρή, Ἀθηναίων
 “ ὕστερον ἐπιόντων τὴν τε ἄλλην Ἑλλάδα καὶ τὴν
 “ ἡμετέραν χώραν πειρωμένων ὑφ’ αὐτοῖς ποιεῖσθαι καὶ
 “ κατὰ στάσιν ἤδη ἐχόντων αὐτῆς τὰ πολλά, εἰ μαχό-
 “ μενοι ἐν Κορωνείᾳ καὶ νικήσαντες αὐτοὺς ἡλευθερώ-
 “ σαμεν τὴν Βοιωτίαν καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους νῦν προθύμως
 “ ξυνελευθεροῦμεν, ἵππους τε παρέχοντες καὶ παρα-
 6 “ σκευὴν ὅσῃ οὐκ ἄλλοι τῶν ξυμμάχων. καὶ τὰ μὲν
 “ ἐς τὸν μῆδισμόν τοσαῦτα ἀπολογούμεθα. LXIII. ὥς

LXII. § 3. νόμος C.—σώφρονι Cob. τῷ σώφρονι τρόπῳ Kr. τῷ
 σωφρονεστέρῳ Hud. πάντων ἐναντιώτατον Her.

§ 4. καὶ οὐχ ἡ ξύμπασα Her. with Cobet’s approval: his change of
 οὐκ το οὐδέ before αὐτοκράτωρ Cob. condemns.

§ 5. ἐπιόντων AB EF.—ἵππους ‘stulta lectio; dixisset saltem ἱππέας;
 verum videtur ἵππων; cf. I. 62, II. 12’ (Cob.).—ἄλλην C.

“ δὲ ὑμεῖς μᾶλλον τε ἠδικήκατε τοὺς Ἕλληνας καὶ
 “ ἀξιώτεροί ἐστε πάσης ζημίας, πειρασόμεθα ἀποφαίνειν.
 “ ἐγένεσθε ἐπὶ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ τιμωρίᾳ, ὥς φατέ, Ἀθηναίων 2
 “ ξύμμαχοι καὶ πολῖται. οὐκοῦν χρήν τὰ πρὸς ἡμᾶς
 “ μόνον ὑμᾶς ἐπάγεσθαι αὐτοὺς καὶ μὴ ξυνεπιέναι μετ’
 “ αὐτῶν ἄλλοις, ὑπάρχον γε ὑμῖν, εἴ τι καὶ ἄκοντες
 “ προσήγεσθε ὑπ’ Ἀθηναίων, τῆς τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων
 “ τῶνδε ἡδὴ ἐπὶ τῷ Μήδῳ ξυμμαχίας γεγενημένης, ἣν
 “ αὐτοὶ μάλιστα προβάλλεσθε· ἱκανή γε ἦν ἡμᾶς τε
 “ ὑμῶν ἀποτρέπειν, καί, τὸ μέγιστον, ἀδεῶς παρέχειν
 “ βουλευέσθαι. ἀλλ’ ἐκόντες καὶ οὐ βιαζόμενοι ἔτι
 “ εἴλεσθε μᾶλλον τὰ Ἀθηναίων. καὶ λέγετε ὥς αἰσχροὺν 3
 “ ἦν προδοῦναι τοὺς εὐεργέτας· πολὺ δὲ γε αἰσχίον καὶ
 “ ἀδικώτερον τοὺς πάντας Ἕλληνας καταπροδοῦναι, οἷς
 “ ξυνωμόσατε, ἢ Ἀθηναίους μόνους, τοὺς μὲν καταδου-
 “ λουμένους τὴν Ἑλλάδα, τοὺς δὲ ἐλευθεροῦντας. καὶ 4
 “ οὐκ ἴσην αὐτοῖς τὴν χάριν ἀνταπέδοτε, οὐδὲ αἰσχύνης
 “ ἀπηλλαγμένην. ὑμεῖς μὲν γὰρ ἀδικοῦμενοι αὐτούς, ὥς
 “ φατέ, ἐπηγάγεσθε, τοῖς δὲ ἀδικοῦσιν ἄλλους ξυνεργοὶ
 “ κατέστητε. καίτοι τὰς ὁμοίας χάριτας μὴ ἀντιδι-
 “ δόναι αἰσχροὺν μᾶλλον ἢ τὰς μετὰ δικαιοσύνης μὲν
 “ ὀφειληθείσας, ἐς ἀδικίαν δὲ ἀποδιδόμενας. LXIV. δὴ-
 “ λόν τε ἐποιήσατε οὐδὲ τότε τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔνεκα μόνοι
 “ οὐ μὴδίσαντες, ἀλλ’ ὅτι οὐδ’ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑμεῖς δὲ τοῖς

LXIII. § 1. ἠδικήσατε G.

§ 2. ἐπάγεσθαι AB EF vulg. For ὑπάρχον... Cobet suggests παρέχον
 γε ὑμῖν τῆς ξυμμ. γεγεν. μετέχειν. ὑπάρχοντες E. ὑπάρχον τε AB F vulg.

ἢ ἱκανή γε Reiske, Bad. Her. γάρ Hud. from one inferior MS. We
 might suggest ἱκανήν γε, but the asyndeton is quite defensible.

§ 4. καίτοι οὐ τό Camp. conject. 17. καίτοι τί Nab.—ἀνταποδιδόναι
 Her.; cf. 67 § 5.—ἦ (for ἧ) Hud. vid. Comm. Crit. 107.

LXIV. § 1. ἡμεῖς δὲ BEF. ὑμεῖς ACG; the latter appears

2 " μὲν ταῦτ' αὖ βουλόμενοι ποιεῖν τοῖς δὲ τάναντία. καὶ νῦν
 " ἀξιούτε, ἀφ' ὧν δι' ἑτέρους ἐγένεσθε ἀγαθοί, ἀπὸ
 3 " τούτων ὠφελεῖσθαι. ἀλλ' οὐκ εἰκός, ὥσπερ δὲ Ἀθη-
 " ναίους εἴλεσθε, τούτοις ξυναγωνίζεσθε, καὶ μὴ προ-
 " φέρετε τὴν τότε γενομένην ξυνωμοσίαν, ὥς χρὴ ἀπ'
 " αὐτῆς νῦν σφάζεσθαι. ἀπελίπετε γὰρ αὐτὴν καὶ παρα-
 " βάντες ξυγκατεδουλοῦσθε μᾶλλον Αἰγινήτας καὶ
 " ἄλλους τινὰς τῶν ξυνομοσάντων ἢ διεκωλύετε, καὶ
 " ταῦτα οὔτε ἄκοντες ἔχοντές τε τοὺς νόμους οὔσπερ
 " μέχρι τοῦ δεῦρο, καὶ οὐδενὸς ὑμᾶς βιασαμένου ὥσπερ
 " ἡμᾶς. τὴν τελευταίαν τε πρὶν περιτειχίζεσθαι πρό-
 " κλησιν ἐς ἡσυχίαν ὑμῶν, ὥστε μηδετέροις ἀμύνειν, οὐκ
 4 " ἐδέχεσθε. τίνες ἂν οὖν ὑμῶν δικαιότερον πᾶσι τοῖς
 " Ἕλλησι μισοῖντο, οἵτινες ἐπὶ τῷ ἐκείνων κακῷ ἀνδρα-
 " γαθίαν προύθεσθε; καὶ ἂ μὲν ποτε χρηστοὶ ἐγένεσθε,
 " ὥς φατέ, οὐ προσήκοντα νῦν ἐπεδείξατε, ἂ δὲ ἡ φύσις
 " αἰὲ ἐβούλετο, ἐξηλέγχθη ἐς τὸ ἀληθές· μετὰ γὰρ Ἀθη-
 5 " ναίων ἄδικον ὁδὸν ἰόντων ἐχωρήσατε. τὰ μὲν οὖν ἐς
 " τὸν ἡμέτερόν τε ἀκούσιον μηδισμόν καὶ τὸν ὑμέτερον
 " ἐκούσιον ἀττικισμόν τοιαῦτα ἀποφαίνομεν. LXV. ἂ
 " δὲ τελευταία φατε ἀδικηθῆναι (παρανόμως γὰρ ἐλθεῖν
 " ἡμᾶς ἐν σπονδαῖς καὶ ἱερομηνία ἐπὶ τὴν ὑμετέραν
 " πόλιν), οὐ νομίζομεν οὐδ' ἐν τούτοις ὑμῶν μᾶλλον

preferable. Could we repunctuate, putting colon after Ἀθηναῖοι, retaining ὑμεῖς, destroying full stop at τάναντία, and giving καὶ νῦν the force of 'nunc iterum,' with special allusion to II. 71 § 5? Her. excises both ὑμεῖς δέ and ποιεῖν, the first being omitted in Valla's version.

§ 3. ἀπελίπετε EF cet.—μᾶλλον om. G.—ἢ διεκωλύετε, 'additamentum frigidum, ineptum, absurdum,' Cob.—ἡμῶν BCFG.—μηδ' ἑτέροις St. from B, vulg. μηδετέροις.

§ 5. ἀκούσιον A.

LXV. § 1. ἱερομηνίας (gen. sing.) or ἱερομηνία Mein.: so Her. St.

" ἀμαρτεῖν. εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἡμεῖς αὐτοὶ πρὸς τε τὴν πόλιν 2
 " ἐλθόντες ἐμαχόμεθα καὶ τὴν γῆν ἐδηοῦμεν ὡς πολέμιοι,
 " ἀδικοῦμεν· εἰ δὲ ἄνδρες ὑμῶν οἱ πρῶτοι καὶ χρήμασι
 " καὶ γένει, βουλόμενοι τῆς μὲν ἔξω ξυμμαχίας ὑμᾶς
 " παῦσαι ἐς δὲ τὰ κοινὰ τῶν πάντων Βοιωτῶν πάτρια
 " καταστήσαι, ἐπεκαλέσαντο ἐκόντες, τί ἀδικοῦμεν;
 " οἱ γὰρ ἄγοντες παρανομοῦσι μᾶλλον τῶν ἐπομένων.
 " ἀλλ' οὔτ' ἐκείνοι, ὡς ἡμεῖς κρίνομεν, οὔθ' ἡμεῖς· 3
 " πολῖται δὲ ὄντες ὥσπερ ὑμεῖς, καὶ πλείω παραβαλλό-
 " μενοι, τὸ ἐαυτῶν τεῖχος ἀνοίξαντες καὶ ἐς τὴν αὐτῶν
 " πόλιν φιλίως, οὐ πολεμίως κομίσαντες, ἐβούλοντο τοὺς
 " τε ὑμῶν χεῖρους μηκέτι μᾶλλον γενέσθαι τοὺς τε
 " ἀμείνους τὰ ἄξια ἔχειν, σωφρονιστὰι ὄντες τῆς γνώμης,
 " καὶ τῶν σωμάτων τὴν πόλιν οὐκ ἀλλοτριοῦντες ἀλλ'
 " ἐς τὴν ξυγγένειαν οἰκειοῦντες, ἐχθροὺς οὐδενὶ καθι-
 " στάντες, ἅπασιν δ' ὁμοίως ἐνσπόνδους. LXVI. τεκμή-
 " ριον δὲ [ὡς οὐ πολεμίως ἐπράσσομεν]· οὔτε γὰρ
 " ἡδίκησαμεν οὐδένα, προείπομεν τε τὸν βουλόμενον
 " κατὰ τὰ πάντων Βοιωτῶν πάτρια πολιτεύειν ἵεναι
 " πρὸς ἡμᾶς. καὶ ὑμεῖς ἄσμενοι χωρήσαντες καὶ ξύμ- 2
 " βασιν ποιησάμενοι τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡσυχάζετε, ὕστερον
 " δὲ κατανοήσαντες ἡμᾶς ὀλίγους ὄντας, εἰ ἄρα καὶ
 " ἐδοκοῦμέν τι ἀνεπιεικέστερον πράξαι οὐ μετὰ τοῦ
 " πλήθους ὑμῶν εἰσελθόντες, τὰ μὲν ὁμοῖα οὐκ ἀντα-

§ 2. ἀδικοῦμεν, see Heindorf, Plato Protag. 310 D.

§ 3. φιλίως, πολεμίως Steup, Qu. Th. p. 34.—qu. μὴ ἐπὶ μᾶλλον γενέσθαι (or νέμεσθαι)? Hude suspects some verb with force of ἰσχύειν in place of γενέσθαι. Would μεγαλύνεσθαι serve his purpose? cf. v. 98. σωφρονιστὰι ὄντες τῆς γνώμης, οὐ τῶν σωμάτων, τὴν πόλιν οὐκ ἀλλοτριοῦντες Weil.

LXVI. § 1. ὡς οὐ πολεμίως ἐπράσσομεν del. Mein. (Herm. III. 365).—τῶν πάντων C.

“πέδοτε ἡμῖν, μήτε νεωτερίσαι ἔργῳ λόγοις τε πείθειν
 “ὥστε ἐξελθεῖν, ἐπιθέμενοι δὲ παρὰ τὴν ξύμβασιν—οὓς
 “μὲν ἐν χερσὶν ἀπεκτείνετε, οὐχ ὁμοίως ἀλγοῦμεν, κατὰ
 “νόμον γὰρ δὴ τινα ἔπασχον, οὓς δὲ χεῖρας προῖσχο-
 “μένους καὶ ζωγρήσαντες ὑποσχόμενοι τε ἡμῖν ὕστερον
 “μὴ κτενεῖν παρανόμως διεφθείρατε, πῶς οὐ δεινὰ
 3 “εἴργασθε;—καὶ ταῦτα τρεῖς ἀδικίας ἐν ὀλίγῳ πρά-
 “ξαντες, τὴν τε λυθεῖσαν ὁμολογίαν καὶ τῶν ἀνδρῶν
 “τὸν ὕστερον θάνατον καὶ τὴν περὶ αὐτῶν ἡμῖν μὴ
 “κτείνειν ψευθεῖσαν ὑπόσχεσιν, ἣν τὰ ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς
 “ὑμῖν μὴ ἀδικῶμεν, ὅμως φατέ ἡμᾶς παρανομῆσαι καὶ
 4 “αὐτοὶ ἀξιοῦτε μὴ ἀντιδοῦναι δίκην. οὐκ, ἦν γε οὗτοι
 “τὰ ὀρθὰ γινώσκωσι· πάντων δὲ αὐτῶν ἕνεκα κολα-
 “σθήσεσθε. LXVII. καὶ ταῦτα, ὦ Λακεδαιμόνιοι,
 “τούτου ἕνεκα ἐπεξήλθομεν, καὶ ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν καὶ ἡμῶν,
 “ἵνα ὑμεῖς μὲν εἰδῆτε δικαίως αὐτῶν καταγνωσόμενοι,
 2 “ἡμεῖς δὲ ἔτι ὀσιώτερον τετιμωρημένοι, καὶ μὴ παλαιὰς
 “ἀρετάς, εἴ τις ἄρα καὶ ἐγένετο, ἀκούοντες ἐπικλασθήτε,
 “ἃς χρὴ τοῖς μὲν ἀδικουμένοις ἐπικούρους εἶναι, τοῖς
 “δὲ αἰσχροῦν τι δρῶσι διπλασίας ζημίας, ὅτι οὐκ ἐκ
 “προσηκόντων ἀμαρτάνουσι. μηδὲ ὀλοφυρμῷ καὶ οἴκτῳ
 “ὠφελείσθων, πατέρων τε τάφους τῶν ὑμετέρων ἐπι-
 3 “βιώμενοι καὶ τὴν σφετέραν ἐρημίαν. καὶ γὰρ ἡμεῖς
 “ἀνταποφαίνομεν πολλῷ δεινότερα παθοῦσαν τὴν ὑπὸ

§ 2. πείθειν Cl. from vulg. πείσειν. πείσαι one ms. only (L).

§ 3. ταύτας Hud. κᾶνταῦθα Nab.—κτενεῖν Her. vid. St. Qu. Gr. 8. Gertz and Hude propose placing ὕστερον after μὴ κτενεῖν. Cobet condemns ἡμῖν μὴ κτενεῖν as a gloss.

ὑπόθεσιν ABF.

§ 4. πάντων δὲ...κολασθήσεσθε an interpolation (Nab.).

LXVII. § 1. ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν καὶ ὑπὲρ ἡμῶν Her.

§ 2. διπλασίας <αἰτίας> ζημίας Mein.

ὠφελείσθωσαν vulg. Bek.

“τούτων ἡλικίαν ἡμῶν διεφθαρμένην, ὧν πατέρες οἱ μὲν
 “πρὸς ὑμᾶς τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἄγοντες ἀπέθανον ἐν Κορω-
 “νεῖα, οἱ δὲ πρεσβῦται λελειμμένοι καὶ οἰκίαι ἔρημοι
 “πολλῷ δικαιοτέραν ὑμῶν ἱκετείαν ποιοῦνται τούσδε
 “τιμωρήσασθαι. οἴκτου τε ἀξιώτεροι τυγχάνειν οἱ 4
 “ἀπρεπές τι πάσχοντες τῶν ἀνθρώπων· οἱ δὲ δικαίως,
 “ὥσπερ οἶδε, τὰ ἐναντία ἐπίχαρτοι εἶναι. καὶ τὴν νῦν 5
 “ἐρημίαν δι’ ἑαυτοὺς ἔχουσι· τοὺς γὰρ ἀμείνους ξυμ-
 “μάχους ἐκόντες ἀπεώσαντο. παρενόμησάν τε οὐ προ-
 “παθόντες ὑφ’ ἡμῶν, μίσει δὲ πλέον ἢ δίκη κρίναντες,
 “καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἀνταποδόντες νῦν τὴν ἴσην τιμωρίαν,
 “ἔννομα γὰρ πείσονται καὶ οὐχὶ ἐκ μάχης χεῖρας
 “προῖσχομενοι, ὥσπερ φασίν, ἀλλ’ ἀπὸ ξυμβάσεως ἐς
 “δίκην σφᾶς αὐτοὺς παραδόντες. ἀμύνατε οὖν, ὦ 6
 “Λακεδαιμόνιοι, καὶ τῷ τῶν Ἑλλήνων νόμῳ ὑπὸ τῶνδε
 “παραβαθέντι, καὶ ἡμῖν ἄνομα παθοῦσιν ἀνταπόδοτε
 “χάριν δικαίαν ὧν πρόθυμοι γεγενήμεθα, καὶ μὴ τοῖς
 “τῶνδε λόγοις περιωσθῶμεν ἐν ὑμῖν, ποιήσατε δὲ τοῖς
 “Ἑλλησι παράδειγμα οὐ λόγων τοὺς ἀγῶνας προθή-
 “σοντες ἀλλ’ ἔργων, ὧν ἀγαθῶν μὲν ὄντων βραχεῖα
 “ἢ ἀπαγγελία ἀρκεῖ, ἀμαρτανομένων δὲ λόγοι ἔπεισι
 “κοσμηθέντες προκαλύμματα γίνονται. ἀλλ’ ἦν οἱ 7
 “ἡγεμόνες, ὥσπερ νῦν ὑμεῖς, κεφαλαιώσαντες πρὸς τοὺς
 “ξύμπαντας διαγνώμας ποιήσησθε, ἥσσόν τις ἐπ’
 “ἀδίκους ἔργοις λόγους καλοὺς ζητήσῃ.”

LXVIII. Τοιαῦτα δὲ οἱ Θηβαῖοι εἶπον. οἱ δὲ

§ 3. ἔχοντες F.

§ 5. παρενόμησαν MSS. ‘barbarum’ (Her. St. 124).—οὐκ ἂν ἀνταπο-
 δόντες Dobr. Her. ἀνταποδώσοντες St.

§ 6. προκαλύμμα Nab.

§ 7. ὥσπερ del. Bad.—πρὸς τὸ ξύμπαν Weil (Rev. de Phil. II. 91).

LXVIII. § 1. δὴ Her.

Λακεδαιμόνιοι δικασταὶ νομίζοντες τὸ ἐπερώτημα σφίσιν ὀρθῶς ἔξιν, εἴ τι ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ ὑπ' αὐτῶν ἀγαθὸν πεπόνθασι, διότι τὸν τε ἄλλον χρόνον ἡξίου δῆθεν αὐτοὺς κατὰ τὰς παλαιὰς Πausanίου μετὰ τὸν Μῆδον σπονδὰς ἡσυχάζειν, καὶ ὅτε ὕστερον ἂν πρὸ τοῦ περιτε-
² χίζεσθαι προείχοντο αὐτοῖς, κοινούς εἶναι κατ' ἐκεῖνα, ὥς οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἡγούμενοι τῇ ἑαυτῶν δικαίᾳ βουλήσει ἔκσπονδοι ἤδη ὑπ' αὐτῶν κακῶς πεπονθέναι, αὐθις τὸ αὐτὸ ἓνα ἕκαστον παραγαγόντες καὶ ἐρωτῶντες, εἴ τι Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἀγαθὸν ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ δεδρακότες εἰσίν, ὅποτε μὴ φαῖεν, ἀπάγοντες
³ ἀπέκτεινον, καὶ ἐξαίρετον ἐποιήσαντο οὐδένα. διέφθειραν δὲ Πλαταιῶν μὲν αὐτῶν οὐκ ἐλάσσους διακοσίων, Ἀθηναίων δὲ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν, οἱ ξυνεπολιορκούντο·
³ γυναῖκας δὲ ἡνδραπόδισαν. τὴν δὲ πόλιν ἐνιαυτὸν μὲν τινα [Θηβαῖοι] Μεγαρέων ἀνδράσι κατὰ στάσιν ἐκπεπ-
 τωκόσι, καὶ ὅσοι τὰ σφέτερα φρονούντες Πλαταιῶν περιῆσαν, ἔδοσαν ἐνοικεῖν· ὕστερον δὲ καθελόντες αὐτὴν ἐς ἔδαφος πᾶσαν ἐκ τῶν θεμελίων ῥυκοδόμησαν πρὸς τῷ Ἡραίῳ καταγώγιον διακοσίων ποδῶν πανταχῇ, κύκλῳ οἰκήματα ἔχον κάτωθεν καὶ ἄνωθεν, καὶ ὀροφαῖς καὶ

ὅτι Pop. Bad. Her., the last continuing, ὅτι ὕστερον...δ προείχοντο...οὐκ ἐδέξαντο. α del. Heilm. so also Cl. St., but inserting δὲ after ὥς. Hude suggests ὅτε ὕστερον α προείχοντο...οὐκ ἐδέξαντο.

ἐκεῖνας Bad. Dobr. placing colon at ἐδέξαντο: 'possis etiam delere α, servata vulgata distinctione' (Dob.). Most edd. destroy both α and ὥς. Küppers proposes καὶ ὥς. C. F. Smith (Am. J. Phil. x. 210) οὐδ' ὥς. τῇ ἑαυτῶν δικαίᾳ βουλήσει del. Arn.—παράγοντες G and inferior MSS.

§ 2. ξυνεπολιόρκητο Mein. Her. Cobet regards the words οἱ ξυνεπ. as an adscript from II. 78.

§ 3. ἓνα (for τινα) Mein. Cob. 'praestat ἓνα τινά' (Nab.). Θηβαῖοι del. Cl. St.—ἐκατόμπεδον C.

θυρώμασι τοῖς τῶν Πλαταιῶν ἐχρήσαντο, καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις α ἣν ἐν τῷ τείχει ἔπιπλα, χαλκὸς καὶ σίδηρος, κλίνας κατασκευάσαντες ἀνέθεσαν τῇ Ἡρᾷ, καὶ νεῶν ἐκατόμπεδον λίθινον ῥυκοδόμησαν αὐτῇ. τὴν δὲ γῆν δημοσιώσαντες ἀπεμίσθωσαν ἐπὶ δέκα ἔτη, καὶ ἐνέμοντο Θηβαῖοι. σχεδὸν δέ τι καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν περὶ Πλαταιῶν ⁴ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι οὕτως ἀποτετραμμένοι ἐγένοντο Θηβαίων ἕνεκα, νομίζοντες ἐς τὸν πόλεμον αὐτοὺς ἄρτι τότε καθιστάμενον ὠφελίμους εἶναι. καὶ τὰ μὲν κατὰ Πλάταιαν ἔτει τρίτῳ καὶ ἐνενηκοστῷ ἐπειδὴ Ἀθηναίων ξύμμαχοι ἐγένοντο οὕτως ἐτελεύτησεν.

LXIX. Αἱ δὲ τεσσαράκοντα νῆες τῶν Πελοποννησίων αἱ Λεσβίοις βοηθοὶ ἐλθοῦσαι, ὥς τότε φεύγουσαι διὰ τοῦ πελάγους ἐκ τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐπιδιωχθεῖσαι καὶ πρὸς τῇ Κρήτῃ χειμασθεῖσαι [καὶ] ἀπ' αὐτῆς σποράδες πρὸς τὴν Πελοπόννησον κατηνέχθησαν, καταλαμβάνουσιν ἐν τῇ Κυλλήνῃ τρεῖςκαίδεκα τριήρεις Λευκαδίων καὶ Ἀμπρακιωτῶν καὶ Βρασίδαν τὸν Τέλλιδος ξύμβουλον Ἀλκίδα ἐπεληλυθότα. ἐβούλοντο γὰρ ² οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, ὥς τῆς Λέσβου ἡμαρτήκεσαν, πλεόν τὸ ναυτικὸν ποιήσαντες ἐς τὴν Κέρκυραν πλεῦσαι στασιάζουσιν, δώδεκα μὲν ναυσὶ μόναις παρόντων Ἀθηναίων περὶ Ναύπακτον, πρὶν δὲ πλεόν τι ἐπιβοηθῆσαι ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ναυτικόν, ὅπως προφθάσωσι· καὶ παρεσκευάζοντο ὃ τε Βρασίδας καὶ ὁ Ἀλκίδας πρὸς ταῦτα.
 LXX. οἱ γὰρ Κερκυραῖοι ἐστασίαζον, ἐπειδὴ οἱ αἰχμά-

§ 4. περὶ del. Her., unless ἀτεράμονες or ἀτέραμοι be read in place of ἀποτετραμμένοι.—ὀγδοηκοστῷ Grote G. Hist. Pt. IV. c. 31.

LXIX. § 1. Ἀθηναίων inferior MSS.—καὶ before ἀπ' del. Cl. Her.—Ἀλκίδα C m. pri.—ἐπιπλέοντα Nab.

§ 2. ὅπως προφθάσωσι del. Her.

λωτοι ἦλθον αὐτοῖς οἱ ἐκ τῶν περὶ Ἐπίδαμνον ναυμα-
 χιῶν ὑπὸ Κορινθίων ἀφελθέντες, τῷ μὲν λόγῳ ὀκτακοσίων
 ταλάντων τοῖς προξένοις διηγγυημένοι, ἔργῳ δὲ πεπεισ-
 μένοι Κορινθίοις Κέρκυραν προσποιῆσαι. καὶ ἔπρασσον
 οὗτοι, ἕκαστον τῶν πολιτῶν μετιόντες, ὅπως ἀποστή-
 2 σωσιν Ἀθηναίων τὴν πόλιν. καὶ ἀφικομένης Ἀττικῆς
 τε νεὸς καὶ Κορινθίας πρέσβεις ἀγουσῶν, καὶ ἐς λόγους
 καταστάντων, ἐψηφίσαντο Κερκυραῖοι Ἀθηναίοις μὲν
 ξύμμαχοι εἶναι κατὰ τὰ ξυγκείμενα, Πελοποννησίοις δὲ
 3 φίλοι ὥσπερ καὶ πρότερον. καὶ (ἦν γὰρ Πειθίας ἐθελο-
 πρόξενός τε τῶν Ἀθηναίων καὶ τοῦ δήμου προειστήκει),
 ὑπάγουσιν αὐτὸν οὗτοι οἱ ἄνδρες ἐς δίκην, λέγοντες
 4 Ἀθηναίοις τὴν Κέρκυραν καταδουλοῦν. ὁ δὲ ἀποφυγὼν
 ἀνθυπάγει αὐτῶν τοὺς πλουσιωτάτους πέντε ἄνδρας,
 φάσκων τέμνειν χάρακας ἐκ τοῦ τε Διὸς τοῦ τεμένους
 καὶ τοῦ Ἀλκίνου· ζημία δὲ καθ' ἑκάστην χάρακα
 5 ἐπέκειτο στατήρ. ὀφλόντων δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἱερὰ
 ἰκετῶν καθεζομένων διὰ πλῆθος τῆς ζημίας, ὅπως ταξά-
 μενοι ἀποδώσιν, ὁ Πειθίας (ἐτύγχανε γὰρ καὶ βουλῆς
 6 ὦν) πείθει ὥστε τῷ νόμῳ χρήσασθαι. οἱ δ' ἐπειδὴ τῷ
 τε νόμῳ ἐξείργοντο καὶ ἅμα ἐπυνθάνοντο τὸν Πειθίαν,
 ἕως ἔτι βουλῆς ἐστί, μέλλειν τὸ πλῆθος ἀναπείσειν τοὺς
 αὐτοὺς Ἀθηναίους φίλους τε καὶ ἐχθροὺς νομίζειν,
 ξυνίσταντό τε καὶ λαβόντες ἐγχειρίδια, ἐξαπιναίως ἐς
 τὴν βουλὴν ἐσελθόντες, τὸν τε Πειθίαν κτείνουσι καὶ
 ἄλλους τῶν τε βουλευτῶν καὶ ἰδιωτῶν ἐς ἑξήκοντα. οἱ
 δὲ τινες τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης τῷ Πειθίᾳ ὀλίγοι ἐς τὴν

LXX. § 1. ἀποστήσουσιν Her. Cob.

§ 4. ἐκ τε τοῦ Διὸς τεμένους καὶ τοῦ Ἀλκίνου (Cob.). τοῦ τεμένους
ACEF.

§ 5. ὀφειλόντων AB EF.

Ἀττικὴν τριήρη κατέφυγον ἔτι παρούσαν. LXXI. δρά-
 σαντες δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ξυγκαλέσαντες Κερκυραίους εἶπον
 ὅτι ταῦτα καὶ βέλτιστα εἴη καὶ ἥκιστ' ἂν δουλωθεῖεν
 ὑπ' Ἀθηναίων, τό τε λοιπὸν μηδετέρους δέχεσθαι ἀλλ'
 ἢ μιᾷ νηϊ ἡσυχάζοντας, τὸ δὲ πλεον πολέμιον ἡγεῖσθαι.
 ὥς δὲ εἶπον, καὶ ἐπικυρῶσαι ἠνάγκασαν τὴν γνώμην.
 πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας εὐθὺς πρέσβεις περί τε 2
 τῶν πεπραγμένων διδάζοντας ὥς ξυνέφερε, καὶ τοὺς ἐκεῖ
 καταπεφευγότας πείσοντας μηδὲν ἀνεπιτήδειον πράσ-
 σειν, ὅπως μὴ τις ἐπιστροφὴ γένηται. LXXII. ἐλθόν-
 των δὲ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς τε πρέσβεις ὥς νεωτερίζοντας
 ξυλλαβόντες, καὶ ὅσους ἔπεισαν, κατέθεντο ἐς Αἴγιναν.
 ἐν δὲ τούτῳ τῶν Κερκυραίων οἱ ἔχοντες τὰ πράγματα 2
 ἐλθούσης τριήρους Κορινθίας καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων πρέσ-
 βων ἐπιτίθενται τῷ δήμῳ· καὶ μαχόμενοι ἐνίκησαν.
 ἀφικομένης δὲ νυκτὸς ὁ μὲν δήμος ἐς τὴν ἀκρόπολιν καὶ 3
 τὰ μετέωρα τῆς πόλεως καταφεύγει, καὶ αὐτοῦ ξυλλε-
 γεῖς ἰδρύθη, καὶ τὸν Ἑλλαϊκὸν λιμένα εἶχον· οἱ δὲ τὴν
 τε ἀγορὰν κατέλαβον, οὐπὲρ οἱ πολλοὶ ᾤκουν αὐτῶν,
 καὶ τὸν λιμένα τὸν πρὸς αὐτῇ καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἡπειρον.
 LXXIII. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ ἠκροβολίσαντό τε ὀλίγα,
 καὶ ἐς τοὺς ἀγροὺς περιέπεμπον ἀμφότεροι τοὺς δούλους
 παρακαλοῦντές τε καὶ ἐλευθερίαν ὑπισχνούμενοι· καὶ
 τῷ μὲν δήμῳ τῶν οἰκετῶν τὸ πλῆθος παρεγένετο ξύμ-
 μαχον, τοῖς δ' ἐτέροις ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου ἐπίκουροι ὀκτα-
 κόσιοι. LXXIV. διαλιπούσης δ' ἡμέρας μάχη αὐθις
 γίγνεται, καὶ νικᾷ ὁ δήμος χωρίων τε ἰσχύι καὶ πλήθει
 προέχων· αἳ τε γυναῖκες αὐτοῖς τολμηρῶς ξυνεπελά-
 βοντο βάλλουσαι ἀπὸ τῶν οἰκιῶν τῷ κεράμῳ καὶ παρὰ

LXXIV. § 1. χωρίων δὲ C.

2 φύσιν ὑπομένουσιν τὸν θόρυβον. γενομένης δὲ τῆς τρο-
πῆς περὶ δέιλαν ὄψιν, δέξαντες οἱ ὀλίγοι μὴ αὐτοβοεῖ ὁ
δῆμος τοῦ τε νεωρίου κρατήσκειν ἐπελθὼν καὶ σφᾶς δια-
φθείρειν, ἐμπιμπᾶσι τὰς οἰκίας τὰς ἐν κύκλῳ τῆς ἀγορᾶς
καὶ τὰς ξυνοικίας, ὅπως μὴ ἢ ἔφοδος, φειδόμενοι οὔτε
οἰκείας οὔτε ἀλλοτρίας· ὥστε καὶ χρήματα πολλὰ ἐμ-
πόρων κατεκαύθη καὶ ἡ πόλις ἐκινδύνευσεν πᾶσα δια-
φθαρήναι, εἰ ἄνεμος ἐπεγένετο τῇ φλογὶ ἐπίφορος ἐς
3 αὐτήν. καὶ οἱ μὲν παυσάμενοι τῆς μάχης ὡς ἐκάτεροι
ἡσυχάσαντες τὴν νύκτα ἐν φυλακῇ ἦσαν· καὶ ἡ Κορινθία
ναὺς τοῦ δήμου κεκρατηκότος ὑπεξανήγετο, καὶ τῶν
ἐπικούρων οἱ πολλοὶ ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον λαθόντες διεκομίσ-
θησαν. LXXV. τῇ δ' ἐπιγεγενομένη ἡμέρᾳ Νικόστρατος
ὁ Διτρέφους Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸς παραγίγνεται βοη-
θῶν ἐκ Ναυπάκτου δώδεκα ναυσὶ καὶ Μεσσηνίων
πεντακοσίοις ὀπλίταις ξύμβασιν τε ἔπρασσε, καὶ
πέιθει ὥστε ξυγχωρῆσαι ἀλλήλοις δέκα μὲν ἄνδρας
τοὺς αἰτιωτάτους κρίναι, οἳ οὐκέτι ἔμειναν, τοὺς δ'
ἄλλους οἰκεῖν σπονδὰς πρὸς ἀλλήλους ποιησαμένους
καὶ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους, ὥστε τοὺς αὐτοὺς ἐχθροὺς καὶ
2 φίλους νομίζειν. καὶ ὁ μὲν ταῦτα πράξας ἔμελλεν ἀπο-
πλεύσεσθαι· οἱ δὲ τοῦ δήμου προστάται πείθουσιν
αὐτὸν πέντε μὲν ναὺς τῶν αὐτοῦ σφίσι καταλιπεῖν,
ὅπως ἡσσόν τι ἐν κινήσει ὦσιν οἱ ἐναντίοι, ἴσας δὲ αὐτοὶ
πληρώσαντες ἐκ σφῶν αὐτῶν ξυμπέμψειν. καὶ ὁ μὲν
ξυνεχώρησεν, οἱ δὲ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς κατέλεγον ἐς τὰς ναὺς.
δείξαντες δὲ ἐκεῖνοι μὴ ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ἀποπεμφθῶσι

§ 2. περὶ τὸ δειλινόν M.—ἐμπιμπᾶσι vulg. ἐμπιμπᾶσι corr. Her.
—ὥστε om. G.

LXXV. § 1. Διτρέφους Her.; cf. Meist. p. 40, another case of
itacism. Διοτρέφῃ VIII. 64 § 2.

§ 2. ξυμπέμπειν G.

καθίζουσιν ἐς τὸ τῶν Διοσκόρων ἱερόν. Νικόστρατος 4
δὲ αὐτοὺς ἀνίστη τε καὶ παρεμυθεῖτο. ὡς δ' οὐκ
ἔπειθεν, ὁ δῆμος ὀπλισθεὶς ἐπὶ τῇ προφάσει ταύτῃ, ὡς
οὐδὲν αὐτῶν ὑγιὲς διανοομένων τῇ τοῦ μὴ ξυμπλεῖν
ἀπιστία, τὰ τε ὅπλα αὐτῶν ἐκ τῶν οἰκιῶν ἔλαβε, καὶ
αὐτῶν τινὰς οἷς ἐπέτυχον, εἰ μὴ Νικόστρατος ἐκώλυσε,
διέφθειραν ἄν. ὁρῶντες δ' οἱ ἄλλοι τὰ γιγνόμενα καθί- 5
ζουσιν ἐς τὸ Ἑραῖον ἰκέται, καὶ γίγνονται οὐκ ἐλάσσους
τετρακοσίων. ὁ δὲ δῆμος δείσας μὴ τι νεωτερίσωσιν
ἀνίστησί τε αὐτοὺς πείσας καὶ διακομίζει ἐς τὴν πρὸ
τοῦ Ἑραίου νῆσον, καὶ τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐκείσε αὐτοῖς
διεπέμπετο.

LXXVI. Τῆς δὲ στάσεως ἐν τούτῳ οὔσης, τετάρτη
ἡ πέμπτη ἡμέρα μετὰ τὴν τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐς τὴν νῆσον
διακομιδὴν, αἱ ἐκ τῆς Κυλλήνης Πελοποννησίων νῆες
μετὰ τὸν ἐκ τῆς Ἰωνίας πλοῦν ἐφ' ὅρμῳ οὔσαι παρα-
γίγνονται τρεῖς καὶ πεντήκοντα· ἦρχε δὲ αὐτῶν Ἀλκίδας
ὅσπερ καὶ πρότερον, καὶ Βρασίδας αὐτῷ ξύμβουλος
ἐπέπλει. ὁρμισάμενοι δὲ ἐς Σύνβοτα λιμένα τῆς ἡπείρου
ἅμα ἔφ' ἐπέπλεον τῇ Κερκύρᾳ. LXXVII. οἱ δὲ πολλῶ
θορύβῳ, καὶ πεφοβημένοι τὰ τ' ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ τὸν
ἐπίπλουν, παρεσκευάζοντό τε ἅμα ἐξήκοντα ναὺς καὶ
τὰς αἰὲ πληρουμένας ἐξέπεμπον πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους,
παραινούντων Ἀθηναίων σφᾶς τε εἶσαι πρῶτον ἐκ-
πλεύσαι καὶ ὕστερον πάσαις ἅμα ἐκείνους ἐπιγενέσθαι.
ὡς δὲ αὐτοῖς πρὸς τοῖς πολεμίοις ἦσαν σποράδες αἱ 2

§ 3. Διοσκουρίων ABEFG. Διοσκούρων vulg. (see Lobeck, Phryni-
chus p. 235).

§ 4. ὀργισθεὶς Cob.

§ 5. τὰπιτήδεια Her.

LXXVI. ἐφορμοῦσαι Mein. Her. ἐν ἐφόρμῳ οὔσαι Kr. ἐφ' ὅρμῳ St.
Mein. denies the existence of a substantive ἐφορμος.

S. T.

νῆες, δύο μὲν εὐθὺς ἠὺτομόλησαν, ἐν ἑτέραις δὲ ἀλλή-
 3 λοις οἱ ἐμπλέοντες ἐμάχοντο, ἦν δὲ οὐδεὶς κόσμος τῶν
 ποιομένων. ἰδόντες δὲ οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι τὴν ταραχὴν
 εἴκοσι μὲν ναυσὶ πρὸς τοὺς Κερκυραίους ἐτάξαντο, ταῖς
 δὲ λοιπαῖς πρὸς τὰς δώδεκα ναῦς τῶν Ἀθηναίων, ὧν
 ἦσαν αἱ δύο Σαλαμινία καὶ Πάραλος. LXXVIII. καὶ
 οἱ μὲν Κερκυραῖοι κακῶς τε καὶ κατ' ὀλίγας προσπί-
 πτοντες ἐταλαιπώρουν τὸ καθ' αὐτούς· οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι
 φοβούμενοι τὸ πλῆθος καὶ τὴν περικύκλωσιν ἀθρόαις
 μὲν οὐ προσέπιπτον οὐδὲ κατὰ μέσον ταῖς ἐφ' ἑαυτοὺς
 τεταγμέναις, προσβαλόντες δὲ κατὰ κέρας καταδύουσι
 μίαν ναῦν. καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα κύκλον ταξαμένων αὐτῶν
 2 περιέπλεον καὶ ἐπειρῶντο θορυβεῖν. γνόντες δὲ οἱ
 πρὸς τοῖς Κερκυραίοις, καὶ δείσαντες μὴ ὅπερ ἐν Ναυ-
 πάκτῳ γένοιτο, ἐπιβοηθοῦσι· καὶ γενόμεναι ἀθρόαι αἱ
 3 νῆες ἅμα τὸν ἐπίπλουν τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐποιοῦντο. οἱ δ'
 ὑπεχώρουν ἤδη πρύμναν κρουόμενοι, καὶ ἅμα τὰς τῶν
 Κερκυραίων ἐβούλοντο προκαταφυγεῖν ὅτι μάλιστα
 ἑαυτῶν σχολῇ τε ὑποχωρούντων καὶ πρὸς σφᾶς τε-
 ταγμένων τῶν ἐναντίων. ἡ μὲν οὖν ναυμαχία τοιαύτη
 γενομένη ἐτελεύτα ἐς ἡλίου δύσιν.

LXXIX. Καὶ οἱ Κερκυραῖοι δείσαντες μὴ σφίσιν
 ἐπιπλεύσαντες ἐπὶ τὴν πόλιν ὡς κρατοῦντες οἱ πολέμιοι
 ἢ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς νήσου ἀναλάβωσιν ἢ καὶ ἄλλο τι νεω-
 2 τερίσωσι, τοὺς τε ἐκ τῆς νήσου πάλιν ἐς τὸ Ἡραῖον
 διεκόμισαν καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐφύλασσον. οἱ δ' ἐπὶ μὲν

LXXVIII. § 1. ἐταλαιπώρουν τὸ καθ' αὐτούς Haase Luc. p. 43.
 St. inserts τό, but keeps middle ἐταλαιπωροῦντο.

§ 2. πρὸς τοὺς Κερκυραίους Her., making πρὸς=κατά.

§ 3. τετραμμένων Hud.; cf. VIII. 92 § 4, where τετραμμένων has
 become τεταγμένων.

τὴν πόλιν οὐκ ἐτόλμησαν πλεῦσαι κρατοῦντες τῇ ναυ-
 μαχίᾳ, τρεῖς δὲ καὶ δέκα ναῦς ἔχοντες τῶν Κερκυραίων
 ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς τὴν ἡπειρον, ὅθενπερ ἀνηγάγοντο. τῇ 3
 δ' ὑστεραία ἐπὶ μὲν τὴν πόλιν οὐδὲν μᾶλλον ἐπέπλεον,
 καίπερ ἐν πολλῇ ταραχῇ καὶ φόβῳ ὄντας, καὶ Βρασίδου
 παραινούντος, ὡς λέγεται, Ἀλκίδα, ἰσοψήφου δὲ οὐκ
 ὄντος· ἐπὶ δὲ τὴν Λευκίμμην τὸ ἀκρωτήριον ἀποβάντες
 ἐπόρθουν τοὺς ἀγρούς. LXXX. ὁ δὲ δῆμος τῶν Κερ-
 κυραίων ἐν τούτῳ, περιδεὴς γενόμενος μὴ ἐπιπλεύσωσιν
 αἱ νῆες, τοῖς τε ἰκέταις ἦσαν ἐς λόγους καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις
 ὅπως σωθήσεται ἡ πόλις. καὶ τινες αὐτῶν ἔπεισαν ἐς
 τὰς ναῦς ἐσβῆναι· ἐπλήρωσαν γὰρ ὅμως τριάκοντα. οἱ 2
 δὲ Πελοποννήσιοι μέχρι μέσου ἡμέρας δηώσαντες τὴν
 γῆν ἀπέπλευσαν, καὶ ὑπὸ νύκτα αὐτοῖς ἐφρυκτωρήθησαν
 ἐξήκοντα νῆες Ἀθηναίων προσπλέουσai ἀπὸ Λευκάδος·
 ἃς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι πυνθανόμενοι τὴν στάσιν καὶ τὰς μετ'
 Ἀλκίδου ναῦς ἐπὶ Κέρκυραν μελλούσας πλεῖν ἀπ-
 ἔστειλαν, καὶ Εὐρυμέδοντα τὸν Θουκλέους στρατηγόν.
 LXXXI. οἱ μὲν οὖν Πελοποννήσιοι τῆς νυκτὸς εὐθὺς
 κατὰ τάχος ἐκομίζοντο ἐπ' οἴκου παρὰ τὴν γῆν· καὶ
 ὑπερευεγκόντες τὸν Λευκαδίων ἰσθμὸν τὰς ναῦς, ὅπως
 μὴ περιπλέοντες ὀφθῶσιν, ἀποκομίζονται. Κερκυραῖοι 2
 δὲ αἰσθόμενοι τὰς τε Ἀττικὰς ναῦς προσπλεούσας τὰς
 τε τῶν πολεμίων οἰχομένας, λαβόντες τοὺς τε Μεσση-

LXXIX. § 2. ἐλόντες Nab.

LXXX. § 1. ὅμως, 'non sollicito, sed si codex diceret ὁμοῦ, locus
 esset deliberationis' (Dobr.).

After τριάκοντα the words προσδεχόμενοι τὸν ἐπίπλουν are added in
 margin of BF; om. A, del. Bek. Popp. St. restituit Bad.

§ 2. μεσοῦσης Bad.

Qu. αἱ ἐξήκοντα, with comma at Λευκάδος?

LXXXI. § 2. λαβόντες del. Cl. λαθόντες Hud.

νίους ἐς τὴν πόλιν ἡγαγον πρότερον ἔξω ὄντας, καὶ τὰς
ναῦς περιπλεῦσαι κελεύσαντες ἃς ἐπλήρωσαν ἐς τὸν
Ἑλλαϊκὸν λιμένα, ἐν ᾧ περιεκομίζοντο, τῶν ἐχθρῶν
εἴ τινα λάβοιεν, ἀπέκτεινον· καὶ ἐκ τῶν νεῶν ὅσους
ἔπεισαν ἐσβῆναι ἐκβιβάζοντες ἀπεχρῶντο, ἐς τὸ Ἡραϊὸν
τε ἐλθόντες τῶν ἱκετῶν ὡς πεντήκοντα ἄνδρας δίκην
ὑποσχεῖν ἔπεισαν καὶ κατέγνωσαν πάντων θάνατον.
3 οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ τῶν ἱκετῶν, ὅσοι οὐκ ἐπείσθησαν, ὡς ἐώρων
τὰ γιγνόμενα, διέφθειραν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ ἀλλήλους,
καὶ ἐκ τῶν δένδρων τινὲς ἀπήγχοντο, οἱ δ' ὡς ἕκαστοι
4 ἐδύναντο ἀνηλούντο. ἡμέρας τε ἑπτὰ, ἃς ἀφικόμενος ὁ
Εὐρυμέδων ταῖς ἐξήκοντα ναυσὶ παρέμεινε, Κερκυραῖοι
σφῶν αὐτῶν τοὺς ἐχθροὺς δοκοῦντας εἶναι ἐφόνευον, τὴν
μὲν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέροντες τοῖς τὸν δῆμον καταλύουσιν,
ἀπέθανον δὲ τινες καὶ ἰδίας ἔχθρας ἕνεκα, καὶ ἄλλοι
χρημάτων σφίσιν ὀφειλομένων ὑπὸ τῶν λαβόντων.
5 πᾶσά τε ἰδέα κατέστη θανάτου, καὶ οἶον φιλεῖ ἐν τῷ
τοιούτῳ γίγνεσθαι, οὐδὲν ὃ τι οὐ ξυνέβη, καὶ ἔτι
περαιτέρω. καὶ γὰρ πατὴρ παῖδα ἀπέκτεινε, καὶ ἀπὸ
τῶν ἱερῶν ἀπеспῶντο καὶ πρὸς αὐτοῖς ἐκτείνοντο, οἱ δὲ
τινες καὶ περιοικοδομηθέντες ἐν τοῦ Διονύσου τῷ ἱερῷ
ἀπέθανον. LXXXII. οὕτως ὦμῃ < ἡ > στάσις πρου-

ἀπεχρῶντο Her. Cl. from margin of F. mss. shew ἀπεχώρησαν, which Bek. retains with vulg. Why not διεχρήσαντο? vid., however, Suidas, Θουκυδίδης· ἀπεχρῶντο ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀνῆρουν (Duk.).

§ 3. διέφθειρον one inferior ms. only.—ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ perhaps an adscript.

§ 4. ὅτι καταλύουσιν Madv. Adv. I. 316, or ὡς καταλ. vid. Hud. Comm. Crit. p. 110. Have τοῖς and τὴν changed places? e.g. τοῖς μὲν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέροντες τὴν τοῦ δήμου κατάλυσιν.

LXXXII. § 1. ὦμῃ ἡ στάσις Kr. Cl. St. Her. Böh. without ms. authority.—τοῦ perhaps lost before τοὺς.

χώρησε, καὶ ἔδοξε μᾶλλον, διότι ἐν τοῖς πρώτῃ ἐγένετο,
ἐπεὶ ὕστερόν γε καὶ πᾶν ὡς εἰπεῖν τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ἐκι-
νήθη, διαφορῶν οὐσῶν ἕκασταχοῦ τοῖς τε τῶν δῆμων
προστάταις τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἐπάγεσθαι καὶ τοῖς ὀλίγοις
τοὺς Λακεδαιμονίους, καὶ ἐν μὲν εἰρήνῃ οὐκ ἂν ἐχόντων
πρόφασιν, οὐδ' ἐτοίμων παρακαλεῖν αὐτούς, πολεμου-
μένων δέ, καὶ < κατὰ > ξυμμαχίας ἅμα ἑκατέροις τῇ
τῶν ἐναντίων κακώσει καὶ σφίσιν αὐτοῖς ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ
προσποιήσει, ῥαδίως αἱ ἐπαγωγὰι τοῖς νεωτερίζειν τι
βουλομένοις ἐπορίζοντο. καὶ ἐπέπεσε πολλὰ καὶ χα- 2
λεπὰ κατὰ στάσιν ταῖς πόλεσι, γιγνόμενα μὲν καὶ αἰεὶ
ἐσόμενα ἕως ἂν ἡ αὐτὴ φύσις ἀνθρώπων ᾗ, μᾶλλον δὲ
καὶ ἡσυχαιότερα καὶ τοῖς εἵδεσι διηλλαγμένα, ὡς ἂν
ἕκασται αἱ μεταβολαὶ τῶν ξυντυχιῶν ἐφιστῶνται. ἐν
μὲν γὰρ εἰρήνῃ καὶ ἀγαθοῖς πράγμασιν αἱ τε πόλεις καὶ
οἱ ἰδιῶται ἀμείνους τὰς γνώμας ἔχουσι διὰ τὸ μὴ ἐς
ἀκουσίους ἀνάγκας < ἐς > πίπτειν· ὁ δὲ πόλεμος
ὑφελὼν τὴν εὐπορίαν τοῦ καθ' ἡμέραν βίαιος διδάσκα-
λος, καὶ πρὸς τὰ παρόντα τὰς ὀργὰς τῶν πολλῶν ὁμοιοῖ.
ἐστασίαζέ τε οὖν τὰ τῶν πόλεων, καὶ τὰ ἐφυστερίζοντά 3
που πύσσει τῶν προγενομένων πολὺ ἐπέφερε τὴν ὑπερ-

τολμώντων Her. ἐτόλμων Volgraff (Mnem. Vol. x. Pt. iv.).—καὶ ξυμμαχίας mss. and edd.—After ἑκατέροις Her. inserts οὐσης ἐπί, 'praepositio ἐπί inter consimiles literas στή facile perit' (Her. Stud. 47). Snow suggests προκειμένης.

§ 2. τῶν before ἀνθρώπων B only.—μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ ἡσσαν Hud., inserting χαλεπά from Dio. Hal. Antiq. 10. 2. ἀτηρά or ἀγρία Gertz. Does -χαίτερα conceal καὶ ἕτερα?—ἡθεσι διηλλαγμένα ἕως A.—ἐκάσταις (sc. ταῖς πόλεσιν) Hud. ἐκάστοις Kr.

ἀμεινον Her. ἀνάγκας ἐσπίπτειν Her. πίπτειν vulg.—βίου Kr. inserts before βίαιος, cf. Her. Stud. 47.

§ 3. δ' οὖν Hud.; cf. VII. 59 § 2.—πολλήν Dio. Hal.—τὴν ὑπερβολὴν del. Bad. ἐς τὸ καινοῦσθαι St. who also reads ἐπιπύσσει.

βολὴν τοῦ καινοῦσθαι τὰς διανοίας τῶν τ' ἐπιχειρήσεων
 4 περιτεχνήσει καὶ τῶν τιμωριῶν ἀτοπία. καὶ τὴν
 εἰωθυῖαν ἀξίωσιν τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐς τὰ ἔργα ἀντήλλαξαν
 τῇ δικαιοῦσει. τόλμα μὲν γὰρ ἀλόγιστος ἀνδρία φιλέ-
 ταιρος ἐνομίσθη, μέλλησις δὲ προμηθῆς δειλία εὐπρεπής,
 τὸ δὲ σῶφρον τοῦ ἀνάνδρου πρόσχημα, καὶ τὸ πρὸς
 ἅπαν ξυνετὸν ἐπὶ πᾶν ἀργόν. τὸ δ' ἐμπλήκτως ὁξὺ
 ἀνδρὸς μοῖρα προσετέθη, ἀσφαλεία δὲ τὸ ἐπιβουλεύ-
 5 σασθαι ἀποτροπῆς <ἦν> πρόφασις εὐλογος. καὶ ὁ
 μὲν χαλεπαίνων πιστὸς αἰεί, ὁ δ' ἀντιλέγων αὐτῷ ὑπο-
 πτος. ἐπιβουλεύσας δέ τις τυχὼν <τε> ξυνετὸς καὶ
 ὑπονοήσας ἔτι δεινότερος· προβουλεύσας δὲ ὅπως μηδὲν
 αὐτῶν δεήσει, τῆς τε ἑταιρίας διαλυτῆς καὶ τοὺς ἐναν-
 τίους ἐκπεπληγμένους. ἀπλῶς ὁ φθάσας τὸν μέλλοντα
 κακὸν τι δρᾶν ἐπηνεῖτο, καὶ ὁ ἐπικελεύσας τὸν μὴ δια-
 6 νοοῦμενον. καὶ μὴν καὶ τὸ ξυγγενὲς τοῦ ἑταιρικοῦ
 ἀλλοτριώτερον ἐγένετο διὰ τὸ ἐτοιμότερον εἶναι ἀπρο-
 φασίστως τολμᾶν· οὐ γὰρ μετὰ τῶν κειμένων νόμων
 ὠφελίας αἱ τοιαῦται ξύνοδοι, ἀλλὰ παρὰ τοὺς καθεστῶ-
 τας πλεονεξία· καὶ τὰς ἐς σφᾶς αὐτοὺς πίστεις οὐ τῷ
 θείῳ νόμῳ μᾶλλον ἐκρατύνοντο ἢ τῷ κοινῇ τι παρανο-

§ 4. φιλαίτερος AG.

ὠνομάσθη Her., vid. Bad. Mnem. II. 18.

ἀσφάλεια Hud. from best MSS. τοῦ from inferior MSS. But St.
 Her. Cl. Böh. Mein. all keep ἀσφαλεία. M shews ἀσθένεια.—For
 ἀποτροπῆς Her. suggests ἀποστροφῆς. Has this last syllable -ης
 caused loss of ἦν?

§ 5. πάντ' ἐπαινῶν Rauch.—τυχὼν τε St.—ἀπλῶς τε Haase, Her.
 St.—ἐπικωλύσας Her.; cf. VI. 17 § 5.

§ 6. ἀνετοιμότερον Bad. Her.—ὠφέλειαι, πλεονεξίαι Vollgraff.
 ὠφελία St. Cl. ὠφελίας MSS.—πλεονεξία St. Cl.

τῷ ὁσίῳ καὶ νομίμῳ Dob.; cf. Cob. V. L. 357.

μῆσαι. τὰ τε ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων καλῶς λεγόμενα 7
 ἐνεδέχοντο ἔργων φυλακῇ, εἰ προύχοιεν, καὶ οὐ γενναι-
 ότητι. ἀντιτιμωρήσασθαι τέ τινα περὶ πλείονος ἦν ἢ
 αὐτὸν μὴ προπαθεῖν. καὶ ὅρκοι εἴ που ἄρα γένοιτο
 ξυναλλαγῆς, ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα πρὸς τὸ ἄπορον ἑκατέρῳ
 διδόμενοι ἴσχυον οὐκ ἐχόντων ἄλλοθεν δύναμιν· ἐν δὲ
 τῷ παρατυχόντι ὁ φθάσαι θαρσῆσας, εἰ ἴδοι ἄφρακτον,
 ἥδιον διὰ τὴν πίστιν ἐτιμωρεῖτο ἢ <κᾶν> ἀπὸ τοῦ
 προφανοῦς, καὶ τό τε ἀσφαλὲς ἐλογίζετο καὶ ὅτι ἀπάτη
 περιγενόμενος ξυνέσεως ἀγώνισμα προσελάμβανε. ῥᾶον
 δ' οἱ πολλοὶ κακοῦργοι ὄντες δεξιοὶ κέκληνται ἢ ἀμαθεῖς
 ἀγαθοί, καὶ τῷ μὲν αἰσχύνονται, ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ ἀγάλλονται.
 πάντων δ' αὐτῶν αἴτιον ἀρχὴ ἢ διὰ πλεονεξίαν καὶ 8
 φιλοτιμίαν· ἐκ δ' αὐτῶν καὶ ἐς τὸ φιλονεικεῖν καθιστα-
 μένων τὸ πρόθυμον. οἱ γὰρ ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι προστάντες
 μετ' ὀνόματος ἑκάτεροι εὐπρεποῦς, πλήθους τε ἰσονομίας
 πολιτικῆς καὶ ἀριστοκρατίας σῶφρονος προτιμήσει, τὰ
 μὲν κοινὰ λίγῳ θεραπεύοντες ἀθλα ἐποιοῦντο, παντὶ δὲ
 τρόπῳ ἀγωνιζόμενοι ἀλλήλων περιγίγνεσθαι ἐτόλμησάν
 τε τὰ δεινότατα ἐπεξῆσάν τε τὰς τιμωρίας ἔτι μείζους,
 οὐ μέχρι τοῦ δικαίου καὶ τῇ πόλει ξυμφόρου προτι-
 θέντες, ἐς δὲ τὸ ἑκατέροις που αἰεὶ ἡδονὴν ἔχον ὀρίζοντες,
 καὶ ἢ μετὰ ψήφου ἀδίκου καταγνώσεως ἢ χειρὶ κτώμενοι
 τὸ κρατεῖν ἐτοῖμοι ἦσαν τὴν αὐτίκα φιλονεικίαν ἐκπιμ-

§ 7. φθάσας θαρσῆσαι MSS. φθάσας θαρσῆσει RS; cf. V. 72 § 1
 φθάσαι τῇ προσμίζει.—Does not the contrast of real with assumed case
 call for ἄν? Its loss may easily have occurred from failure to note
 compendium Ἀ. The confusion of Η with Κ is common (vid. Bast.
 p. 112). I would therefore suggest ἢ κᾶν.

§ 8. αἴτιον del. Madv.—ἢ del. Hud. 'per dittographiam.' ἢ λίαν
 πλεονεξία Weil: but cf. I. 77 § 3.

πλάναι. ὥστε εὐσεβεία μὲν οὐδέτεροι ἐνόμιζον, εὐπρε-
 πεία δὲ λόγου οἷς ξυμβαίη ἐπιφθόνως τι διαπράξασθαι,
 ἄμεινον ἤκουον. τὰ δὲ μέσα τῶν πολιτῶν ὑπ' ἀμφοτέ-
 ρων, ἢ ὅτι οὐ ξυνηγωνίζοντο ἢ φθόνῳ τοῦ περιεῖναι,
 διεφθείροντο. LXXXIII. οὕτω πᾶσα ἰδέα κατέστη
 κακοτροπίας διὰ τὰς στάσεις τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ, καὶ τὸ
 εὖηθες, οὐ τὸ γενναῖον πλείστον μετέχει, καταγελασθὲν
 ἠφανίσθη, τὸ δὲ ἀντιτετάχθαι ἀλλήλοις τῇ γνώμῃ
 2 ἀπίστως ἐπὶ πολὺ διήνεγκεν· οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὁ διαλύσων
 οὔτε λόγος ἐχυρὸς οὔτε ὄρκος φοβερός, κρείσσους δὲ
 ὄντες ἅπαντες λογισμῷ ἐς τὸ ἀνέλπιστον τοῦ βεβαίου
 μὴ παθεῖν μᾶλλον προεσκόπουν ἢ πιστεῦσαι ἐδύναντο.
 3 καὶ οἱ φανλότεροι γνώμην ὥς τὰ πλείω περιεγίγνοντο·
 τῷ γὰρ δεδιέναι τό τε αὐτῶν ἐνδεές καὶ τὸ τῶν ἐναντίων
 ξυνητόν, μὴ λόγοις τε ἥσους ὥσι καὶ ἐκ τοῦ πολυ-
 τρόπου αὐτῶν τῆς γνώμης φθάσωσι προεπιβουλευόμενοι,
 4 τολμηρῶς πρὸς τὰ ἔργα ἐχώρουν. οἱ δὲ καταφρονούντες
 καὶ προαισθέσθαι, καὶ ἔργῳ οὐδὲν σφᾶς δεῖν λαμβάνειν
 ἢ γνώμῃ ἔξεστιν, ἄφρακτοι μᾶλλον διεφθείροντο.

LXXXIV. Ἐν δ' οὖν τῇ Κερκύρᾳ τὰ πολλὰ αὐτῶν
 προετολμήθη, καὶ ὅποσα <ἀν> ὕβρει μὲν ἀρχόμενοι
 τὸ πλεόν ἢ σωφροσύνη ὑπὸ τῶν τὴν τιμωρίαν παρα-
 σχόντων οἱ ἀνταμυνόμενοι δράσειαν, πενίας δὲ τῆς
 εἰωθυίας ἀπαλλαξείοντές τινες, μάλιστα δ' ἀν διὰ
 πάθους ἐπιθυμοῦντες τὰ τῶν πέλας ἔχειν, παρὰ δίκην
 γιγνώσκοιεν, οἳ τε μὴ ἐπὶ πλεονεξία, ἀπὸ ἴσου δὲ

καταγνώσεως del. Her. Hud. λόγου, here Cl. places comma.

LXXXIII. § 1. ἀπιστον Rauch.

§ 2. λογισμῷ, after this word a comma (Böh.). The schol. suggests
 ῥέποντες ἐς τὸ ἀνέλπιστον.

§ 4. ἀφρακτοι Her.

LXXXIV. This chapter, as an ancient 'suspect,' has escaped
 critical 'solicitation.'

μάλιστα ἐπιόντες, ἀπαιδευσία ὀργῆς πλείστον ἐκφερό-
 μενοι, ὡμῶς καὶ ἀπαραιτήτως ἐπέλθοιεν. ξυνταρα- 2
 χθέντος τε τοῦ βίου ἐς τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον τῇ πόλει, καὶ
 τῶν νόμων κρατήσασα ἢ ἀνθρωπεῖα φύσις, εἰωθυῖα καὶ
 παρὰ τοὺς νόμους ἀδικεῖν, ἀσμένῃ ἐδήλωσεν ἀκρατῆς
 μὲν ὀργῆς οὕσα, κρείσσων δὲ τοῦ δικαίου, πολεμία δὲ
 τοῦ προύχοντος· οὐ γὰρ ἂν τοῦ τε ὀσίου τὸ τιμωρεῖσθαι
 προυτίθεσαν τοῦ τε μὴ ἀδικεῖν τὸ κερδαίνειν, ἐν ᾧ μὴ
 βλάπτουσιν ἰσχὺν εἶχε τὸ φθονεῖν. ἀξιοῦσί τε τοὺς 3
 κοινούς περὶ τῶν τοιούτων οἱ ἄνθρωποι νόμους, ἀφ' ὧν
 ἅπασιν ἐλπίς ὑπόκειται σφαλεῖσι καὶ αὐτοὺς διασώ-
 ζεσθαι, ἐν ἄλλων τιμωρίαις προκαταλύειν, καὶ μὴ
 ὑπολείπεσθαι, εἴ ποτε ἄρα τις κινδυνεύσας τινὸς δε-
 ήσεται αὐτῶν.

LXXXV. Οἱ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὴν πόλιν Κερκυραῖοι
 τοιαύταις ὀργαῖς ταῖς πρώταις ἐς ἀλλήλους ἐχρήσαντο,
 καὶ ὁ Εὐρυμέδων καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἀπέπλευσαν ταῖς
 ναυσίν· ὕστερον δὲ οἱ φεύγοντες τῶν Κερκυραίων (διε- 2
 σώθησαν γὰρ αὐτῶν ἐς πεντακοσίους) τείχη τε λαβόντες,
 ἃ ἦν ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ, ἐκράτουν τῆς πέραν οἰκείας γῆς, καὶ
 ἐξ αὐτῆς ὀρμώμενοι ἐλήζοντο τοὺς ἐν τῇ νήσῳ καὶ
 πολλὰ ἔβλαπτον, καὶ λιμὸς ἰσχυρὸς ἐγένετο ἐν τῇ πόλει.
 ἐπρεσβεύοντο δὲ καὶ ἐς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα καὶ Κόρινθον 3
 περὶ καθόδου· καὶ ὥς οὐδὲν αὐτοῖς ἐπράσσετο, ὕστερον
 χρόνῳ πλοῖα καὶ ἐπικούρους παρασκευασάμενοι διέ-
 βησαν ἐς τὴν νῆσον ἐξακόσιοι μάλιστα οἱ πάντες, καὶ 4
 τὰ πλοῖα ἐμπρήσαντες, ὅπως ἀπόγνοια ἦ τοῦ ἄλλο τι
 ἢ κρατεῖν τῆς γῆς, ἀναβάντες ἐς τὸ ὄρος τὴν Ἰστώνην,

LXXXV. § 1. ἐν τοῖς πρώτοι Her.

ἐλήζον EFHN for ἐλήζοντο. But the active form has no authority.

§ 4. 'aut τὸ ὄρος aut τὴν Ἰστώνην redundat' Her.

τείχος ἐνοικοδομησάμενοι ἔφθειρον τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει καὶ τῆς γῆς ἐκράτουν.

LXXXVI. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους τελευτῶντος Ἀθηναῖοι εἴκοσι ναῦς ἔστειλαν ἐς Σικελίαν, καὶ Λάχητα τὸν Μελανώπου στρατηγὸν αὐτῶν καὶ Χαροιάδην τὸν Εὐφιλήτου. οἱ γὰρ Συρακόσιοι καὶ Λεοντῖνοι ἐς πόλεμον ἀλλήλοις καθέστασαν. ξύμμαχοι δὲ τοῖς μὲν Συρακοσίοις ἦσαν πλὴν Καμαριναίων αἱ ἄλλαι Δωρίδες πόλεις, αἵπερ καὶ πρὸς τὴν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων τὸ πρῶτον ἀρχομένου τοῦ πολέμου ξυμμαχίαν ἐτάχθησαν, οὐ μέντοι ξυνεπολέμησάν γε, τοῖς δὲ Λεοντίνοις αἱ Χαλκιδικαὶ πόλεις καὶ Καμάρινα· τῆς δὲ Ἰταλίας Λοκροὶ μὲν Συρακοσίων ἦσαν, Ῥηγῖνοι δὲ κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενὲς Λεοντίνων. ἐς οὖν τὰς Ἀθήνας πέμψαντες οἱ τῶν Λεοντίνων ξύμμαχοι κατὰ τε παλαιὰν ξυμμαχίαν καὶ ὅτι Ἴωνες ἦσαν πείθουσι τοὺς Ἀθηναίους πέμψαι σφίσι ναῦς· ὑπὸ γὰρ τῶν Συρακοσίων τῆς τε γῆς εἴργοντο καὶ τῆς θαλάσσης. καὶ ἔπεμψαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς μὲν οἰκειότητος προφάσει, βουλόμενοι δὲ μήτε σῖτον ἐς τὴν Πελοπόννησον ἄγεσθαι αὐτόθεν, πρόπειράν τε ποιούμενοι εἰ σφίσι δυνατὰ εἶη τὰ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ πράγματα ὑποχείρια γενέσθαι. καταστάντες οὖν ἐς Ῥήγιον τῆς Ἰταλίας τὸν πόλεμον ἐποιοῦντο μετὰ τῶν ξυμμάχων. καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

LXXXVII. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου χειμῶνος ἡ νόσος τὸ δεύτερον ἐπέπεσε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἐκλιπούσα μὲν οὐδένα χρόνον τὸ παντάπασιν, ἐγένετο δὲ τις ὅμως διοκωχή. παρέμεινε δὲ τὸ μὲν ὕστερον οὐκ ἔλασσον ἐνιαυτοῦ, τὸ δὲ πρότερον καὶ δύο ἔτη, ὥστε Ἀθηναίων

LXXXVI. § 3. τῆς τε γῆς om. G.

γε μὴ εἶναι ὅ τι μᾶλλον ἐκάκωσε τὴν δύναμιν. τετρακοσίων γὰρ ὀπλιτῶν καὶ τετρακισχιλίων οὐκ ἐλάσσους ἀπέθανον ἐκ τῶν τάξεων καὶ τριακοσίων ἱππέων, τοῦ δὲ ἄλλου ὄχλου ἀνεξέυρετος ἀριθμός. ἐγένοντο δὲ καὶ οἱ πολλοὶ τότε σεισμοὶ τῆς γῆς, ἐν τε Ἀθήναις καὶ [ἐν] Εὐβοίᾳ καὶ ἐν Βοιωτοῖς, καὶ μάλιστα ἐν Ὀρχομενῷ τῷ Βοιωτίῳ.

LXXXVIII. Καὶ οἱ μὲν ἐν Σικελίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Ῥηγῖνοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος τριάκοντα ναυσὶ στρατεύουσιν ἐπὶ τὰς Αἰόλου νήσους καλουμένας· θέρους γὰρ δι' ἀνυδρίαν ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐπιστρατεύειν. νέμονται δὲ Λιπαραῖοι αὐτὰς Κνιδίων ἄποικοι ὄντες. οἰκοῦσι δ' ἐν μιᾷ τῶν νήσων οὐ μεγάλη, καλεῖται δὲ Λιπάρα· τὰς δὲ ἄλλας ἐκ ταύτης ὁρμώμενοι γεωργοῦσι, Διδύμην καὶ Στρογγύλην καὶ Ἱεράν. νομίζουσι δὲ οἱ ἐκείνη ἄνθρωποι ἐν τῇ Ἱερᾷ ὥς ὁ Ἡφαιστος χαλκεύει, ὅτι τὴν νύκτα φαίνεται πῦρ ἀναδιδούσα πολὺ καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν καπνόν. κεῖνται δὲ αἱ νῆσοι αὗται κατὰ τὴν Σικελῶν καὶ Μεσσηνίων γῆν, ξύμμαχοι δ' ἦσαν Συρακοσίων. τεμόντες οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τὴν γῆν, ὥς οὐ προσεχώρουν, ἀπέπλευσαν ἐς τὸ Ῥήγιον. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν ἐτελεύτα, καὶ πέμπτον ἔτος τῷ πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε δὲ Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

LXXXVII. § 2. τούτου before μᾶλλον om. in best MSS. τούτους C, vid. Hud. Comm. Crit. p. 115.

§ 4. οἱ πολλοὶ σεισμοὶ τότε C. τῆς γῆς del. Her.—ἐν before Εὐβοία BC.—Ἐρχομένῳ Inscr.

LXXXVIII. § 2. ὄντες om. G.

§ 3. νομίζουσι...καπνόν 'una litura delendum' (Valckn.), 'si Thucydidis sunt, legendum τὸν Ἡφαιστον χαλκεύειν' (id.).

ἐκεῖ Cob. Her.

§ 4. καὶ ὁ χειμὼν...ξυνέγραψεν : on the genuineness of this sentence see Hermes XII. 76.

LXXXIX. Τοῦ δ' ἐπιγιγνομένου θέρους Πελοπον-
νήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι μέχρι μὲν τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ ἦλθον ὥς
ἐς τὴν Ἀττικὴν ἐσβαλοῦντες, Ἀγιδος τοῦ Ἀρχιδάμου
ἡγουμένου Λακεδαιμονίων βασιλέως, σεισμῶν δὲ γε-
νομένων πολλῶν ἀπετράποντο πάλιν καὶ οὐκ ἐγένετο
2 ἐσβολή. καὶ περὶ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους τῶν σεισμῶν
κατεχόντων, τῆς Εὐβοίας ἐν Ὀροβίαις ἡ θάλασσα
ἀπελθοῦσα ἀπὸ τῆς τότε οὔσης γῆς καὶ κυματωθεῖσα
ἐπῆλθε τῆς πόλεως μέρος τι, καὶ τὸ μὲν κατέκλυσε τὸ
δ' ὑπενόστησε, καὶ θάλασσα νῦν ἐστὶ πρότερον οὔσα
γῆ· καὶ ἀνθρώπους διέφθειρεν ὅσοι μὴ ἐδύναντο φθῆναι
3 πρὸς τὰ μετέωρα ἀναδραμόντες. καὶ περὶ Ἀταλάντην
τὴν ἐπὶ Δοκροῖς τοῖς Ὀπουντίοις νῆσον παραπλησία
γίγνεται ἐπὶ κλυσίς, καὶ τοῦ τε φρουρίου τῶν Ἀθηναίων
παρεῖλε καὶ δύο νεῶν ἀνειλκυσμένων τὴν ἑτέραν κατέ-
4 αξεν. ἐγένετο δὲ καὶ ἐν Πεπαρήθῳ κύματος ἐπαναχώ-
ρησίς τις, οὐ μόντοι ἐπέκλυσέ γε· καὶ σεισμὸς τοῦ
τείχους τι κατέβαλε καὶ τὸ πρυτανεῖον καὶ ἄλλας οἰκίας
5 ὀλίγας. αἷτιον δ' ἔγωγε νομίζω τοῦ τοιοῦτου, ἢ ἰσχυ-
ρότατος ὁ σεισμὸς ἐγένετο, κατὰ τοῦτο ἀποστέλλειν τε
τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ ἐξαπίνης πάλιν ἐπισπομένην βιαί-
οτερον τὴν ἐπὶ κλυσίν ποιεῖν· ἄνευ δὲ σεισμῶν οὐκ ἂν μοι
δοκεῖ τὸ τοιοῦτο συμβῆναι γενέσθαι.

XC. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους ἐπολέμουν μὲν καὶ ἄλλα

LXXXIX. § 2. ἐπελθοῦσα vulg. ἐπανελθοῦσα Her. St. Cl. Böh.
ἐπαναχωροῦσα Mein. Herm. III. 353. ποτέ Mein.

§ 5. τὸ κατὰ τοῦτο Mein. ἀναστέλλειν Cob.

ἐπισπωμένης Her. (Stud. 146) understanding σεισμῶν as subject of
infin. on account of active form ποιεῖν. qu. ἐπισπομένην? cf. 43 § 5.

XC. § 1. ἄλλα (for vulg. ἄλλοι) Popp. Mein. (Herm. III. 354).
Madvig (Adv. I. 317) suggests ἄλλοι, expunging καὶ before αὐτοὶ οἱ Σικ.
—ἀντιπόλεμοι Kr., cf. Her. Stud. 124, Dio Cass. 36. 24.

ὥς ἐκάστοις ξυνέβαινε ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ, καὶ αὐτοὶ οἱ
Σικελιώται ἐπ' ἀλλήλους στρατεύοντες καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι
ξὺν τοῖς σφετέροις ξυμμάχοις· ἃ δὲ λόγου μάλιστα
ἄξια ἢ μετὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ ξύμμαχοι ἔπραξαν ἢ
πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους οἱ ἀντιπολέμιοι, τούτων μνησθή-
σομαι. Χαροιάδου γὰρ ἤδη τοῦ Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῦ 2
τεθνηκότος ὑπὸ Συρακοσίων πολέμῳ, Λάχης ἄπασαν
ἔχων τῶν νεῶν τὴν ἀρχὴν ἐστράτευσε μετὰ τῶν ξυμ-
μάχων ἐπὶ Μυλὰς τὰς τῶν Μεσσηνίων. ἔτυχον δὲ δύο
φυλαὶ ἐν ταῖς Μυλαῖς τῶν Μεσσηνίων φρουροῦσαι καὶ
τινα καὶ ἐνέδραν πεποιημένοι τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν. οἱ δὲ 3
Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι τοὺς τε ἐκ τῆς ἐνέδρας
τρέπουσι καὶ διαφθείρουσι πολλούς, καὶ τῷ ἐρύματι
προσβαλόντες ἠνάγκασαν ὁμολογίᾳ τὴν τε ἀκρόπολιν
παραδοῦναι καὶ ἐπὶ Μεσσήνην ξυστρατεῦσαι. καὶ 4
μετὰ τοῦτο ἐπελθόντων οἱ Μεσσήνιοι τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων
καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων προσεχώρησαν καὶ αὐτοί, ὁμήρους
τε δόντες καὶ τὰλλα πιστὰ παρασχόμενοι.

XCI. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τριάκοντα
μὲν ναὺς ἔστειλαν περὶ Πελοπόννησον, ὧν ἐστρατήγει
Δημοσθένης τε ὁ Ἀλκισθένους καὶ Προκλῆς ὁ Θεοδώρου,
ἐξήκοντα δὲ ἐς Μῆλον καὶ δισχιλίους ὀπλίτας· ἐστρα-
τήγει δὲ αὐτῶν Νικίας ὁ Νικηράτου. τοὺς γὰρ Μηλίους 2
ὄντας νησιώτας καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλοντας ὑπακούειν οὐδὲ ἐς
τὸ αὐτῶν ξυμμαχικὸν ἵεναι ἐβούλοντο προσαγαγέσθαι.
ὥς δὲ αὐτοῖς δηουμένης τῆς γῆς οὐ προσεχώρουν, ἄραντες 3
ἐκ τῆς Μήλου αὐτοὶ μὲν ἔπλευσαν ἐς Ὠρωπὸν τῆς
Γραικῆς, ὑπὸ νύκτα δὲ σχόντες εὐθὺς ἐπορεύοντο οἱ

§ 4. τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, manifestum emblemata:
gen. absol. 'nullum patitur additamentum' (Her.).

XCI. § 3. τῆς πέραν γῆς MSS. corr. Her.; cf. II. 23 § 3.

ὀπλῖται ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν πεζῇ ἐς Τάναγραν τῆς Βοιωτίας.
 4 οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πανδημεὶ Ἀθηναῖοι, Ἴππονίκου τε
 τοῦ Καλλίου στρατηγοῦντος καὶ Εὐρυμέδοντος τοῦ
 Θουκλέους, ἀπὸ σημείου ἐς τὸ αὐτὸ κατὰ γῆν ἀπήντων.
 5 καὶ στρατοπεδευσάμενοι ταύτην τὴν ἡμέραν ἐν τῇ
 Τανάγρα ἐδήουν καὶ ἐνηυλίσαντο. καὶ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ
 μάχῃ κρατήσαντες τοὺς ἐπεξελθόντας τῶν Ταναγραίων
 καὶ Θηβαίων τινὰς προσβεβοηθηκότας καὶ ὅπλα λα-
 βόντες καὶ τροπαῖον στήσαντες ἀνεχώρησαν, οἱ μὲν
 6 ἐς τὴν πόλιν, οἱ δὲ ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς. καὶ παραπλεύσας
 ὁ Νικίας ταῖς ἐξήκοντα ναυσὶ τῆς Λοκρίδος τὰ ἐπιθα-
 λάσσια ἔτεμε καὶ ἀνεχώρησεν ἐπ' οἴκου.

XCII. Ὑπὸ δὲ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον Λακεδαιμόνιοι
 Ἡράκλειαν τὴν ἐν Τραχινίᾳ ἀποικίαν καθίσταντο ἀπὸ
 2 τοιαύδε γνώμης. Μηλιῆς οἱ ξύμπαντες εἰσὶ μὲν τρία
 μέρη, Παράλιοι Ἱερῆς Τραχίνιοι· τούτων δὲ οἱ Τρα-
 χίνιοι πολέμῳ ἐφθαρμένοι ὑπὸ Οἰταίων ὁμόρων ὄντων,
 τὸ πρῶτον μελλήσαντες Ἀθηναίοις προσθεῖναι σφᾶς
 αὐτούς, δείσαντες δὲ μὴ οὐ σφίσι πιστοὶ ᾧσι, πέμπουσιν
 3 ἐς Λακεδαίμονα, ἐλόμενοι πρεσβευτὴν Τισαμενόν. ξυνε-
 πρεσβεύοντο δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ Δωριῆς, ἡ μητρόπολις τῶν

§ 5. ἐν τῇ Ταναγραίᾳ Mein. Herm. III. 365; but qu. del. ἐν, reading
 τὴν Ταναγραίαν?

ἐς τὰς ναῦς B.

XCII. § 1. Τραχίνι Bad. ἐς ἀποικίαν καθίσταντο Bad.; but VIII.

29 § 1 is a very doubtful parallel.

§ 2. προσθεῖναι Her. who corrects the vulg. προσθεῖναι on the
 ground of Thuc.'s invariable use of either fut. infin. or pres. infin. with
 μέλλω. In v. 98 he would also alter γενέσθαι to γενήσεσθαι. But
 Aristoph. Aves 366 τί μέλλετε μ' ἀπολέσαι defies correction. Soph. has
 nine exx. of either pres. or fut., one only of a possible aorist (O. R. 967).
 Aeschylus prefers the future (Rutherford, New Phrynichus, 420—425).

§ 3. ἡ μητρόπολις τῶν Λακ. del. Cob. as an adscript from I. 107.

Λακεδαιμονίων, τῶν αὐτῶν δεόμενοι· ὑπὸ γὰρ τῶν
 Οἰταίων καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐφθείροντο. ἀκούσαντες δὲ οἱ Λακε- 4
 δαιμόνιοι γνώμην εἶχον τὴν ἀποικίαν ἐκπέμπειν, τοῖς
 τε Τραχινίοις βουλόμενοι καὶ τοῖς Δωριεῦσι τιμωρεῖν.
 καὶ ἅμα τοῦ πρὸς Ἀθηναίους πολέμου καλῶς αὐτοῖς
 ἐδόκει ἢ πόλις καθίστασθαι· ἐπὶ τε γὰρ τῇ Εὐβοίᾳ
 ναυτικὸν παρασκευασθῆναι ἄν, ὥστ' ἐκ βραχέος τὴν
 διάβασιν γίνεσθαι, τῆς τε ἐπὶ Θράκης παρόδου χρησί-
 μως ἔξειν. τό τε ξύμπαν ὥρμητο τὸ χωρίον κτίζειν.
 πρῶτον μὲν οὖν ἐν Δελφοῖς τὸν θεὸν ἐπήρουντο, 5
 κελεύοντος δὲ ἐξέπεμψαν τοὺς οἰκήτορας αὐτῶν τε καὶ
 τῶν περιοίκων, καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων τὸν βουλό-
 μενον ἐκέλευον ἔπεσθαι πλὴν Ἰώνων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν καὶ
 ἔστιν ὧν ἄλλων ἐθνῶν. οἰκιστὰι δὲ τρεῖς Λακεδαιμονίων
 ἡγήσαντο, Λέων καὶ Ἀλκίδας καὶ Δαμάγων. κατα- 6
 στάντες δὲ ἐτείχισαν τὴν πόλιν ἐκ καινῆς, ἡ νῦν
 Ἡράκλεια καλεῖται, ἀπέχουσα Θερμοπυλῶν σταδίου
 μάλιστα τεσσαράκοντα, τῆς δὲ θαλάσσης εἴκοσι. νεώριά
 τε παρεσκευάζοντο, καὶ εἶρξαν τὸ κατὰ Θερμοπύλας
 κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ στενόν, ὅπως εὐφύλακτα αὐτοῖς εἴη.
 XCIII. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τῆς πόλεως ταύτης ξυνοικι-
 ζομένης τὸ πρῶτον ἔδεισάν τε καὶ ἐνόμισαν ἐπὶ τῇ
 Εὐβοίᾳ μάλιστα καθίστασθαι, ὅτι βραχύς ἐστιν ὁ

§ 4. καλῶς ἂν αὐτοῖς Her. Stud. 48. Stahl protests against the
 insertion of ἄν.

§ 5. τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς θεὸν Cob. 'quasi Pythius Apollo alibi etiam
 consuli potuisset.'

τετρακισχιλίους οἰκήτορας Nab. from Diod. Sic. XII. 59.—ἐκέλευον
 Cob. suspects.—πλὴν γε Bek. from A, so also Göll.

§ 6. δὲ before θαλάσσης best mss. om.

ἤρξαντο all good mss. except E, which shews ἤρξαν τὸ. κατὰ Θερμο-
 πύλας del. Her. The reading in the text is that of Cl. and St.

διάπλους πρὸς τὸ Κήναιον τῆς Εὐβοίας. ἔπειτα μέντοι
 παρὰ δόξαν αὐτοῖς ἀπέβη· οὐ γὰρ ἐγένετο ἀπ' αὐτῆς
 2 δεινὸν οὐδέν. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν· οἳ τε Θεσσαλοὶ ἐν δυνάμει
 ὄντες τῶν ταύτῃ χωρίων, καὶ ὧν ἐπὶ τῇ γῇ ἐκτίζετο,
 φοβούμενοι μὴ σφίσι μεγάλη ἰσχύι παροικῶσιν, ἔφθει-
 ρον καὶ διὰ παντὸς ἐπολέμουν ἀνθρώποις νεοκαταστάτοις,
 ἕως ἐξετρήχωσαν γενομένους τὸ πρῶτον καὶ πάνυ
 πολλούς· πᾶς γάρ τις Λακεδαιμονίων οἰκίζοντων θαρ-
 3 σαλέως ἦει, βέβαιον νομίζων τὴν πόλιν. οὐ μέντοι
 ἥκιστα οἱ ἄρχοντες αὐτῶν τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων οἱ ἀφ-
 ικνούμενοι τὰ πράγματά τε ἔφθειρον καὶ ἐς ὀλιγανθρω-
 πίαν κατέστησαν, ἐκφοβήσαντες τοὺς πολλούς, χαλεπῶς
 τε καὶ ἔστιν ἃ οὐ καλῶς ἐξηγούμενοι· ὥστε ῥᾶον ἤδη
 αὐτῶν οἱ πρόσοικοι ἐπεκράτουν.

XCIV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους, καὶ περὶ τὸν αὐτὸν χρό-
 νον ὃν ἐν τῇ Μήλῳ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι κατεΐχοντο, καὶ οἱ ἀπὸ
 τῶν τριάκοντα νεῶν Ἀθηναῖοι περὶ Πελοπόννησον ὄντες
 πρῶτον ἐν Ἑλλομένῳ τῆς Λευκαδίας φρουροὺς τινας
 λοχήσαντες διέφθειραν, ἔπειτα ὕστερον ἐπὶ Λευκάδα
 μείζονι στόλῳ ἦλθον, Ἀκαρνᾶσί τε πᾶσιν, οἳ πανδημεῖ
 πλὴν Οἰνιαδῶν ξυνέσποντο, καὶ Ζακυνθίοις καὶ Κεφαλ-
 2 λῆσι καὶ Κερκυραίων πεντεκαίδεκα ναυσί. καὶ οἱ μὲν
 Λευκάδιοι, τῆς τε ἔξω γῆς δηνουμένης καὶ τῆς ἐντὸς τοῦ
 ἴσθμου, ἐν ᾗ καὶ ἡ Λευκάς ἐστι καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἀπόλ-
 λωνος, πλήθει βιαζόμενοι ἡσύχαζον· οἳ δὲ Ἀκαρνᾶνες
 ἡξίουσαν Δημοσθένη τὸν στρατηγὸν τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἀπο-
 τειχίζειν αὐτούς, νομίζοντες ῥαδίως τ' ἂν ἐκπολιορκῆσαι
 3 πόλεώς τε αἰεὶ σφίσι πολεμίας ἀπαλλαγῆναι. Δη-

XCIII. § 2. οἳ γὰρ Θεσσαλοὶ Her. 'nihil mutandum' Cob.

XCIV. § 1. Κλυμένῳ Forchhammer. Ἀρκαδίας ABFG.

§ 2. καὶ πόλεως C.

μοσθένης δ' ἀναπείθεται κατὰ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον ὑπὸ
 Μεσσηνίων ὡς καλὸν αὐτῷ στρατιᾶς τοσαύτης ξυνει-
 λεγμένης Αἰτωλοῖς ἐπιθέσθαι, Ναυπάκτῳ τε πολεμίοις
 οὔσι, καὶ ἦν κρατήσῃ αὐτῶν, ῥαδίως καὶ τὸ ἄλλο ἡπει-
 ρωτικὸν τὸ ταύτῃ Ἀθηναίοις προσποιήσιν. τὸ γὰρ 4
 ἔθνος μέγα μὲν εἶναι τὸ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν καὶ μάχιμον,
 οἰκοῦν δὲ κατὰ κώμας ἀτειχίστους, καὶ ταύτας διὰ
 πολλοῦ, καὶ σκευῇ ψιλῇ χρώμενον, οὐ χαλεπὸν ἀπέ-
 φαινον, πρὶν ξυμβοηθῆσαι, καταστραφῆναι. ἐπιχειρεῖν 5
 δ' ἐκέλευον πρῶτον μὲν Ἀποδώτοις, ἔπειτα δὲ Ὀφιονεῦσι
 καὶ μετὰ τούτους Εὐρυτάσιν, ὅπερ μέγιστον μέρος ἐστὶ
 τῶν Αἰτωλῶν, ἀγνωστότατοι δὲ γλῶσσαν καὶ ὠμοφάγοι
 εἰσίν, ὡς λέγονται· τούτων γὰρ ληφθέντων ῥαδίως καὶ
 τᾶλλα προσχωρήσιν. XCV. ὁ δὲ τῶν Μεσσηνίων
 χάριτι πεισθείς, καὶ μάλιστα νομίσας ἄνευ τῆς τῶν
 Ἀθηναίων δυνάμεως τοῖς ἡπειρώταις ξυμμάχοις [μετὰ
 τῶν Αἰτωλῶν] δύνασθαι ἂν κατὰ γῆν ἐλθεῖν ἐπὶ Βοιω-
 τοὺς διὰ Λοκρῶν τῶν Ὀζολῶν ἐς Κυτίνιον τὸ Δωρικόν,
 ἐν δεξιᾷ ἔχων τὸν Παρνασσόν, ἕως καταβαίῃ ἐς Φωκέας,
 οἳ προθύμως ἐδόκουσαν κατὰ τὴν Ἀθηναίων αἰεὶ ποτε
 φιλίαν ξυστρατεύσειν ἢ καὶ βία προσαχθῆναι (καὶ
 Φωκεῦσιν ἤδη ὁμορος ἡ Βοιωτία ἐστίν), ἄρας οὖν
 ξύμπαντι τῷ στρατεύματι ἀπὸ τῆς Λευκάδος ἀκόντων
 Ἀκαρνάνων παρέπλευσεν ἐς Σόλλιον. κοινώσας δὲ τὴν 2
 ἐπίνοϊαν τοῖς Ἀκαρνᾶσιν, ὡς οὐ προσεδέξαντο διὰ τῆς
 Λευκάδος τὴν οὐ περιτείχισιν, αὐτὸς τῇ λοιπῇ στρατιᾷ,

§ 5. προχωρήσιν EN.

XCV. πεισθείς del. Her.—μετὰ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν del. St. Her.—Παρ-
 νασόν Her., a form which Buttmann repudiates.

ξυστρατεύσαι M. ξυστρατεύειν al. vid. St. Qu. Gr. p. 8.—ἦι δὲ A.
 —ξὺν παντὶ BEF.—τῶν before Ἀκαρνάνων C.

Κεφαλλήσι καὶ Μεσσηνίοις καὶ Ζακυνθίοις καὶ Ἀθη-
ναίων τριακοσίοις τοῖς ἐπιβάταις τῶν σφετέρων νεῶν
(αἱ γὰρ πεντεκαίδεκα τῶν Κερκυραίων ἀπῆλθον νῆες),
3 ἐστράτευσεν ἐπ' Αἰτωλούς. ὥρμητο δὲ ἐξ Οἰνεῶνος τῆς
Λοκρίδος. οἱ δὲ Ὀζόλαι οὗτοι Λοκροὶ ξύμμαχοι ἦσαν,
καὶ ἔδει αὐτοὺς πανστρατιᾷ ἀπαντῆσαι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις
ἐς τὴν μεσόγειαν· ὄντες γὰρ ὁμοροὶ τοῖς Αἰτωλοῖς καὶ
ὁμόσκειοι μεγάλη ὠφελία ἐδόκουν εἶναι ξυστρατεύοντες
μάχης τε ἐμπειρίᾳ τῆς ἐκείνων καὶ χωρίων. XCVI. αὐ-
λισάμενος δὲ τῷ στρατῷ ἐν τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Νεμείου
τῷ ἱερῷ, ἐν ᾧ Ἡσίοδος ὁ ποιητὴς λέγεται ὑπὸ τῶν
ταύτῃ ἀποθανεῖν, χρησθὲν αὐτῷ ἐν Νεμέᾳ τοῦτο παθεῖν,
2 ἅμα τῇ ἑφ' ἄρας ἐπορεύετο ἐς τὴν Αἰτωλίαν. καὶ
αἰρεῖ τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ Ποτιδανίαν καὶ τῇ δευτέρᾳ
Κροκύλειον καὶ τῇ τρίτῃ Τείχιον, ἔμενέ τε αὐτοῦ καὶ
τὴν λείαν ἐς Εὐπάλιον τῆς Λοκρίδος ἀπέπεμψε· τὴν
γὰρ γνώμην εἶχε τᾶλλα καταστρεψάμενος οὕτως ἐπὶ
Ὀφιονέας, εἰ μὴ βούλονται ξυγχωρεῖν, ἐς Ναύπακτον
3 ἐπαναχωρήσας στρατεῦσαι ὕστερον. τοὺς δὲ Αἰτωλοὺς
οὐκ ἐλάνθανεν αὕτη ἡ παρασκευὴ οὔτε ὅτε τὸ πρῶτον
ἐπεβουλεύετο, ἐπειδὴ τε ὁ στρατὸς ἐσεβεβλήκει, πολλῇ
χειρὶ ἐπεβοήθουν πάντες, ὥστε καὶ οἱ ἔσχατοι Ὀφιονέων
οἱ πρὸς τὸν Μηλιακὸν κόλπον καθήκοντες Βωμιῆς καὶ
Καλλιῆς ἐβοήθησαν. XCVII. τῷ δὲ Δημοσθένει
τοιόνδε τι οἱ Μεσσήνιοι παρήνουν, ὅπερ καὶ τὸ πρῶτον·
ἀναδιδάσκοντες αὐτὸν τῶν Αἰτωλῶν ὡς εἴη ῥαδία ἢ
αἵρεσις, ἰέναι ἐκέλευον ὅτι τάχιστα ἐπὶ τὰς κώμας καὶ
μὴ μένειν ἕως ἂν ξύμπαντες ἀθροισθέντες ἀντιτάξωνται,
2 τὴν δ' ἐν ποσὶν ἀεὶ πειρᾶσθαι αἰρεῖν. ὁ δὲ τούτοις

§ 2. νῆες del. Cob.

§ 3. ὥρμητο δὲ om. G.

XCVI. § 3. an legendum οὐδ' ὅτε?

τε πεισθεῖς καὶ τῇ τύχῃ ἐλπίσας, ὅτι οὐδὲν αὐτῷ ἡναν-
τιοῦτο, τοὺς Λοκροὺς οὐκ ἀναμείνας οὐς αὐτῷ ἔδει
προσβοηθῆσαι (ψιλῶν γὰρ ἀκοντιστῶν ἐνδεὴς ἦν μά-
λιστα) ἐχώρει ἐπὶ Αἰγιτίου, καὶ κατὰ κράτος αἰρεῖ
ἐπιών. ὑπέφυγον γὰρ οἱ ἄνθρωποι καὶ ἐκάθηντο ἐπὶ
τῶν λόφων τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως· ἦν γὰρ ἐφ' ὑψηλῶν
χωρίων, ἀπέχουσα τῆς θαλάσσης ὀγδοήκοντα σταδίους
μάλιστα. οἱ δὲ Αἰτωλοὶ (βεβοηθηκότες γὰρ ἤδη ἦσαν 3
ἐπὶ τὸ Αἰγίτιον) προσέβαλλον τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις καὶ τοῖς
ξυμμάχοις καταθέοντες ἀπὸ τῶν λόφων ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν
καὶ ἐσηκόντιζον, καὶ ὅτε μὲν ἐπίοι τὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων
στρατόπεδον, ὑπεχώρουν, ἀναχωροῦσι δὲ ἐπέκειντο· καὶ
ἦν ἐπὶ πολὺ τοιαύτη ἡ μάχη, διώξεις τε καὶ ὑπαγω-
γαί, ἐν οἷς ἀμφοτέροις ἥσσους ἦσαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι.
XCVIII. μέχρι μὲν οὖν οἱ τοξόται εἶχόν τε τὰ βέλη
αὐτοῖς καὶ οἰοί τε ἦσαν χρῆσθαι, οἱ δὲ ἀντεῖχον (τοξευό-
μενοι γὰρ οἱ Αἰτωλοὶ ἄνθρωποι ψιλοὶ ἀνεστέλλοντο)·
ἐπειδὴ δὲ τοῦ τε τοξάρχου ἀποθανόντος οὗτοι διεσκε-
δάσθησαν καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκεκμήκεσαν [καὶ] ἐπὶ πολὺ τῷ
αὐτῷ πόνῳ ξυνεχόμενοι, οἱ τε Αἰτωλοὶ ἐνέκειντο καὶ
ἐσηκόντιζον, οὕτω δὲ τραπόμενοι ἔφευγον, καὶ ἐσπίπτον-
τες ἔς τε χαράδρας ἀνεκβάτους καὶ χωρία ὧν οὐκ ἦσαν
ἐμπειροὶ διεφθείροντο· καὶ γὰρ ὁ ἡγεμὼν αὐτοῖς τῶν
ὁδῶν, Χρόμων ὁ Μεσσήνιος, ἐτύγχανε τεθνηκώς. οἱ δὲ 2
Αἰτωλοὶ ἐσακοντίζοντες πολλοὺς μὲν αὐτοῦ ἐν τῇ τροπῇ

XCVII. § 2. ὑπέφευγον vulg. corr. Her.

χωρίων Kr. suspects.

§ 3. ἤδη om. N.—προσέβαλον CG.

κατὰ (for ἀπό) Her.

XCVIII. § 1. οἶδε vulg.—ἄνθρωποι ψιλοὶ del. Her.—ἐσκεδάσθη-
σαν N.—καὶ (before ἐπὶ) del. Bek.

κατὰ πόδας αἰροῦντες ἄνθρωποι ποδώκεις καὶ ψιλοὶ
διέφθειρον, τοὺς δὲ πλείους τῶν ὁδῶν ἀμαρτάνοντας καὶ
ἐς τὴν ὕλην ἐσφερομένους, ὅθεν διέξοδοι οὐκ ἦσαν, πῦρ
3 κομισάμενοι περιεπίμπρασαν· πᾶσά τε ἰδέα κατέστη
τῆς φυγῆς καὶ τοῦ ὀλέθρου τῷ στρατοπέδῳ τῶν Ἀθη-
ναίων, μόλις τε ἐπὶ τὴν θάλασσαν καὶ τὸν Οἰνεῶνα τῆς
4 Λοκρίδος, ὅθεν περ καὶ ὠρμήθησαν, οἱ περιγενόμενοι
κατέφυγον. ἀπέθανον δὲ τῶν τε ξυμμάχων πολλοὶ
καὶ αὐτῶν Ἀθηναίων ὀπλίται περὶ εἴκοσι μάλιστα καὶ
ἐκατόν. τοσοῦτοι μὲν τὸ πλῆθος καὶ ἡλικία ἢ αὐτῇ
οὔτοι βέλτιστοι δὴ ἄνδρες ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ τῷδε ἐκ τῆς
5 Ἀθηναίων πόλεως διεφθάρησαν. ἀπέθανε δὲ καὶ ὁ
ἕτερος στρατηγὸς Προκλῆς. τοὺς δὲ νεκροὺς ὑπο-
σπόνδους ἀνελόμενοι παρὰ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν καὶ ἀναχω-
ρήσαντες ἐς Ναύπακτον ὕστερον ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας ταῖς
ναυσὶν ἐκομίσθησαν. Δημοσθένης δὲ περὶ Ναύπακτον
καὶ τὰ χωρία ταῦτα ὑπελείφθη, τοῖς πεπραγμένοις
φοβούμενος τοὺς Ἀθηναίους.

XCIX. Κατὰ δὲ τοὺς αὐτοὺς χρόνους καὶ οἱ περὶ
Σικελίαν Ἀθηναῖοι πλεύσαντες ἐς τὴν Λοκρίδα ἐν ἀπο-
βάσει τέ τινι τοὺς προσβοηθήσαντας Λοκρῶν ἐκράτησαν,
καὶ περιπόλιον αἰροῦσιν ὃ ἦν ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀληκι ποταμῷ.

C. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ θέρους Αἰτωλοὶ προπέμψαντες
πρότερον ἐς τε Κόρινθον καὶ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα πρέσβεις,
Τόλοφόν τε τὸν Ὀφιονέα καὶ Βοριάδην τὸν Εὐρυτᾶνα

§ 2. ἐκφερομένους Bek. Cob.—ἐξοδοι Her. Stud. 48.

§ 3. τῶν στρατοπέδων MSS. corr. Reiske.

§ 4. The punctuation here given is that of Haase, Bad. Her. Böh. St. Cl. Kr. Haase, Luc. p. 7, calls attention to three points, 'numerus, aetas, virtus occisorum.'

ἡλικία αὕτη Dob. ἡ πρώτη Hud.—οὔτοι del. Dob.—ἄνδρες del. Bad.

C. § 1. Βοιάδην Her.

καὶ Τίσανδρον τὸν Ἀπόδωτον, πείθουσιν ὥστε σφίσι
πέμψαι στρατιὰν ἐπὶ Ναύπακτον διὰ τὴν τῶν Ἀθηναίων
ἐπαγωγὴν. καὶ ἐξέπεμψαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι περὶ τὸ 2
φθινόπωρον τρισχιλίους ὀπλίτας τῶν ξυμμάχων. τού-
των ἦσαν πεντακόσιοι ἐξ Ἡρακλείας τῆς ἐν Τραχίνι
πόλεως τότε νεοκτίστου οὔσης. Σπαρτιάτης δ' ἦρχεν
Εὐρύλοχος τῆς στρατιᾶς, καὶ ξυνηκολούθουν αὐτῷ
Μακάριος καὶ Μενεδαῖος οἱ Σπαρτιάται. CI. ξυλλε-
γέντος δὲ τοῦ στρατεύματος ἐς Δελφοὺς ἐπεκηρυκεύετο
Εὐρύλοχος Λοκροῖς τοῖς Ὀζόλαις· διὰ τούτων γὰρ ἡ
ὁδὸς ἦν ἐς Ναύπακτον, καὶ ἅμα τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐβούλετο
ἀποστῆσαι αὐτούς. ξυνέπρασσον δὲ μάλιστα αὐτῷ 2
τῶν Λοκρῶν Ἀμφισσῆς, διὰ τὸ τῶν Φωκέων ἔχθος
δεδιότες· καὶ αὐτοὶ πρῶτον δόντες ὁμήρους καὶ τοὺς
ἄλλους ἔπεισαν δοῦναι φοβουμένους τὸν ἐπιόντα στρα-
τόν, πρῶτον μὲν οὖν τοὺς ὁμόρους αὐτοῖς Μυονέας
(ταύτη γὰρ δυσεσβολώτατος ἢ Λοκρίς), ἔπειτα Ἰπνέας
καὶ Μεσσαπίους καὶ Τριταιέας καὶ Χαλαίους καὶ Τολο-
φωνίους καὶ Ἡσσίους καὶ Οἰανθέας. οὔτοι καὶ ξυνε-
στράτευον πάντες. Ὀλπαῖοι δὲ ὁμήρους μὲν ἔδοσαν,
ἡκολούθουν δὲ οὐ· καὶ Ταῖοι οὐκ ἔδοσαν ὁμήρους πρὶν
αὐτῶν εἶλον κώμην Πόλιν ὄνομα ἔχουσιν. CII. ἐπειδὴ
δὲ παρεσκεύαστο πάντα καὶ τοὺς ὁμήρους κατέθετο ἐς
Κυτίνιον τὸ Δωρικόν, ἐχώρει τῷ στρατῷ ἐπὶ τὴν Ναύ-
πακτον διὰ τῶν Λοκρῶν, καὶ πορευόμενος Οἰνεῶνα αἰρεῖ
αὐτῶν καὶ Εὐπάλιον· οὐ γὰρ προσεχώρησαν. γενό- 2
μενοι δ' ἐν τῇ Ναυπακτίᾳ, καὶ οἱ Αἰτωλοὶ ἅμα ἤδη
προσβεβοηθηκότες, ἐδῆρουν τὴν γῆν καὶ τὸ προάστειον

§ 2. Μενεδαῖος Dindorf, vulg. Μενεδαῖος.

CI. § 2. πρῶτοι Kr.—φοβούμενοι Nab.—οὖν del. Her.—ὁμήρους
after ἔδοσαν del. Her.

ἀτείχιστον ὃν εἶλον· ἐπὶ τε Μολύκρειον ἐλθόντες τὴν
 Κορινθίων μὲν ἀποικίαν Ἀθηναίων δὲ ὑπήκοον αἰροῦσι.
 3 Δημοσθένης δὲ ὁ Ἀθηναῖος (ἔτι γὰρ ἐτύγχανεν ὢν μετὰ
 τὰ ἐκ τῆς Αἰτωλίας περὶ Ναύπακτον) προαισθόμενος
 τοῦ στρατοῦ καὶ δείσας περὶ αὐτῆς, ἐλθὼν πείθει Ἀκαρ-
 νᾶνας, χαλεπῶς διὰ τὴν ἐκ τῆς Λευκάδος ἀναχώρησιν,
 4 βοηθῆσαι Ναυπάκτῳ. καὶ πέμπουσι μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐπὶ
 τῶν νεῶν χιλίους ὀπλίτας, οἱ ἐσελθόντες περιεποίησαν
 τὸ χωρίον. δεινὸν γὰρ ἦν μὴ, μεγάλου ὄντος τοῦ
 τείχους, ὀλίγων δὲ τῶν ἀμυνομένων, οὐκ ἀντίσχωσιν.
 5 Εὐρύλοχος δὲ καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ὡς ἤσθοντο τὴν στρα-
 τιὰν ἐσεληλυθυῖαν καὶ ἀδύνατον ὃν τὴν πόλιν βιά ἐλεῖν,
 ἀνεχώρησαν, οὐκ ἐπὶ Πελοποννήσου, ἀλλ' ἐς τὴν Αἰο-
 λίδα τὴν νῦν καλουμένην Καλυδῶνα καὶ Πλευρῶνα καὶ
 6 ἐς τὰ ταύτη χωρία καὶ ἐς Πρόσχιον τῆς Αἰτωλίας. οἱ
 γὰρ Ἀμπρακιῶται ἐλθόντες πρὸς αὐτοὺς πείθουσιν
 ὥστε μετὰ σφῶν Ἀργεῖ τε τῷ Ἀμφιλοχικῷ καὶ Ἀμφι-
 λοχίᾳ τῇ ἄλλῃ ἐπιχειρῆσαι καὶ Ἀκαρνανίᾳ ἅμα, λέγον-
 τες ὅτι ἦν τούτων κρατήσωσι, πᾶν τὸ ἡπειρωτικὸν
 7 Λακεδαιμονίοις ξύμμαχον καθεστήξει. καὶ ὁ μὲν Εὐρύ-
 λοχος πεισθεὶς καὶ τοὺς Αἰτωλοὺς ἀφείς ἡσύχαζε τῷ
 στρατῷ περὶ τοὺς χώρους τούτους, ἕως τοῖς Ἀμπρακιώ-
 ταις ἐκστρατευσάμενοις περὶ τὸ Ἀργος δέοι βοηθεῖν.
 καὶ τὸ θέρος ἐτελεύτα.

CIII. Οἱ δ' ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῦ ἐπιγιγνο-
 μένου χειμῶνος ἐπελθόντες μετὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ξυμμά-

CII. § 3. περὶ αὐτῇ? Bek.; cf. VIII. 93 § 3.—χαλεπῶς δὲ Her.

§ 4. ἐκ τῶν νεῶν B.—μεγάλου μὲν N.

§ 5. ἐς before τὰ ταύτη del. Her. Stud. p. 48.

CIII. § 1. ἐξελθόντες Hud.—ἀπὸ Συρακοσίων del. Her. St.—προσέ-
 βαλον corr. G.

χων, καὶ ὅσοι Σικελῶν κατὰ κράτος ἀρχόμενοι ὑπὸ
 Συρακοσίων καὶ ξύμμαχοι ὄντες ἀποστάντες αὐτοῖς
 [ἀπὸ Συρακοσίων] ξυνεπολέμουν, ἐπ' Ἰνῆσαν τὸ Σικε-
 λικὸν πόλισμα, οὗ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν Συρακόσιοι εἶχον,
 προσέβαλλον, καὶ ὡς οὐκ ἐδύναντο ἐλεῖν ἀπῆσαν. ἐν 2
 δὲ τῇ ἀναχωρήσει ὑστέροις Ἀθηναίων τοῖς ξυμμάχοις
 ἀναχωροῦσιν ἐπιτίθενται οἱ ἐκ τοῦ τειχίσματος Συρα-
 κόσιοι, καὶ προσπεσόντες τρέπουσί τε μέρος τι τοῦ
 στρατοῦ καὶ ἀπέκτειναν οὐκ ὀλίγους. καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο 3
 ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ὁ Λάχης καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς τὴν Λοκρίδα
 ἀποβάσεις τινὰς ποιησάμενοι κατὰ τὸν Καϊκῖνον ποτα-
 μόν, τοὺς προσβοηθοῦντας Λοκρῶν μετὰ Προξένου τοῦ
 Καπάτωνος ὡς τριακοσίους μάχῃ ἐκράτησαν καὶ ὅπλα
 λαβόντες ἀπεχώρησαν.

CIV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος καὶ Δήλον ἐκάθηραν
 Ἀθηναῖοι κατὰ χρησμόν δὴ τινα. ἐκάθηρε μὲν γὰρ καὶ
 Πεισίστρατος ὁ τύραννος πρότερον αὐτήν, οὐχ ἅπασαν
 ἀλλ' ὅσον ἀπὸ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐφεωρᾶτο τῆς νήσου· τότε δὲ
 πᾶσα ἐκαθάρθη τοιῷδε τρόπῳ. θῆκαι ὅσαι ἦσαν τῶν 2
 τεθνεώτων ἐν Δήλῳ, πάσας ἀνείλον, καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν
 προεῖπον μήτε ἐναποθνήσκειν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ μήτε ἐντίκτειν,
 ἀλλ' ἐς τὴν Ῥήνειαν διακομίζεσθαι. (ἀπέχει δὲ ἡ
 Ῥήνεια τῆς Δήλου οὕτως ὀλίγον ὥστε Πολυκράτης ὁ
 Σαμίων τύραννος, ἰσχύσας τινὰ χρόνον ναυτικῷ καὶ τῶν
 τε ἄλλων νήσων ἄρξας καὶ τὴν Ῥήνειαν ἐλὼν, ἀνέθηκε
 τῷ Ἀπόλλωνι τῷ Δηλίῳ ἀλύσει δῆσας πρὸς τὴν Δήλον.)
 καὶ τὴν πεντετηρίδα τότε πρῶτον μετὰ τὴν κάθαρσιν
 ἐποίησαν οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι [τὰ Δήλια]. ἦν δὲ ποτε καὶ τὸ 3

§ 3. Καρκῖνον? Her. Καϊκῖνον Bek.—τοῦ προξένου N.

CIV. § 1. ἀφεωρᾶτο G.

§ 2. τὰ Δήλια del. Her.

πάλαι μεγάλη ξύνοδος ἐς τὴν Δῆλον τῶν Ἰόνων τε καὶ περικτιόνων νησιωτῶν· ξύν τε γὰρ γυναῖξί καὶ παισὶν ἐθεώρουν, ὥσπερ νῦν ἐς τὰ Ἐφέσια Ἴωνες, καὶ ἀγῶν ἐποιεῖτο αὐτόθι καὶ γυμνικὸς καὶ μουσικὸς, χοροὺς τε
 4 ἀνῆγον αἱ πόλεις. δηλοῖ δὲ μάλιστα Ὁμηρος ὅτι τοιαῦτα ἦν ἐν τοῖς ἔπεσι τοῖσδε, ἃ ἐστὶν ἐκ προοιμίου Ἀπόλλωνος·

ἄλλοτε Δῆλῳ, Φοῖβε, μάλιστά γε θυμὸν ἐτέρφθης,
 ἔνθα τοι ἐλκεχίτωνες Ἴαονες ἠγερέθονται
 σὺν σφοῖσιν τεκέεσσι γυναῖξί τε σὴν ἐς ἀγυῖάν·
 ἔνθα σε πυγμαχίῃ καὶ ὀρχηστῷ καὶ ἀοιδῇ
 μνησάμενοι τέρπουσιν, ὅταν καθέσωσιν ἀγῶνα.

5 ὅτι δὲ καὶ μουσικῆς ἀγῶν ἦν καὶ ἀγωνιούμενοι ἐφοίτων, ἐν τοῖσδε αὖ δηλοῖ, ἃ ἐστὶν ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ προοιμίου τὸν γὰρ Δηλιακὸν χορὸν τῶν γυναικῶν ὑμνήσας ἐτελεύτα τοῦ ἐπαίνου ἐς τάδε τὰ ἔπη, ἐν οἷς καὶ ἑαυτοῦ ἐπεμνήσθη·

ἀλλ' ἄγεθ', ἰλήκοι μὲν Ἀπόλλων Ἀρτέμιδι ξύν,
 χαίρετε δ' ὑμεῖς πᾶσαι. ἐμεῖο δὲ καὶ μετόπισθε
 μνήσασθ', ὅπποτε κέν τις ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων
 ἐνθάδ' ἀνείρηται ταλαπείριος ἄλλος ἐπελθὼν
 “ὦ κοῦραι, τίς δ' ὑμῖν ἀνὴρ ἠδιστος ἀοιδῶν
 “ἐνθάδε πωλεῖται, καὶ τέφ' τέρπεσθε μάλιστα;”
 ὑμεῖς δ' εὖ μάλα πᾶσαι ὑποκρίνασθ' εὐφύμῳ
 “τυφλὸς ἀνὴρ, οἰκεῖ δὲ Χίῳ ἐνὶ παιπαλοέσση.”

§ 4. ἀλλ' ὅτε ABCEFG. ἀλλὰ σύ vulg.

ὀρχηθμῷ vulg.—στήσονται vulg.

§ 5. ἀν εἴρηται C. ἀνήρηται B.

ξεῖνος ταλαπείριος ἐλθὼν vulg.

εὐφύμῳ Her.

§ 6. μεθ' ἱερῶν Her.

τοσαῦτα μὲν Ὁμηρος ἐτεκμηρίωσεν ὅτι ἦν καὶ τὸ πάλαι 6 μεγάλη ξύνοδος καὶ ἐορτὴ ἐν τῇ Δῆλῳ· ὕστερον δὲ τοὺς μὲν χοροὺς οἱ νησιῶται καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι μεθ' ἱερῶν ἐπεμπον, τὰ δὲ περὶ τοὺς ἀγῶνας καὶ τὰ πλείστα κατελύθη ὑπὸ ξυμφορῶν, ὡς εἰκός, πρὶν δὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τότε τὸν ἀγῶνα ἐποίησαν καὶ ἵπποδρομίας, ὃ πρότερον οὐκ ἦν.

CV. Τοῦ δ' αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος Ἀμπρακιῶται, ὥσπερ ὑποσχόμενοι Εὐρυλόχῳ τὴν στρατιὰν κατέσχον, ἐκστρατεύονται ἐπὶ Ἀργος τὸ Ἀμφιλοχικὸν τρισχιλίοις ὀπλίταις, καὶ ἐσβαλόντες ἐς τὴν Ἀργεῖαν καταλαμβάνουσιν Ὀλπας, τεῖχος ἐπὶ λόφου ἰσχυρὸν πρὸς τῇ θαλάσῃ, ὃ ποτε Ἀκαρνᾶνες τειχισάμενοι κοινῶ δικαστηρίῳ ἐχρῶντο· ἀπέχει δὲ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀργείων πόλεως ἐπιθαλασσίας οὔσης πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι σταδίους μάλιστα. οἱ δὲ Ἀκαρνᾶνες οἱ μὲν ἐς Ἀργος ξυνεβοήθουν, 2 οἱ δὲ τῆς Ἀμφιλοχίας ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χωρίῳ ὃ Κρήναι καλεῖται, φυλάσσοντες τοὺς μετὰ Εὐρυλόχου Πελοποννησίους μὴ λάθωσι πρὸς τοὺς Ἀμπρακιώτας διελθόντες, ἐστρατοπεδεύσαντο· πέμπουσι δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ 3 Δημοσθένει τὸν ἐς τὴν Αἰτωλίαν Ἀθηναίων στρατηγήσαντα, ὅπως σφίσιν ἡγεμῶν γίγνηται, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς εἴκοσι ναῦς Ἀθηναίων αἱ ἔτυχον περὶ Πελοπόννησον οὔσαι, ὧν ἦρχεν Ἀριστοτέλης τε ὁ Τιμοκράτους καὶ Ἱεροφῶν ὁ Ἀντιμνήστου. ἀπέστειλαν δὲ καὶ ἄγγελον 4 οἱ περὶ τὰς Ὀλπας Ἀμπρακιῶται ἐς τὴν πόλιν κελεύοντες σφίσιν βοηθεῖν πανδημεῖ, δεδιότες μὴ οἱ μετ' Εὐρυλόχου οὐ δύνωνται διελθεῖν τοὺς Ἀκαρνᾶνας καὶ

CV. § 1. Ἀκαρνᾶνες καὶ Ἀμφίλοχοι F. Niese from Steph. Byz. (Hermes, Vol. XIV.).

§ 4. διελθεῖν τοὺς Ἀκαρνᾶνας λαθόντες Nab.

σφίσιν ἢ μονωθεῖσιν ἢ μάχη γένηται ἢ ἀναχωρεῖν βου-
 λομένοις οὐκ ἦ ἀσφαλές. CVI. οἱ μὲν οὖν μετ' Εὐρυ-
 λόχου Πελοποννήσιοι ὡς ἦσθοντο τοὺς ἐν Ὀλπαις
 Ἀμπρακιώτας ἤκοντας, ἄραντες ἐκ τοῦ Προσχίου ἐβοή-
 θουν κατὰ τάχος, καὶ διαβάντες τὸν Ἀχελῷον ἐχώρουν
 δι' Ἀκαρνανίας οὐσης ἐρήμου διὰ τὴν ἐς Ἄργος βοή-
 θειαν, ἐν δεξιᾷ μὲν ἔχοντες τὴν Στρατίων πόλιν καὶ τὴν
 φρουρὰν αὐτῶν, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ δὲ τὴν ἄλλην Ἀκαρνανίαν.
² καὶ διελθόντες τὴν Στρατίων γῆν ἐχώρουν διὰ τῆς
 Φυτίας καὶ αὐθις Μεδεῶνος παρ' ἔσχατα, ἔπειτα διὰ
 Λιμναίας· καὶ ἐπέβησαν τῆς Ἀγραιῶν, οὐκέτι Ἀκαρ-
³ νανίας, φιλίας δὲ σφίσι. λαβόμενοι δὲ τοῦ Θυάμου
 ὄρους, ὃ ἐστὶν Ἀγραικόν, ἐχώρουν δι' αὐτοῦ καὶ κατέβη-
 σαν ἐς τὴν Ἀργεῖαν νυκτὸς ἤδη, καὶ διεξελθόντες μεταξὺ
 τῆς τε Ἀργείων πόλεως καὶ τῆς ἐπὶ Κρήναις Ἀκαρνά-
 νων φυλακῆς ἔλαθον καὶ προσέμιξαν τοῖς ἐν Ὀλπαις
 Ἀμπρακιώταις. CVII. γενόμενοι δὲ ἄθροοι ἅμα τῇ
 ἡμέρᾳ καθίζουσιν ἐπὶ τὴν Μητρόπολιν καλουμένην καὶ
 στρατόπεδον ἐποίησαντο. Ἀθηναῖοι δὲ ταῖς εἴκοσι
 ναυσὶν οὐ πολλῷ ὕστερον παραγίγνονται ἐς τὸν Ἀμ-
 πρακικὸν κόλπον βοηθοῦντες τοῖς Ἀργείοις, καὶ Δημο-
 σθένης Μεσσηνίων μὲν ἔχων διακοσίους ὀπλίτας, ἐξή-
² κοντα δὲ τοξότας Ἀθηναίων. καὶ αἱ μὲν νῆες περὶ τὰς
 Ὀλπας τὸν λόφον ἐκ θαλάσσης ἐφώρμουν· οἱ δὲ Ἀκαρ-
 νᾶνες καὶ Ἀμφιλόχων ὀλίγοι (οἱ γὰρ πλείους ὑπὸ
 Ἀμπρακιωτῶν βία κατεῖχοντο) ἐς τὸ Ἄργος ἤδη

CVI. § 2. Φοιτίας Steph. Byz. and Inscr.—οὐδέτι E.

§ 3. ἀγροῖκον BEF. ἀγροικον cet. corr. O. Müller.

CVII. § 1. κόλπον ACG del. St. wrongly; cf. I. 29 § 3, 55

§ 1, II. 68 § 3, IV. 49.

§ 2. τὸν λόφον del. Her. St. 147.

ξυνεληλυθότες παρεσκευάζοντο ὡς μαχοῦμενοι τοῖς
 ἐναντίοις, καὶ ἡγεμόνα τοῦ παντὸς ξυμμαχικοῦ αἰροῦν-
 ται Δημοσθένη μετὰ τῶν σφετέρων στρατηγῶν. ὁ δὲ ³
 προσαγαγὼν ἐγγὺς τῆς Ὀλπης ἐστρατοπεδεύσατο·
 χαράδρα δ' αὐτοὺς μεγάλη διείργε. καὶ ἡμέρας μὲν
 πέντε ἡσύχαζον, τῇ δ' ἕκτῃ ἐτάσσοντο ἀμφοτέροι ὡς ἐς
 μάχην. καί, μείζον γὰρ ἐγένετο καὶ περιέσχε τὸ τῶν
 Πελοποννησίων στρατόπεδον, ὁ Δημοσθένης δείσας μὴ
 κυκλωθῇ λοχίζει ἐς ὁδὸν τινα κοίλην καὶ λοχμῶδη
 ὀπλίτας καὶ ψιλούς ξυναμφοτέρους ἐς τετρακοσίους,
 ὅπως κατὰ τὸ ὑπερέχον τῶν ἐναντίων ἐν τῇ ξυνόδῳ
 αὐτῇ ἐξαναστάντες οὗτοι κατὰ νώτου γίγνωνται. ἐπεὶ ⁴
 δὲ παρεσκευάστο ἀμφοτέροις, ἦσαν ἐς χεῖρας, Δημο-
 σθένης μὲν τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἔχων μετὰ Μεσσηνίων καὶ
 Ἀθηναίων ὀλίγων· τὸ δὲ ἄλλο Ἀκαρνᾶνες ὡς ἕκαστοι
 τεταγμένοι ἐπέειχον καὶ Ἀμφιλόχων οἱ παρόντες ἀκον-
 τισταί, Πελοποννήσιοι δὲ καὶ Ἀμπρακιῶται ἀναμίξ
 τεταγμένοι πλὴν Μαντινέων· οὗτοι δὲ ἐν τῷ εὐώνυμῳ
 μᾶλλον, καὶ οὐ τὸ κέρας ἄκρον ἔχοντες, ἄθροοι ἦσαν,
 ἀλλ' Εὐρύλοχος ἔσχατον εἶχε τὸ εὐώνυμον καὶ οἱ μετ'
 αὐτοῦ, κατὰ Μεσσηνίους καὶ Δημοσθένη. CVIII. ὡς
 δ' ἐν χερσὶν ἤδη ὄντες περιέσχον τῷ κέρασιν οἱ Πελοπον-
 νῆσιοι καὶ ἐκυκλοῦντο τὸ δεξιὸν τῶν ἐναντίων, οἱ ἐκ τῆς
 ἐνέδρας Ἀκαρνᾶνες ἐπιγενόμενοι αὐτοῖς κατὰ νώτου
 προσπίπτουσιν τε καὶ τρέπουσιν, ὥστε μήτε ἐς ἀλκὴν
 ὑπομεῖναι φοβηθέντας τε ἐς φυγὴν καὶ τὸ πλεόν τοῦ
 στρατεύματος καταστήσαι· ἐπειδὴ γὰρ εἶδον τὸ κατ'
 Εὐρύλοχον καὶ ὁ κράτιστον ἦν διαφθειρόμενον, πολλῶ

§ 3. οὕτω Hud.

§ 4. ἐπέειχον om. B.

CVIII. § 1. ὁ καὶ κράτιστον transp. Hud.

μᾶλλον ἐφοβούντο. καὶ οἱ Μεσσήνιοι ὄντες ταύτη
 2 μετὰ τοῦ Δημοσθένους τὸ πολὺ τοῦ ἔργου ἐξήλθον. οἱ
 δὲ Ἀμπρακιῶται καὶ οἱ κατὰ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἐνίκων τὸ
 καθ' ἑαυτοὺς καὶ πρὸς τὸ Ἄργος ἐπεδίωξαν· καὶ γὰρ
 3 μαχιμώτατοι τῶν περὶ ἐκεῖνα τὰ χωρία τυγχάνουσιν
 ὄντες. ἐπαναχωροῦντες δὲ ὡς ἑώρων τὸ πλεον νενικη-
 μένον καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἀκαρνᾶνες σφίσι προσέκειντο,
 χαλεπῶς διεσώζοντο ἐς τὰς Ὀλπας, καὶ πολλοὶ ἀπέθα-
 νον αὐτῶν, ἀτάκτως καὶ οὐδενὶ κόσμῳ προσπίπτοντες
 πλὴν Μαντινέων· οὗτοι δὲ μάλιστα ξυντεταγμένοι
 παντὸς τοῦ στρατοῦ ἀνεχώρησαν. καὶ ἡ μὲν μάχη
 ἐτελεύτα ἐς ὄψέ.

CIX. Μενεδαῖος δὲ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ, Εὐρυλόχου τεθ-
 νεῶτος καὶ Μακαρίου αὐτὸς παρειληφὼς τὴν ἀρχήν,
 καὶ ἀπορῶν μεγάλης <τῆς> ἥσσης γεγενημένης ὅτῳ
 τρόπῳ ἡ μένων πολιορκήσεται ἐκ τε γῆς καὶ ἐκ θαλάσ-
 σης ταῖς Ἀττικαῖς ναυσὶν ἀποκεκλημένος, ἡ καὶ ἀναχω-
 ρῶν διασωθήσεται, προσφέρει λόγον περὶ σπονδῶν καὶ
 ἀναχωρήσεως Δημοσθένει καὶ τοῖς Ἀκαρνάνων στρα-
 2 τηγοῖς, καὶ περὶ νεκρῶν ἅμα ἀναιρέσεως. οἱ δὲ νεκροὺς
 μὲν ἀπέδοσαν καὶ τροπαῖον αὐτοὶ ἔστησαν καὶ τοὺς
 ἑαυτῶν τριακοσίους μάλιστα ἀποθανόντας ἀνείλυντο·
 ἀναχώρησιν δὲ ἐκ μὲν τοῦ προφανοῦς οὐκ ἔσπεισαντο
 ἅπασι, κρύφα δὲ Δημοσθένης μετὰ τῶν ξυστρατῆγων
 Ἀκαρνάνων σπένδονται Μαντινεῦσι καὶ Μενεδαίῳ καὶ
 τοῖς ἄλλοις ἄρχουσι τῶν Πελοποννησίων καὶ ὅσοι αὐ-

ἐπεξήλθον EG. διεξήλθον M.

§ 2. ἐπεδίωξαν Haase. κατεδίωξαν Hud. ἀπεδίωξαν vulg.

§ 3. ἀτάκτως καὶ del. Her.

ἕως all mss. except C ἐς and F ἕως ἐς.

CIX. § 1. τῆς ἥσσης Hud.

τῶν ἦσαν ἀξιολογώτατοι ἀποχωρεῖν κατὰ τάχος, βου-
 λόμενος ψιλῶσαι τοὺς Ἀμπρακιώτας τε καὶ τὸν μισθο-
 φόρον ὄχλον [τὸν ξενικόν], μάλιστα δὲ Λακεδαιμονίους
 καὶ Πελοποννησίους διαβαλεῖν ἐς τοὺς ἐκείνη χρήζων
 Ἕλληνας, ὡς καταπροδόντες τὸ ἑαυτῶν προυργιαίτερον
 ἐποιήσαντο. καὶ οἱ μὲν τοὺς τε νεκροὺς ἀνείλυντο καὶ 3
 διὰ τάχους ἔθαπτον, ὥσπερ ὑπῆρχε, καὶ τὴν ἀπο-
 χώρησιν κρύφα οἷς ἐδέδοτο ἐπεβούλευον. CX. τῷ
 δὲ Δημοσθένει καὶ τοῖς Ἀκαρνᾶσιν ἀγγέλλεται τοὺς
 Ἀμπρακιώτας τοὺς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πανδημεὶ κατὰ τὴν
 πρώτην ἐκ τῶν Ὀλπῶν ἀγγελίαν ἐπιβοηθεῖν διὰ τῶν
 Ἀμφιλόχων, βουλομένους τοῖς ἐν Ὀλπαις ξυμμίξαι,
 εἰδότες οὐδὲν τῶν γεγενημένων. καὶ πέμπει εὐθύς τοῦ 2
 στρατοῦ μέρος τι τὰς ὁδοὺς προλοχιούντας καὶ τὰ
 καρτερά προκαταληψομένους, καὶ τῇ ἄλλῃ στρατιᾷ
 ἅμα παρεσκευάζετο βοηθεῖν ἐπ' αὐτούς. CXI. ἐν
 τούτῳ δ' οἱ Μαντινῆς καὶ οἷς ἔσπειστο, πρόφασιν ἐπὶ
 λαχανισμὸν καὶ φρυγάνων ξυλλογὴν ἐξελθόντες, ὑπα-
 πῆσαν κατ' ὀλίγους, ἅμα ξυλλέγοντες ἐφ' ᾧ ἐξήλθον
 δῆθεν· προκεχωρηκότες δὲ ἤδη ἄπωθεν τῆς Ὀλπης
 θάσσον ἀπεχώρουν. οἱ δ' Ἀμπρακιῶται καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι, 2
 ὅσοι μὲν ἐτύγχανον οὕτως ἀθρόοι ξυνελθόντες, ὡς
 ἔγνωσαν ἀπιόντας, ὥρμησαν καὶ αὐτοὶ καὶ ἔθεον δρόμῳ,
 ἐπικαταλαβεῖν βουλόμενοι. οἱ δὲ Ἀκαρνᾶνες τὸ μὲν 3

§ 2. Mein. questions μισθοφόρον; cf. VIII. 25 § 1 (Schaef.).—τὸν
 ξενικόν del. Her. Cob. St.

CXI. § 1. φρυγανισμὸν Her.—ἄποθεν vulg.

§ 2. μὴ (for μὲν) Hud.—τούτοις (for οὕτως) Hud. ἐνετύγχανον
 αὐτοῖς Madv. Adv. I. 318. ὄντες (for οὕτως) Popp. μένοντες St. μονού-
 μενοι Cl. μονωθέντες Camp. ἄθροοι (from α-θροῦς, a vox nihili) Hud.

ξυνεξεληθέντες C, which Her. accepts; cf. Cob. on I. 3. In 34 § 2
 F gives ξυνελθόντες for ξυνεσεληθέντες. See further discussion in notes.

πρώτον καὶ πάντας ἐνόμισαν ἀπιέναι ἀσπόνδους ὁμοίως, καὶ τοὺς Πελοποννησίους ἐπεδίωκον· καὶ τινες αὐτῶν τῶν στρατηγῶν κωλύοντας καὶ φάσκοντας ἐσπείσθαι αὐτοῖς ἠκόντισέ τις, νομίσας καταπροδίδοσθαι σφᾶς· ἔπειτα μέντοι τοὺς μὲν Μαντινέας καὶ τοὺς Πελοπον-
 4 νησίους ἀφίεσαν, τοὺς δ' Ἀμπρακιώτας ἔκτεινον. καὶ ἦν πολλὴ ἔρις καὶ ἄγνοια εἴτε Ἀμπρακιώτης τίς ἐστιν εἴτε Πελοποννήσιος. καὶ ἐς διακοσίους μὲν τινες αὐτῶν ἀπέκτειναν· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι διέφυγον ἐς τὴν Ἀγραιῖδα ὁμορον οὖσαν, καὶ Σαλύνθιος αὐτοὺς ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἀγραιῶν φίλος ὦν ὑπεδέξατο.

CXII. Οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς πόλεως Ἀμπρακιῶται ἀφικ-
 νοῦνται ἐπ' Ἰδομένην. ἐστὸν δὲ δύο λόφω [ἡ Ἰδομένη]
 ὑψηλῷ· τούτοις τὸν μὲν μείζω νυκτὸς ἐπιγενομένης οἱ
 προαποσταλέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ Δημοσθένους ἀπὸ τοῦ στρα-
 τοπέδου ἔλαθόν τε καὶ ἔφθασαν προκαταλαμβάνοντες, τὸν
 δ' ἐλάσσω ἔτυχον οἱ Ἀμπρακιῶται προαναβάντες καὶ
 2 ἠϋλίσαντο. ὁ δὲ Δημοσθένης δειπνήσας ἐχώρει καὶ τὸ
 ἄλλο στράτευμα ἀπὸ ἐσπέρας εὐθύς, αὐτὸς μὲν τὸ ἥμισυ
 ἔχων ἐπὶ τῆς ἐσβολῆς, τὸ δ' ἄλλο διὰ τῶν Ἀμφιλοχικῶν
 3 ὁρῶν. καὶ ἅμα ὁρθρῷ ἐπιπίπτει τοῖς Ἀμπρακιώταις ἔτι
 ἐν ταῖς εὐναῖς καὶ οὐ προησθημένοις τὰ γεγενημένα, ἀλλὰ
 4 πολὺ μᾶλλον νομίσασιν τοὺς ἐαυτῶν εἶναι· καὶ γὰρ τοὺς
 Μεσσηνίους πρώτους ἐπίτηδες ὁ Δημοσθένης προὔταξε
 καὶ προσαγορεύειν ἐκέλευε, Δωρίδα τε γλῶσσαν ἰέντας
 καὶ τοῖς προφύλαξι πίστιν παρεχομένους, ἅμα δὲ καὶ
 5 οὐ καθορωμένους τῇ ὄψει νυκτὸς ἔτι οὔσης. ὥς οὖν
 ἐπέπεσε τῷ στρατεύματι αὐτῶν, τρέπουσι, καὶ τοὺς μὲν

CXII. § 1. ἡ Ἰδομένη del. Her.
 λαθόντες ἔφθασαν προκαταλαμβάνοντες Cob.
 ἐς τὸν δ' ἐλάσσω Porp.

πολλοὺς αὐτοῦ διέφθειραν, οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ κατὰ τὰ ὄρη ἐς
 φυγὴν ὥρμησαν. προκατειλημμένων δὲ τῶν ὁδῶν, καὶ 6
 ἅμα τῶν μὲν Ἀμφιλόχων ἐμπείρων ὄντων τῆς ἐαυτῶν
 γῆς καὶ ψιλῶν πρὸς ὀπλίτας, τῶν δὲ ἀπείρων καὶ
 ἀνεπιστημόνων ὅπῃ τράπωνται, ἐσπίπτουντες ἐς τε
 χαράδρας καὶ τὰς προελοχισμένας ἐνέδρας διεφθεί-
 ροντο. καὶ ἐς πᾶσαν ἰδέαν χωρήσαντες τῆς φυγῆς 7
 ἐτράποντό τινες καὶ ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχου-
 σαν, καὶ ὥς εἶδον τὰς Ἀττικὰς ναῦς παραπλεύσας
 ἅμα τοῦ ἔργου τῇ ξυντυχίᾳ, προσένευσαν, ἡγησάμενοι
 ἐν τῷ αὐτίκα φόβῳ κρεῖσσον εἶναι σφίσιν ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν
 ταῖς ναυσίν, εἰ δεῖ, διαφθαρῆναι ἢ ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων
 καὶ ἐχθίστων Ἀμφιλόχων. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἀμπρακιῶται 8
 τοιοῦτῳ τρόπῳ κακωθέντες ὀλίγοι ἀπὸ πολλῶν ἐσώθη-
 σαν ἐς τὴν πόλιν· Ἀκαρνᾶνες δὲ σκυλεύσαντες τοὺς
 νεκροὺς καὶ τροπαῖα στήσαντες ἀπεχώρησαν ἐς Ἀργος.
 CXIII. καὶ αὐτοῖς τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἦλθε κῆρυξ ἀπὸ τῶν
 ἐς Ἀγραίους καταφυγόντων ἐκ τῆς Ὀλπης Ἀμπρακιω-
 τῶν ἀναίρεσιν αἰτήσεων τῶν νεκρῶν οὓς ἀπέκτειναν
 ὕστερον τῆς πρώτης μάχης, ὅτε μετὰ τῶν Μαντινέων
 καὶ τῶν ὑποσπόνδων ξυνεξῆσαν ἄσπονδοι. ἰδὼν δ' ὁ 2
 κῆρυξ τὰ ὅπλα τῶν ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως Ἀμπρακιωτῶν
 ἐθαύμαζε τὸ πλῆθος· οὐ γὰρ ἦδει τὸ πάθος, ἀλλ' ὥρετο
 τῶν μετὰ σφῶν εἶναι. καὶ τις αὐτὸν ἤρετο ὅ τι θαν- 3
 μάξοι καὶ ὅπόσοι αὐτῶν τεθνήσκουσιν, οἰόμενος αὐτὸν ὁ ἐρωτῶν
 εἶναι τὸν κήρυκα ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Ἰδομέναις. ὁ δ' ἔφη διακο-
 σίους μάλιστα. ὑπολαβὼν δ' ὁ ἐρωτῶν εἶπεν “οὐκ οὖν 4

§ 6. ὅποι vulg.

CXIII. § 1. νεκρῶν Her. suspects: ‘an legendum αἰτήσεων ὧν
 ἀπέκτειναν?’

§ 3. θανμάζει?

“τὰ ὅπλα ταυτὶ φαίνεται, ἀλλὰ πλεόν ἢ χιλίων.” αὐθις δὲ εἶπεν ἐκεῖνος “οὐκ ἄρα τῶν μεθ’ ἡμῶν μαχομένων ἐστίν.” ὁ δ’ ἀπεκρίνατο “εἴπερ γε ὑμεῖς ἐν Ἰδομένη χθὲς ἐμάχεσθε.” “ἀλλ’ ἡμεῖς γε οὐδενὶ ἐμαχόμεθα χθὲς, ἀλλὰ πρῶην ἐν τῇ ἀποχωρήσει.” “καὶ μὲν δὴ τούτοις γε ἡμεῖς χθὲς ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως βοηθήσασι τῆς
 5 “Ἀμπρακιωτῶν ἐμαχόμεθα.” ὁ δὲ κῆρυξ ὡς ἤκουσε καὶ ἔγνω ὅτι ἡ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως βοήθεια διέφθαρται, ἀνοιμώξας καὶ ἐκπλαγεὶς τῷ μεγέθει τῶν παρόντων κακῶν ἀπῆλθεν εὐθύς ἄπρακτος καὶ οὐκέτι ἀπῆτει τοὺς
 6 νεκρούς. πάθος γὰρ τοῦτο μιᾷ πόλει Ἑλληνίδι ἐν ἴσαις ἡμέραις μέγιστον δὴ τῶν κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τόνδε ἐγένετο. καὶ ἀριθμὸν οὐκ ἔγραψα τῶν ἀποθανόντων, διότι ἄπιστον τὸ πλῆθος λέγεται ἀπολέσθαι ὡς πρὸς τὸ μέγεθος τῆς πόλεως. Ἀμπρακίαν μέντοι οἶδα ὅτι εἰ ἐβουλήθησαν Ἀκαρνᾶνες καὶ Ἀμφίλοχοι Ἀθηναίοι καὶ Δημοσθένη πειθόμενοι ἐξελεῖν, αὐτοβοεῖ ἂν εἶλον· νῦν δ’ ἔδεισαν μὴ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἔχοντες αὐτὴν χαλεπώτεροι σφίσι πάροικοι ᾧσι. CXIV. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τρίτον μέρος νεύμαντες τῶν σκύλων τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις τὰ ἄλλα κατὰ τὰς πόλεις διείλοντο. καὶ τὰ μὲν τῶν Ἀθηναίων πλείοντα ἐάλω, τὰ δὲ νῦν ἀνακείμενα ἐν τοῖς Ἀττικοῖς ἱεροῖς Δημοσθένη ἐξηρέθησαν τριακόσιαι πανοπλῖαι, καὶ ἄγων αὐτὰς κατέπλευσε· καὶ ἐγένετο ἅμα αὐτῷ μετὰ τὴν <ἐκ> τῆς Αἰτωλίας ξυμφορὰν ἀπὸ ταύτης τῆς
 2 πράξεως ἀδεεστέρα ἢ κάθοδος. ἀπῆλθον δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐν ταῖς εἴκοσι ναυσὶν Ἀθηναῖοι ἐς Ναύπακτον. Ἀκαρ-

§ 6. πειθόμενοι Cob. παροικῶσι?

CXIV. § 1. τὰλλα Her.—τὰς before πόλεις del. Cob. τὴν ἐκ τῆς Αἰτ. Her.

§ 2. οἴπερ MSS. corr. Hermann.

νᾶνες δὲ καὶ Ἀμφίλοχοι ἀπελθόντων Ἀθηναίων καὶ Δημοσθένους τοῖς ὡς Σαλύνθιον καὶ Ἀγραίους καταφυγούσιν Ἀμπρακιώταις καὶ Πελοποννησίοις ἀναχώρησιν ἐσπείσαντο ἐξ Οἰνιαδῶν, οἵπερ καὶ μετανέστησαν παρὰ Σαλυνθίου. καὶ ἐς τὸν ἔπειτα χρόνον σπονδὰς 3 καὶ ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιήσαντο ἑκατὸν ἔτη Ἀκαρνᾶνες καὶ Ἀμφίλοχοι πρὸς Ἀμπρακιώτας ἐπὶ τοῖσδε, ὥστε μήτε Ἀμπρακιώτας μετὰ Ἀκαρνάνων στρατεύειν ἐπὶ Πελοποννησίους μήτε Ἀκαρνᾶνας μετὰ Ἀμπρακιωτῶν ἐπ’ Ἀθηναίους, βοηθεῖν δὲ τῇ ἀλλήλων, καὶ ἀποδοῦναι Ἀμπρακιώτας ὅποσα ἡ χωρία ἡ ὁμήρους Ἀμφιλόχων ἔχουσι, καὶ ἐπὶ Ἀνακτόριον μὴ βοηθεῖν πολέμιον ὃν Ἀκαρνᾶσιν. ταῦτα ξυνθέμενοι διέλυσαν τὸν πόλεμον. 4 μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Κορίνθιοι φυλακὴν ἑαυτῶν ἐς τὴν Ἀμπρακίαν ἀπέστειλαν, ἐς τριακοσίους ὀπλίτας, καὶ Ξενοκλείδαν τὸν Εὐθυκλέους ἄρχοντα· οἱ κομιζόμενοι χαλεπῶς διὰ τῆς ἡπείρου ἀφίκοντο. τὰ μὲν κατ’ Ἀμπρακίαν οὕτως ἐγένετο.

CXV. Οἱ δ’ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ Ἀθηναῖοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος ἐς τε τὴν Ἱμεραίαν ἀπόβασιν ἐποιήσαντο ἐκ τῶν νεῶν μετὰ τῶν Σικελῶν ἄνωθεν ἐσβεβληκότων ἐς τὰ ἔσχατα τῆς Ἱμεραίας, καὶ ἐπὶ τὰς Αἰόλου νήσους ἔπλευσαν. ἀναχωρήσαντες δὲ ἐς Ῥήγιον Πυθόδωρον 2 τὸν Ἰσολόχου Ἀθηναίων στρατηγὸν καταλαμβάνουσιν ἐπὶ τὰς ναῦς διάδοχον ὧν ὁ Λάχης ἦρχεν. οἱ γὰρ ἐν 3 Σικελίᾳ ξύμμαχοι πλεύσαντες ἔπεισαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους βοηθεῖν σφίσι πλείοσι ναυσί. τῆς μὲν γὰρ γῆς αὐτῶν οἱ Συρακόσιοι ἐκράτουν, τῆς δὲ θαλάσσης ὀλίγαις ναυσὶν εἰργόμενοι παρεσκευάζοντο ναυτικὸν ξυναγεί-

CXV. § 2. στρατηγὸν ἦκοντα Her.

§ 3. πέμψαντες Hud.; cf. VI. 62 § 5.

4 ροντες ὡς οὐ περιοψόμενοι. καὶ ἐπλήρουν ναῦς τεσσα-
 ράκοντα οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ὡς ἀποστελόντες αὐτοῖς, ἅμα
 μὲν ἡγούμενοι θαῖσον τὸν ἐκεῖ πόλεμον καταλυθήσεσθαι,
 ἅμα δὲ βουλόμενοι μελέτην τοῦ ναυτικοῦ ποιεῖσθαι.
 5 τὸν μὲν οὖν ἓνα τῶν στρατηγῶν ἀπέστειλαν Πυθόδωρον
 ὀλίγαις ναυσί· Σοφοκλέα δὲ τὸν Σωστρατίδου καὶ Εὐρυ-
 μέδοντα τὸν Θουκλέους ἐπὶ τῶν πλειόνων νεῶν ἀποπέμ-
 6 ψειν ἔμελλον. ὁ δὲ Πυθόδωρος ἤδη ἔχων τὴν τοῦ
 Λάχης τῶν νεῶν ἀρχὴν ἔπλευσε τελευτώντος τοῦ
 χειμῶνος ἐπὶ τὸ Λοκρῶν φρούριον, ὃ πρότερον Λάχης
 εἶλε· καὶ νικηθεὶς μάχῃ ὑπὸ τῶν Λοκρῶν ἀνεχώρησεν.

CXVI. Ἐρρῦν δὲ περὶ αὐτὸ τὸ ἔαρ τοῦτο ὁ ῥύαξ
 τοῦ πυρὸς ἐκ τῆς Αἴτνης, ὥσπερ καὶ τὸ πρότερον, καὶ γῆν
 τινὰ ἔφθειρε τῶν Καταναίων, οἳ ἐπὶ τῇ Αἴτνῃ τῷ ὄρει
 οἰκοῦσιν, ὅπερ μέγιστόν ἐστιν ὄρος ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ.
 2 λέγεται δὲ πεντηκοστῷ ἔτει ῥυῆναι τοῦτο μετὰ τὸ πρό-
 τερον ῥεῦμα, τὸ δὲ ξύμπαν τρεῖς γεγενησθαι τὸ ῥεῦμα
 3 ἀφ' οὗ Σικελία ὑπὸ Ἑλλήνων οἰκεῖται. ταῦτα μὲν
 κατὰ τὸν χειμῶνα τοῦτον ἐγένετο, καὶ ἕκτον ἔτος τῷ
 πολέμῳ ἐτελεύτα τῷδε ὃν Θουκυδίδης ξυνέγραψεν.

§ 5. νεῶν del. Her.

§ 6. τῶν νεῶν del. Her.

CXVI. § 1. ὑπὸ (for ἐπὶ) Mein. from CG; cf. IV. 78 § 6.

τῷ ὄρει del. Her.

§ 2. πεντηκοστῷ πεμπτῷ Kr.

NOTES.

CHAPTER I.

§ 1. The invasion of Attica here recorded took place in the month of May 428 B.C., the fourth year of the Peloponnesian war. It was the third invasion, as in the preceding year 429 B.C. none took place; cf. II. 71.

θέρος, genitive of 'time within which,' from which is developed the genitive absolute; cf. Monro, Homeric Gr. § 246.

Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, the regular phrase used by Thuc. in describing the combined confederate forces: cf. II. 47 § 4. Herbst desires οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι: but the expression is found both with and without the article.

ἅμα τῷ σίτῳ ἀκμάζοντι, 'just as the corn was beginning to ripen,' cf. Diod. Sic. XII. 52 τὸν σῖτον ἐν τῇ χλόῃ διέφθειραν, Thuc. II. 19 § 1: in Attica from the middle of May to middle of June, though placed by Mommsen somewhat earlier.

The participle is temporal (Goodwin, Gk. Syntax, § 858), Krüger, G. G. 50, II § 3. Avoid the 'perilous equation' that 'participle = infinitive': i.e. that the verbalised form of substantive (infinitive) may be replaced at will by the verbalised form of adjective. In the present passage the substantival expression ἅμα τῇ τοῦ σίτου ἀκμῇ was possible, but would suggest no notion of tense: indeed the ἅμα clause is a simple variant on an ordinary genitive sequence, καὶ ἀκμάζοντος τοῦ σίτου. On the use of the participle as expressing the verb in adjectival relations see an interesting article in Am. Journal of Phil. IV. 292.

ἐστράτευσαν ἐς, a pregnant construction: cf. μέχρι, I. 70 § 5. For a strong instance cf. Hes. Op. 611.

ἡγήετο δὲ αὐτῶν, in accordance with the usual Spartan custom that one of the kings should hold chief command.

Archidamus, both ξυνετὸς καὶ σώφρων (cf. I. 79) and adverse to war (I. 80—85). He headed each of the first three expeditions against Attica, and in 429 led a force against Plataea (II. 71). In 89 we find him succeeded by his son Agis.

ἐγκαθεζόμενοι, sc. 'castris stativis positus' (Popp.); the participle replaces an imperfect. ἔδῃον, Diod. Sic. XII. 52.

εἰώθεσαν (sc. γίγνεσθαι), cf. I. 132 § 4. A pluperfect in form only; cf. the use of ἤδη, ὁπώπειν, and even ἐπέπαυτο, ἐλέλυτο.

ὅπῃ παρείκοι, 'as occasion offered,' optat. of indefinite frequency. Goodwin, G. Gr. § 225 (cf. κατὰ τὸ παρεῖκον, Th. IV. 36 § 2). On these impersonal uses see Shill. on Thuc. I. 51 § 2: and cf. Theaetetus 150 D (Krüg.).

τὸν πλείστον ὄμιλον, 'the main body': cf. Hdt. I. 88.

εἶργον τὸ μή, a loose use of the articular infinitive, especially when contrasted with 6 § 2. In VII. 33 § 3 the reading is doubtful, in VII. 53 § 4 τὸ μὴ προσελθεῖν is accus. of direct object.

The use of εἶργειν would suggest the genitive εἶργον τοῦ μή (cf. analogy of εἶργεσθαι θαλάσσης). The use of the accus. of the article would, as Krüger suggests, point to some limitation (εἶργειν τινά τι), or result may be regarded rather than purpose, hence τό for τοῦ.

In Thuc. there is an occasional tendency to use the articular infinitive with verbs of a certain class, e.g. προθυμοῦμαι, but the use is capricious. See Behrendt's monograph, Berlin, 1866.

In Sophocles the article appears added for rhetorical effect, e.g. τὸ δρᾶν οὐκ ἠθέλησαν, with which compare the common use of the article in emphasising a word or expression. For purposes of the present passage it will suffice to notice the distinction of ὥστε (eventuality) from τοῦ (purpose). See Goodwin, M. T. 811.

τῶν ὀπλων, sc. 'the stands of arms,' here = 'castra'; cf. I. 111 § 1.

τὰ ἐγγύς, accus. of direct object; cf. II. 32 κακουργεῖν τὴν Εὐβοίαν.

§ 2. οὐ, no need for Krüger's ὅτου, or Naber's ὅσου: the genitive is possessive, as in σιτία τριῶν ἡμερῶν (Göll.); cf. I. 48 § 1.

CHAPTER II.

Revolt of Mytilene (cf. Diod. Sic. XII. 55). The complaint of the Mytilenaeans was founded on the Athenian attempt to prevent their centralisation (ξυνοίκισις), the very change effected by Theseus for Athens, and forced upon the Plataeans by Thebans (cf. II. 15 § 2, III. 61, 65). Aristotle, Politics v. 4 § 6, says that the war was brought about by an appeal to Athens from an Athenian πρόξενος to obtain in marriage for his sons the two daughters of a wealthy man. See Grote VI. 299, who refuses to admit the incident as sufficient cause for the revolt; cf. Thirlwall, Hist. Gr. c. XXI. The δυνατοί were probably responsible; cf. 47 § 3, 39 § 6.

Mytilene was an oligarchic state, with dependent towns, Antissa, Pyrrha, Eresus. She had at an early period made herself mistress of the Troad (Strabo, p. 869). In 620 B.C. Athens sent out colonists under Phrynon to occupy Sigeum, a fort built by Mytilene. A war of several years ensued, in which the tradition is that Pittacus overcame Phrynon in single combat, by anticipating the art of the 'retiarius' (B.C. 606); cf. Rawl. Hdt. III. 247. It is one of the few cities of the Aegean whose prosperity has continued to the present day.

§ 1. βουλευθέντες, sc. οἱ Λέσβιοι (implied in Λέσβος), cf. infra ξυνοικίζουσι τὴν Λέσβον.

καί, intensive, as in καὶ πάλαι, καὶ πάνν.

ἀλλὰ οἱ Δ., note the parenthetical ἀλλά clause, a favourite Thucyd. use; here employed to save confusion by a double δέ clause.

προσέδξαντο, without object, cf. II. 70 § 2.

καὶ ταύτην = καὶ τὴν νῦν. No reference to any former revolt, but to the revolutionary intention. ταύτην is naturally thrown into agreement—'finding themselves compelled even in this instance (καὶ ταῦτα), i.e. even when the revolt was made.' Hude awkwardly connects with πρότερον. (Comm. Crit. p. 90.)

The Lacedaemonian refusal to accept their overtures was out of respect for the 30 years' treaty; cf. I. 115 (schol.).

§ 2. τῶν τε γὰρ λιμένων, γὰρ with reference to πρότερον ἢ διανοοῦντο. This sentence (as Göller remarks) explains the reason for the long delay in revolting, the next sentence (Τενέδιοι γὰρ) why they were compelled at last to precipitate matters (cf. I. 40 §§ 4, 5).

χῶσιν, 'blocking,' by 'moles' (χηλαί) or 'booms': a device not unknown in modern times. The article covers all three accusatives.

τὴν χώσιν τελεσθῆναι, the accus. is the subject of the epexegetic infin., not direct object of ἐπέμενον, which in Thuc. is intransitive; cf. infra 26 § 3, Soph. Trach. 1176. The passage is a useful instance of the survival of the dative of purpose (Gk. infin.) even with subject in accusative (cf. Monro H. G. § 234, § 242).

ἀφικέσθαι is parallel in structure with τελεσθῆναι = καὶ ἐπέμενον ἐκεῖνα ἀφικέσθαι ᾧ ἔδει ἀφικέσθαι. In such constructions the infinitive is in sense the verb of a dependent clause, with its subject in the accusative: indeed the accus. has no construction except as the subject of the infinitive. The old Lat. version has rightly rendered 'expectabant donec obstructi essent portus.' See Monro, Hom. Gr. § 237.

τοξότας τε καὶ σῖτον καὶ ἄ, appositional to ἔδει clause, 'et, et... praeterquam.'

μεταπεμπόμενοι ἦσαν, not a participial periphrasis for μετεπέμποντο, a use which in Thuc. is restricted to participles used as adjectives (cf. I. 38 § 4). I. 1 is not a case in point, on account of var. lect. In II. 67 § 1, οὗ ἦν στράτευμα πολιορκοῦν, both verb and participle retain their own force; cf. εἶναι περί, εἶναι ἐν θαλάσῃ.

Translate 'were occupied in sending for': there is no need of emendation. For the periphrasis see A. J. P. IV. 297.

§ 3. Τενέδιοι, allies of Athens. Μηθυμναῖοι, possibly as commercial rivals: their territories adjoined.

κατὰ στάσιν, κατὰ and διὰ with accusative are at times hardly distinguishable, in Thuc. at least.

μηνυταὶ γίνονται, periphrastic for simple μηνύουσι.

ξυνοικίζουσι, the Athenian resentment was based on the fear of a naval combination hostile to Athens. The concentration was probably a political, not a local one.

ξυγγενῶν, with reference to Boeotians only, who claimed descent from Aeolus, the eldest son of Hellen (cf. Arnold's note); cf. VIII. 100.

ἐπὶ, of purpose, or end in view.

εἰ μή τις, with indic. future, suggestive of warning (Class.), more correctly, marking the urgency for prompt action. Once only; ἦν μή τις VII. 11 § 3. Haase, Luc. p. 2. See A. J. P. IX. 491, XIII. 123.

ἤδη = ἐν τάχει, 'forthwith.' Cf. VIII. 91 § 2.

CHAPTER III.

§ 1. ἦσαν γάρ, on the construction of the γάρ sentence see Shill. on Thuc. I. 25: here treat as parenthetical.

τεταλαιπωρημένοι, middle. Thuc. uses the active form also.

ἄρτι καθισταμένου, cf. 68 § 3. The war was still 'in its infancy' as contrasted with its 27 years' duration. See Appendix.

μέγα μὲν ἡγούντο, this μὲν clause is answered by μέντοι infra.

προσπολεμώσασθαι, sc. πρὸς τοῖς ὑπάρχουσι πολεμοῖς, 'insuper.'

ἀκέραιον, i.e. 'incaedua'; cf. κεραίω, κείρω (root 'ker').

οὐκ ἀπέδεχοντο, 'refused to entertain.' ἀποδέχεσθαι very frequently used in sense of 'accepting without demur,' 'countenancing'; cf. 57 § 1. Note the force of ἀπό in the compound.

τῷ μὴ βούλεσθαι, cf. IV. 108. The αὐτοκράτωρ λογισμός of the Athenian demos refused to accept the stubborn evidence of facts, 'they would not have it true.' Cf. Caesar, B. G. III. 18.

ἀληθῆ, an implied agreement only; cf. I. 7 § 1 πλωμιωτέρων ὄντων, IV. 20 § 2 ἀκρίτων ὄντων. On the plural use, see Shill. on I. 7 § 1.

καὶ πέμψαντες, i.e. in spite of their going to the length of even sending an embassy. The rule of Athens over her ξύμμαχοι was that of the strong hand.

ἐπειθον, imperfect of unsuccessful attempt, 'made no impression.' Cf. 31 § 1.

τὴν τε ξυνοικισιν καὶ παρασκευῇν, τε—καὶ 'iuxta...ac.' Bothe explains as ἐν διὰ δυοῖν.

δείσαντες, 'taking alarm.' δέος, not 'fear' but 'apprehension.' See Shill. on Thuc. I. 36.

προκαταλαβεῖν, cf. I. 57 § 4 προκαταλαμβάνειν τὰς ἀποστάσεις = 'forestall,' 'prevent,' ('occupare').

§ 2. αἱ ἔτυχον παρεσκευασμένοι, 'which had just been equipped.' See note on III § 2.

§ 3. ἐσηγγέλθη γάρ, γάρ refers to ἐξαπινάλως of previous sentence.

ὥς εἴη ἑορτή...καὶ ἐλπίδα εἶναι, mark change of structure from optative to infinitive; cf. II. 80 § 1 λέγοντες ὅτι κρατήσουσι καὶ ὁ περίπλους οὐκέτι ἔσοιτο...ἐλπίδα δ' εἶναι καὶ Ναύπακτον καταλαβεῖν. Whether such change of mood is due to looseness of co-ordination, variety of expression, or unconsciousness, is an open question. Comparison of parallel passages affords no clue: sometimes the optat. precedes, sometimes the infin.: but the tendency appears to be to lapse into the more simple and natural structure of accus. with infin. The ὥς or ὅτι clause may perhaps contain a more specific statement of the fact than the infinitive: on this assumption, the definite statement of the ὥς or ὅτι clause will stand in contrast to the mere suggestion of the infinitive. See however Goodwin, Syntax § 670; Thompson, Syntax § 320. Late Latin affords a parallel in constructions of 'quod'; cf. Madvig, Opusc.

II. 235, 'at nemo refert quod Italia externis opibus indiget' (Tac. A. III. 54).

Μαλόντος (Steph. Byz. *Μαλλόεις*), a name of Apollo as 'the shepherd god' *Νόμιος* (cf. Pind. Pyth. ix. 66), the Doric Aristaeus. The local reference is not to Cape Malea, which is 70 stades from Mytilene, but to a *τέμενος* just to the north of the city.

ἰορτάζουσι, indicative as marking constant practice, or a comment of the writer's own insertion.

ἐπειχθέντας, = *εἰ ἐπειχθεῖεν*: the participle agrees with the assumed subject of infinitive; hence the accusative. The suggestion is that they would find them drunk. There was much good wine in Mytilene and Methymna, and special penalties were imposed in cases of drunkenness.

ἐπιπείσειν ἄφνω, the emphasis is on *ἄφνω*, 'there was a prospect of taking them by surprise.' Mark the realistic aorist without *ἄν*, in lieu of future; cf. 32 § 3 and Thuc. construction with *εἰκός*; cf. Lat. construction of 'spes est' with perfect infin.

ξυμβῆ (Schol. *κατορθωθῆ*), 'succeed'; cf. *ἐγένετο*, V. 55 § 3.

ἦν μὲν ξυμβῆ...εἰ δὲ μή, in such sentences of alternative the custom of the Greeks is to suppress the apodosis of the *μὲν* clause. Yet in I. 82 § 2 the structure is complete. IV. 13 § 3 is not a case in point, except so far as *ἦν μὲν* finds an irregular answer in *εἰ δὲ μή*. The ellipse suggested in the *μὲν* clause is sometimes *ταῦτα ἀριστα* (cf. I. 82 § 2) or *καλῶς ἔξει*. See Shill. on I. 82; Goodw. M. T. § 99.

εἰπεῖν finds its constrn. from an implied *κελεύουσι* in *πέμπουσι* (Poppo) or from some verb of kindred meaning in *ἐσηγγέλθη* (cf. Krüg.). The infin. is probably independent (cf. IV. 50 § 2, II. 13 § 1, fin.) as reflecting imperative of oratio recta, *ἦν μὲν ξυμβῆ ἢ πείρα, καλῶς ἔξει, εἰ δὲ μή, εἴπωμεν, κ.τ.λ.* But the proposal to the assembly becomes a commission to the commander of the expedition: 'let them (the Athenians as represented by Cleippides) order the Mytilenaeans.' For *εἰπεῖν* (= *κελεύειν*) cf. *εἰπεῖν ἐκέλευον* V. 46 § 3, I. 78 § 4 *λέγομεν*.

With *τείχη* and *ναῦς* note absence of article (as familiar objects); cf. VIII. 91 § 3 *ἀνευ τειχῶν καὶ νεῶν ξυμβῆναι*.

μή πειθομένων, genitive absolute without definite subject, 'in case of their refusing to comply.' *μή* hypothetical, = 'nisi.'

καί, continuative.

§ 4. **τὰς δέκα τριήρεις**, the article anticipates further specification in relative clause; cf. 22 § 5.

κατὰ τὸ ξυμμαχικόν, cf. I. 107 § 4.

παρὰ σφᾶς παροῦσαι, II. 34 § 2 *πάρεισι ἐπὶ τὸν τάφον*, on analogy of *παραγενόμεναι*. For the reflexive pronoun see Goodw. § 987.

ἐς φυλακὴν ἐποίησαντο, cf. VIII. 1 § 4 *ἐς ἀσφάλειαν ποιείσθαι*, pregnant construction. Cf. I. § 1.

§ 5. **Γεραιστόν**, a promontory and harbour of Euboea to the south-west (Mandili).

διαβάς...ἐλθὼν...ἐπιτυχὼν...χρησάμενος...ἀφικόμενος, notice the accumulation of participles. *ἐπιτυχὼν* is not connected with *χρησάμενος* by any copula, neither of the two expressing temporal meaning, but the one serving to explain the cause, the other the means. (Poppo.)

We are asked to divide this group of five participles into two pairs, *διαβάς καὶ ἐλθὼν*—*πλῶ χρησάμενος καὶ τριταῖος ἀφικόμενος*, leaving the intermediate *ἐπιτυχὼν* without connexion, apparently that the editors may impress on us the fact that *πλῶ* = *εὐπλοία*. Herwerden for suggesting *πλῶ* *εὐπλω* *χρησάμενος* is gently reproved by Cobet, who takes the opportunity of contrasting *πλοῦς*, *ἄπλοια*, *χειμών*. In the parallel passage, I. 137 § 3, there is no proof whatever; indeed *μέχρι πλοῦς γένηται* may just as well mean 'until he set sail' as 'until fair weather came,' secondly, the construction is plain enough; but here Thuc. gives us a *λέξις εἰρομένη* with a vengeance;—*οὐ πόρρω διθυράμβων*, so far as regards the participial accumulation.

διαβάς καὶ ἐλθὼν are temporal: of the two participles now held in suspense, *ἐπιτυχὼν* and *χρησάμενος*, the one explains the other, 'by falling in with a ship, so finding a passage': *καί* then connects *τριταῖος ἀφικόμενος* with *χρησάμενος*, thus explaining the means by which the news reached Mytilene with such speed. Lit. 'after first crossing to Euboea and making his way by land to Geraestus, by falling in with a ship on the point of sailing (thus) finding a passage, and so arriving at Mytilene within three days.' Strictly speaking, there are three participial clauses only; the first and third compound clauses with *καί*, the second a clause compounded of two participles mutually interdependent (*ἐπιτυχὼν*—*χρησάμενος*); the first clause temporal only, the second circumstantial (Goodw. Gk. Synt., §§ 832 sqq.). For distance see Appendix.

§ 6. **οὔτε—τε**, cf. Lat. 'neque—que,' the negative affecting the first clause only.

τὸν Μαλόντα, Classen compares *τὸν Ἐννάλιον* (IV. 67 § 2), a doubtful reading.

τὰ τε ἄλλα τῶν τειχῶν καὶ λιμένων περὶ, τὰ ἄλλα, accus. in apposition to sentence (cf. IV. 55 § 1) = 'praeterea,' 'quod ad cetera (attinebat).'

τῶν τειχῶν καὶ λιμένων come under a common 'vinculum,' hence we find one article only: *περί* follows its case, by 'anastrophe' (cf. I. 23 § 3), with explanatory or illustrative meaning, 'exempli gratia.'

ἐφύλασσον, intransitive = 'custodias agebant.'

Meineke suggests *περί* on the ground that this anastrophic use of *περί* is only found where the preposition stands between two genitives; an objection which Stahl easily refutes. The *φράγμα* may perhaps have been a *σταύρωμα* (cf. II. 75 *περισταύρωσε*). A 'tmesis' of *περί* from *φραζάμενοι* cannot be entertained. The works we know from 2 § 2 were left unfinished; hence the Mytilenaeans took measures for securing or strengthening the weak places in their line of defence. *φραζάμενοι*. Cf. VIII. 35 § 4 *ὑπὸ νύκτα φραζαμένων*. If *περί* governs the accusative τὰ ἡμιτέλιστα, then τῶν τειχῶν will be a simple partitive genitive. Hude, keeping the vulgate *περί*, translates 'et praeterea in murorum portuum-que operibus semiperfectis custodias agebant' (i.e. *ἐφύλασσον περί τὰ ἡμιτέλ.*).

CHAPTER IV.

§ 1. καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι...καταπλεύσαντες ὡς ἑώρων, the constrn. is neither a nominative absolute Ἀθηναῖοι καταπλεύσαντες (as Schol. suggests), nor σχῆμα καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος, i.e. apposition, replacing dependent construction (the first subject Ἀθηναῖοι resumed in new form by στρατηγοί, in lieu of dependent genitive τῶν Ἀθηναίων οἱ στρατηγοί). The ὡς is misplaced ('postpositum'); cf. IV. 78 § 1.

ὡς ἑώρων, without object; cf. *ιδόντες* IV. 25 § 9 (Cl.). In 81 § 3 τὰ γιγνόμενα is probably an adscript.

ἔσακούντων, note the *ἐς* of compound, not *ἐπί* (see Shill. I. 82 § 2). Note also the aorists *καταπλεύσαντες*, *ἀπήγγειλαν* (result attained) as contrasted with imperfects *ἔσακούντων* (continued defiance), *καθίσταντο* (commenced action).

§ 2. ἀπαράσκευοι καὶ ἐξάλφνης, for coordination of adverb with adjective compare 13 § 2. Both are predicative in construction with *ἀναγκασθέντες πολεμεῖν*.

ἔκπλουν τινα, *τινα* qualifies and depreciates, but does not strictly = *εἰς τις*, 'they made some sort of sally,' 'made shift.'

ὡς, limiting, 'with the intention of giving battle.'

ἐπί, of purpose (cf. I. 48 § 1 *ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν*). See Herbst, Philol. XIII. 675.

πρὸ τοῦ λιμένος. There were two, the southern harbour capable of holding 50 ships of war (Strabo).

ἔπειτα without *δέ*, a frequent Thuc. use, though not invariable (cf. I. 18 § 6); here = *δέ* in answer to *μέν*: cf. Tragic use of *εἰτα* in contrast. *καταδιωθέντες*, 'chased into harbour' (cf. *καταπλεύσαντες* sup.). *ἤδη*, 'thereupon.'

προσφέρει λόγους, 'made overtures.' Cf. 109 § 1.

τὸ παραντίκα, schol. *πρὸς τὸ παρόν*, an accusative of limitation, adapted for use as temporal adverb; cf. I. 27 § 1.

ἀποπέμψασθαι, 'get rid of,' 'get them sent away.'

ὁμολογία ἐπιεικέι, instrumental dative; equivalent here to a participle *ὁμολογησάμενοι*, or to Latin gerund 'paciscendo.'

ἐπιεικέι, strictly, 'equitable': equity being regarded by Aristotle as the supplement of the law (τὸ παρὰ τὸν γεγραμμένον νόμον δίκαιον), 'by any reasonable surrender.'

§ 3. καὶ οἱ στρατηγοί, *καί* marks the sequel, 'whereupon.'

ἀπεδέξαντο, without object; cf. 2 § 1.

καὶ αὐτοί, cf. IV. 73 § 4 *λογιζόμενοι καὶ οἱ ἐκείνων στρατηγοί*. Both Athenians and Mytilenaeans had ground for apprehension, hence 'ipsi quoque.'

μὴ οὐχ ἱκανοὶ ὦσι, the second negative *οὐ* is not only suggested by a negative lurking in *φοβούμενοι*, but necessary to the sense as qualifying *ἱκανοί*. The *μὴ* is not a mere particle of negation, but of connexion. On the *μὴ οὐ* sequence see Thompson, Gr. Synt. § 300. Goodw. § 305.

πάσῃ, without article (Kr. G. G. 50. 11. 9), 'if combined.'

§ 4. *ἀνοκωχήν*, note the true form of this word (cf. *κατοκωχή*, *ἐνοχος*, *ἐποχή*) = 'induciae,' 'armistice.'

διαβαλλόντων, 'criminales,' 'informants' (the *πρόξενοι* of 2 § 3); the present participle, as shewing that they continued their *διαβολή*, or that the *διαβολή* was not yet annulled.

εἰ πως, as in the Latin sequence 'si qua,' 'si forte,' so here we trace a lurking sense of purpose. Is it a mere litotes for *ὅπως*? Is it referable to the interrogative *εἰ* = 'whether'? or is the 'wish father to the thought'? The question opens a wide field of speculation, not merely as to the origin and use of *εἰ*, *ἐπεὶ*, but also in connexion with the relations of dependent to independent constructions, and the 'still standing puzzle' of the Greek optative.

τὰς ναῦς ἀπελθεῖν, Cobet, Mnemosyne VIII. 124, objects to persuasion being brought to bear on ships. But VIII. 96 § 4 is a strong instance. Treat *τὰς ναῦς* not as accusative of direct object, but as

subject of ἀπελθεῖν. The construction is (as Cl. suggests) on the analogy of neuter pronouns; cf. 59 § 2, 43 § 2 τὰ δεινότερα βουλόμενον πείσαι: in fact the accus. with infin. becomes epexegetic, 'to press for the ships retiring,' i.e. to press (the Athenians) to withdraw their fleet; cf. supra 2 § 2 ἐπέμενον τὴν χώσιν τελεσθῆναι. ἀπελθεῖν = ἀποκομίζεσθαι in accordance with Thuc. practice of substituting intransitives for passives. Note that πείθειν is used by Thuc. both with and without ὥστε. The insertion of ὥστε usually marks attainment of result, though not invariably. [See Monro, Hom. G. § 232.]

ὥς σφῶν οὐδὲν νεωτεριούντων, genitive absolute, with notion of condition marked more clearly by the limiting ὥς: the ὥς renders condition clearer by restricting point of view: compare the logical use of ὥς, ἦ, 'qua' as excluding all other considerations. Note the οὐ of fact.

§ 5. ἐν τούτῳ, sc. during the armistice, 'meanwhile' (no need of Naber's ἐν ταύτῳ).

ἐν τῇ Μαλέᾳ, the words are bracketed by some Edd. on the ground that Malea was 70 stades from Mytilene (now St Maria), the southern point of Lesbos. Stahl hesitates to change the text. The simple expedient of construing πρὸς βορέαν with ἀποστέλλουσι saves the difficulty. During the armistice the Athenian fleet probably withdrew to Malea, i.e. to the south; the Mytilenaeans consequently shaped their course northwards.

τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, cf. I. 127 § 1, 'the result of the negotiations with Athens.' προχωρήσειν is epexegetic; 'they felt no confidence in the negotiations, that they would succeed.' The parallel passage, I. 127 § 1, shews the antiptosis, οὐ γὰρ ἐπίστευον τὰ ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀθην. προχωρήσειν: cf. I. 50 πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐτράποντο φονεῖν: cf. also IV 92 § 7.

§ 6. τοῦ πελάγους, 'the open sea,' in contrast to the mere παράπλους.

αὐτοῖς, Popp. Krüg. and Stahl agree in referring to the Mitylenaeans, as dependent on ἥξει, and as representing the 'initial' dative of the ὅπως clause. Class. refers to Lacedaemonians, but does not explain in what relation. In IV. 106 § 2, 110 § 2, the dative must be a dativus commodi. In VIII. 5 § 3 there is no proof that πράσσειν τινί represents πράσσειν πρὸς τινα. See Appendix.

CHAPTER V.

§ 1. ὥς, 'postpositum'; cf. 4 § 1.

οὐδὲν...πράξαντες, i.e. ἀπρακτοί, 'unsped' (old English). Cf. I. 13 § 5.

οὔτοι, i.e. Μηθυμναῖοι: cf. sup. 2 § 1.

Imbros and Lemnos were Athenian colonies; cf. VII. 57 § 2.

ἐβεβοηθήκεσαν, 'come to their aid,' they were constantly to the fore;

cf. IV. 28 § 3, V. 8 § 2 (Cl.).

ὀλίγοι τινές, e.g. Tenedos, cf. supra 2 § 3 (Herbst).

§ 2. στρατόπεδον, (Schol.) τὸ ὄρμου ἐν Μαλέᾳ.

πανδημέ, as citizen troops, not πανστρατιᾷ. Cf. 91 § 4.

ἔχοντες, pres. on analogy of νικῶν: cf. Aesch. Choeph. 1041 μὴ φοβοῦ νικῶν πολὺ: no need for Herwerden's σχόντες—the result continues.

ἐπηυλίσαντο, the usual mode of enforcing a claim to a disputed victory (cf. IV. 134).

οὔτε...οὔτε, Poppo remarks on the grammatical coordination of two ideas, one of which is logically subordinate to the other. Why so? All that Thuc. says is 'they neither bivouacked on the field nor shewed self-confidence.'

§ 3. ἔπειτα, answering preceding μέν, but with temporal significance.

ἐκ Πελοποννήσου, Göll. Popp. St. Krüg. Class. all assume a repetition of the εἰ προσγένειτό τι clause, arranging the words thus: βουλόμενοι κινδυνεύειν εἰ προσγένειτό τι ἐκ Πελοποννήσου καὶ μετ' ἄλλης παρασκευῆς, εἰ προσγένειτό τι. There is no need of such contortion: καὶ is intensive, not copulative: ἐκ Πελοπον. claims this prominent position as the leading idea of the sentence: their one hope of help was from the Peloponnesian alliance (from Sparta as the head, from Thebes as Boeotian kinsmen). The position is justified by the prepositional form of predication replacing the adjectival (ἐκ Πελοπ. = Πελοποννησίου): the true order is βουλόμενοι κινδ. καὶ μετ' ἄλλης ἐκ Πελοπ. παρασκευῆς, 'with the further help of reinforcements from the Peloponnese.'

ἄλλη παρασκευή = μείζων παρασκευή: cf. V. 7 § 2.

εἰ προσγένειτό τι, a purely supplementary clause, the 'ideal condition' expressing not merely eventuality, but also the hope or wish implied in the original optative: the aorist = 'si quid accessisset.'

§ 4. αὐτοῖς, cf. I. 13 § 3, not a dative of direction or 'motion towards,' but 'subjective' with secondary notion of 'dat. commodi.' The arrival of Meleas and Hermaeondas was an accession of strength to their counsels.

μετὰ τὴν μάχην, pleonastic, but not, of necessity, an 'adscript'; cf. I. 3 § 1 πρὸ τῶν Τρωικῶν πρότερον, V. 24 § 2.

παρήνουν, 'suadebant' (VIII. 46 § 1).

τριήρη ἄλλην, as one had already been sent; cf. 4 § 5.

καί, 'thereupon.' Mark the tense coordination, προαπεστάλησαν μέν...ὕστερον δὲ ἐσπλέουσι, καὶ παρήνουν πέμπειν, καὶ ἐκπέμπουσιν. The

presents are historic, ἐκπέμπ. coordinate with πέμπουσι: προαπεστάλ. a pluperfect: παρήνουν coordinate with ἐσπλέονσι, as graphic imperfect, shewing that the advice given was almost synchronous with the arrival of Mel. and Hermaeondas.

CHAPTER VI.

§ 1. οἱ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι, δέ resuming from 5 § 3 ἐπεὶ οἱ μὲν ἡσύχαζον: the sentence is interrupted by a parenthesis (καὶ γὰρ αὐτοῖς...καὶ ἐκπέμπουσιν).

ἐπιρρωσθέντες, 'corroborati,' 'encouraged,' VIII. 106 § 4.

ἡσυχίαν, 'inaction.'

πολὺ θάσσον, 'quam si vidissent ἰσχυρόν τι' (Popp.).

παρήσαν, cf. I. 47 § 1 = παρεγένοντο.

περιορισάμενοι, περί (as in περιέστη) = μετά, with subsidiary notion of 'enclosing.' τὸ πρὸς νότον, accus. in apposition, 'to the south of the city.' There is no contradiction of 4 § 5. The Athenians shifted their position from Malea (where they had remained during the armistice) to the southern harbour, entrenched themselves in two different positions on each side of the town, and maintained a blockade at either harbour (i.e. both north and south). The northern haven was the larger and deeper.

ἐφόρμους ἐποιοῦντο, the usual periphrasis = ἐφώρμουν.

§ 2. καὶ τῆς μὲν θαλάσσης, note particularly the μὲν...δέ clauses here; the δέ clause answering the μὲν is subdivided into a μὲν and δέ clause of its own, the 3rd δέ clause (ναύσταθμον δέ) being merely supplementary.

εἶργον μὴ χρῆσθαι, the genitive θαλάσσης dependent on εἶργον, the negative μὴ suggested by negative force of εἶργον (prohibition = non-permission): the μὴ χρῆσθαι is expegetic, as is clear from the simpler construction of I. 141 § 4 εἰργόμενοι θαλάσσης: note variant in construction I § 1 sup. 'They shut out the Mytilenaeans from the sea for the non-using it.' The English idiom marks the separation 'from,' but fails to express the expegesis, e.g. 'they shut them out from the sea' or 'excluded them from making use of.' But see Goodw. M. T. § 807 sqq.

οἱ ἄλλοι Δέσβιοι, cf. 2 § 1, Methymna excepted.

προσβεβοηκότες, Hude (cf. Hdt. VIII. 144) reads προ., i.e. they had anticipated the Athenian occupation.

τὸ δὲ περί, direct object of κατεῖχον, 'castrorum viciniam.'

ναύσταθμον, 'station,' i.e. for the 'naves onerariae,' 'the tenders.' ἀγοράς, cf. VII. 40, = commeatus (L. and S.), i.e. 'food-supply.' (Krüg. however reads ἀγορά = 'a market.')

§ 2. μᾶλλον (ἢ στρατόπεδον Popp.) really = 'by preference,' i.e. in spite of the distance of Malea from Mytilene they chose it in preference to any nearer spot, probably because of the land-locked gulf there. St. points out that, the Athenian force being insufficient to invest the town completely, a safe basis of supply became an imperative necessity: cf. Lamachus' selection of Megara as a ναύσταθμον, VI. 49 § 3.

τὰ περί Μυτιλήνην, subject to ἐπολεμείτο (Popp. and Class.), the more simple construction, cf. III. 68 § 3, though the accusative is possible; cf. IV. 108 § 1.

CHAPTER VII.

§ 1. καὶ ἐς, καὶ, in addition to the Lesbian squadron. Herw. proposes περί for ἐς on the ground that περί was absorbed in Πελοπόννησον. But ἀπέστειλαν περί is not a happy collocation.

Φορμίων, he must have died shortly after his return to Athens (II. 103) or become infirm (Haack). See the record of his good services in II. 69, 81, 102, a sufficient recommendation to these warlike Aetnians.

ἄρχοντα, predicative, 'as commander,' 'in command.'

§ 2. παραπλέονσαι (Herw. περιπλέονσαι, needlessly), 'as they advanced' (along the coast).

§ 3. Ναύπακτον, the Athenian ναύσταθμον in Messenia, II. 69.

§ 4. ἀναστήσας, 'putting into the field,' 'calling out.' Cf. II. 68. 1.

Οἰνιάδας, cf. II. 102. The ruins of the place are still found on the W. bank of Achelous, completely surrounded by morasses. The son was attempting an enterprise his father had abandoned. Cp. II. 102.

κατὰ τὸν Ἀχελῶν, cf. IV. 25 § 8. ἀνά Cobet, but κατὰ is the Thuc. use, although opposed to the use in κατ' οὐρον, κατὰ ῥέον. Lit. 'by way of the Achelous.'

§ 5. προσεχώρουν...ἀφίησιν, cf. sup. 5 § 2 fin.

αὐτὸς δὲ πλεύσας, in contrast to πεζός.

Νήρικον, according to Pliny and Strabo the ancient name of Leucas (Hom. Od. xxiv. 376); not the same as Mount Neritus.

ἀναχωρῶν, sc. ἐν τῇ ἀναχωρήσει.

αὐτός τε καὶ τῆς στρατιᾶς τι μέρος, appositional and supplementary, cf. V. 21 § 2 (Popp.); for position of τε cf. VII. 77 § 6.

τι μέρος, 'bona pars.'

ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτόθεν ξυμβοηθησάντων, a genitive absolute would have expressed Thuc.'s meaning equally well, but ὑπὸ brings the construction into closer connexion with the verb.

καὶ φρουρῶν τινῶν ὀλίγων, 'a handful of regulars' (milites praesidiarii).

§ 6. ἀποπλεύσαντες, 'cum paullum recessissent' (Göll.), 'after retiring,' perhaps pointing to the terms of the σπονδαί. Cf. παραδόντες τὰ ὅπλα ξυγχωρεῖν. ὑποσπόνδους, cf. IV. 44 § 4.

CHAPTER VIII.

§ 1. τῆς πρώτης νεώς, cf. sup. 4 § 5.

εἶπον, cf. 3 § 3. παρῆναι, cf. 6 § 1. No need of Cobet's παρίεναι.

Ὀλυμπίαζε, not, as Buttmann held, a formation from -σδε, i.e. an addition of δε (locative) to acc. plural: take, for instance, χαμάζε. No plural of such a word could exist. Probably to be referred to Skt. -ya.

ὅπως βουλευσονται, in all these final constructions with ὅπως Cobet insists on future indicative—'ὅπως 'quo pacto,' significans coniunctivum respuit, quemadmodum ὅστις in ἐπεμψε πρέσβεις ὅτινες διαλέγονται' (Nov. Lect. 702). Poppo and Cl. retain subjunctive. Goodwin, M. T. § 324, remarks on the rarity of ὅπως with pure final clauses. It is noticeable that in Thuc. only one instance of ὅς with subj. occurs, one only of ὅς ἄν, but on the other hand 114 instances of ὅπως. (Weber.)

Δωριεύς, son of Diagoras, a Rhodian and Heracleid, thrice an Olympic victor (cf. Pindar, Olymp. VII.), an athlete whose success became proverbial (Cic. Tusc. I. 46 § 111). The present (July, 428) was the second of three successive Olympian victories, the first being won in 432, the third in 424. In VIII. 35 we find him in command of a squadron from Thurii, to which city he had fled upon the overthrow of the Dorian aristocrats in Rhodes. He was captured by Athenians and condemned to death, but liberated (Xen. Hell. I. 5 § 19). According to Pausanias he was the winner of 8 Isthmian and 7 Nemean victories as well as 3 Olympian (Paus. VI. 7 § 2). The typical athlete of Aristotle, Rhet. I. 2 § 13.

ἐνίκᾱ=ἦν ὁ νικῶν. For tense cf. V. 49 § 1. The imperfect marks enduring result; cf. ἀδικῶ. Goodwin, M. T. § 27.

μετὰ τὴν ἑορτήν, the festival lasted five days, ending with the full moon, but whether the full moon following the summer solstice is doubtful. The date usually assigned is July 20 or 21.

κατέστησαν ἐς λόγους, cf. sup. 4 § 1.

CHAPTER IX.

§ 1. νόμιμον, note the singular, the one instance in Thuc., though the plural is frequent.

γάρ= 'nämlich,' 'to wit,' 'that is to say' (see Shill. on Thuc. I. 25).

ἐν ἡδονῇ ἔχουσι, cf. I. 55 § 1 ἐν θεραπείᾳ εἶχον. Compare with II. 21 § 5 ἐν ὀργῇ εἶχον, and cf. διὰ with genit., e.g. II. 76 fin. οὐ διὰ χειρὸς ἔχοντες. Tr. 'regard with favour.'

χείρους, whether a modified positive or implied comparative matters not: context does not always furnish a clue. (The phrase recurs in c. IV. 114 § 3.) Kr. Cl. explain by implication, 'than they would otherwise.' For the sentiment Göll. well compares Tac. A. I. 58 'proditores etiam eis, quos anteponunt, invisi sunt.'

§ 2. οὐκ ἄδικος αὕτη... ἐστίν, εἰ τύχοιεν, note the confusion caused in modal relation by application of the general principle to the particular case. The indicative expresses the καθεστὼς νόμιμον (hence there is no need for ἂν εἴη), τὸ καθόλου: the optative specifies the καθ' ἑκάστα, the particular cases to which the general rule applies. In fine, the one condenses, the other distributes. Such a use of optative with indic. is by no means unusual, e.g. ἀλλ' ὃν πόλις στήσσει τοῦδε χρή κλύειν (Antig. 666). The constr. is due to future force of optative. In a conditional sentence, either protasis or apodosis may select its own form of expression: the one may be realised at the expense of the other: the one necessary postulate is that the relation of effect to cause should be clearly marked. Aristotle, Ethics I. 10 §§ 8, 14, will afford exx. Platonists will recall Phileb. p. 15.

οἱ τε ἀφιστάμενοι καὶ ἀφ' ὧν διακρίνονται, Naber adds οἱ. Cf. 93 § 3. Note that in these structures the relative clause may represent either subject or object clause.

διακρίνονται, optat. by assimilation to τύχοιεν. Cf. Goodw. M. T. 558.

ἴσοι=ὅμοιοι, 'alike.' γνώμη, cf. 10 § 1. 'In comprehensive sense' says Class. Here, I think, of political 'purpose,' 'policy,' rather than 'sentiment.' Cf. contrast of γνώμη with ἰσχὺς or ἔργον, 83 § 3.

εὐνοία, not merely 'good will,' but 'loyalty' (cf. εὐνους, δύνους, τῇ πόλει). Hude suggests ἐπινοία on the plea that the contrast is 'paritas

potentiae' with 'similitudo sententiae'; surely γνώμη satisfies these conditions.

τῇ παρασκευῇ καὶ δυνάμει, 'actual' as compared with 'possible.' ἐπιεικής, 'equitable,' 'justifiable.' Cf. 4 § 2.

δ, with reference to preceding sentence. Cf. 104 § 6.

μηδὲ δόξωμεν, deprecatory or even prohibitive (as first person of imperative); cf. v. 9 § 7. For the sentiment cf. Tac. A. I. 58.

εἰ, litotes for ὅτι, begging the question; cf. 32 § 3.

τιμώμενοι, for fact cf. 39 § 2.

ἐν τοῖς δεινοῖς, i.e. in Athens' time of peril.

CHAPTER X.

§ 1. περὶ τοῦ δικαίου καὶ ἀρετῆς. No article with ἀρετῆς, as τοῦ δικ. has all the force of a substantive. καὶ is corrective rather than copulative, 'or,' 'or rather.' ἀρετή, 'rectitude.'

δεόμενοι, 'postulantes.'

εἰδότες οὔτε φίλιν κ.τ.λ. The verbal difficulties are many: Krüg. Popp. St. Boehme supply, with γίγνιντο, φιλία καὶ κοινωνία as subject (B. reading γίγνιντο): with εἰεν they assume a change of subject: such change is quite possible. Göller supplies φίλοι καὶ κοινωνοί from φιλία and κοινωνία (improbable, as φιλία and κοινωνία are not here used in collective sense). Classen makes γίγνιντο=προσφέροντο, and construes with ἐς ἀλλήλους, 'unless they conduct themselves towards each other,' a doubtful explanation, unless μετ' ἀρ. δοκ. be taken predicatively with γίγνιντο. ἐς ἀλλήλους has no direct construction either with δοκούσης or γίγνιντο. But these prepositional forms of predication are so complete in themselves that their connexion with the sentence is often very loose, e.g. περὶ τούτων ἀποστῶμεν.

γιννομένην, an appeal to constant experience, hence no ἄν.

κοινωνία, 'societas.' ἐς οὐδέν, 'nullam in partem' (cf. VII. 59 § 3). ἐς='in reference to' (looking to), 'quoquo versus.'

δοκούσης (schol. νομιζομένης), not semblance, but conviction; approved by consent of mankind. ἐς ἀλλήλους (practically=πρὸς ἀλλ., but with suggestion of more intimate relations, 'fusion' rather than 'approach')='invicem.' ὁμοιότροποι, here almost=ὁμογνώμονες (VIII. 92); in VIII. 96 § 5 it is used of assimilation of tactics. Accepting the received text, render 'knowing that neither friendship between individuals nor association between states proves permanent in any way, unless they be contracted under conviction of mutual integrity, and unless they (the

contracting parties) be furthermore congenial.' But see critical note and Appendix.

τῷ διαλλάσσοντι, cf. I. 36 τὸ δεδιός. Differences in principle lead to disagreement in practice. Lit. 'on divergence of opinion the very disagreements in policy are founded.' For ἐργων cf. ἐργων φυλακή, 82 § 7.

§ 2. ξυμμαχία, cf. Herod. IX. 106 with Thuc. I. 95. 1.

ἀπολιπόντων ἐκ, usually regarded as a substitute for ἐκλιπεῖν ἐκ, but it is extremely doubtful whether the prepositional clause is to be pressed into close construction with the verb. V. 4 § 4 gives no clue. ἀπολιπεῖν in Hdt. frequently='deficere,' and is used without object (Hdt. VII. 221). ἐκ='after,' i.e. 'after committing yourself to the war'; hence 'in the midst of.' Cf. ἐκ νυκτός, 'de nocte.'

πρὸς τὰ ὑπόλοιπα, cf. I. 75 § 1.

§ 3. ξύμμαχοι μέντοι ἐγενόμεθα, in spite of VI. 76 § 4 (which constructs καταδούλωσις with dative) make 'Ἀθηναίους and Ἑλλησι governed by ξύμμαχοι, i.e. 'ours was no private alliance with Athens, for the subjugation of Hellenes; but we joined a Panhellenic confederation in the cause of freedom.' The allusion, of course, is to the events which followed the battle of Mycale.

§ 4. ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, Schol. κατ' ἰσονομίαν. For history cf. I. 97 (Poppo).

ἐπαγομένους (v.l. ἐπειγομένους), but see Demosth. Conon § 1; F. L. § 259. "Quidni 'adducentes'?" (Göll.). But the emendation appears stronger: 'urging on,' rather than 'attempting.'

ἀδεείς, 'without apprehension' (see Shill. on I. 36).

§ 5. καθ' ἓν, cf. inf. 11 § 4, 'by combining.'

πολυψηφίαν, numbers suggesting conflict of interests (I. 141 § 6).

δή, sarcastic='scilicet.'

§ 6. προγιγνομένοις, imperfect participle (v.l. προγενομένοις); the confusion between the two forms is frequent, but no change is necessary here. Take παραδείγμασι as predicative, 'appealing to their previous conduct as a precedent' (treating precedents as warnings); cf. Lat. use of 'exemplum.'

καταστρέψασθαι, aorist with εἰκός, 'uti passim' in Thucyd. Naber's suggestion, δράσειν, ignores this usage. The first of the two aorists is retrospective (the fact accomplished), the second anticipative.

εἴ ποτε ἐδυνήθησαν, Krüg. from Dobree's δυνήθεισαν reads δυνήθειεν. St. defends text. The indicative marks the historic fact, the optative (δυνήθειεν) would point rather to the subjective or hypothetical point of view, taken by Lesbians. The form of the sentence is simple;

the substitution of the relative with aorist for the direct object (οὗς ἐποίησαντο for τοὺς ἐνσπόνδους) may account for the use of the aorist ἐδυνήθησαν, as balancing ἐποίησαντο. The clue may be found in a construction κατὰ σύνεσιν: e.g. οὐ γὰρ εἰκότως ἂν τοὺς ἐνσπόνδους κατεστρέψαντο, τοὺς δὲ ὑπολοίπους οὐκ ἂν ἔδρασαν τοῦτο, εἰ ἐδυνήθησαν. The realistic ἀρα seems to speak for itself. Other solutions are possible: (1) the εἰ ποτε clause parenthetical; cf. Cic. ad Att. XIII. 27 'aliter enim fuisset et in hos inofficiosi et in nosmet ipsos, si illum offensuri fuimus, paene periculosi,' where the *si* clause is clearly parenthetical, 'aliter' accounting for the constr.; (2) ellipse, 'a poor crutch to prop a lame conceit'; (3) a mixed construction, realised fact (realistic futurity); (4) assimilation; (5) in the absence of any tense of optative to express the pluperfect of indicative, regard ἐδυνήθησαν as pluperfect: see Goodw. M. T. § 239.

CHAPTER XI.

§ 1. βεβαιότεροι, in personal relation, cf. I. 40 § 4 (Class.).

ἡμῖν, the so-called 'dativus iudicantis,' really subjective or ethic.

νεωτεριῖν, epexegetic infin., rare in future tense; 'we should have had a stronger guarantee that they would attempt no new departure.' νεωτερίζειν, 'res novas moliri,' to disturb the terms of the alliance.

ὑποχειρίους δέ, note double δέ sequence, the first δέ in contrast with μέν clause, the second supplementing the sentence.

καὶ πρὸς, Dobree wrongly expunges καί, 'etiam.' πρὸς of comparison or contrast. τὸ ἡμέτερον, neuter, common in these ethnic specifications.

τὸ πλεῖον, Samians, Byzantines, Naxians, &c. (Schol.).

αὐτοὶ αὐτῶν, degree of increase measured by comparison with subject itself; a favourite Herodotean device.

ἀντίπαλον δέος, cf. Hdt. I. 74 ἀνευ γὰρ ἀναγκαίης ἰσχυρῆς συμβάσεως ἰσχυραὶ οὐκ ἐθέλουσι συμμένειν. Steup would strike out δέος.

προέχων, cf. 82 § 7 εἰ προὔχουσιν.

ἀποτρέπεται, sensu rhetorico: 'is deterred,' 'discouraged.'

§ 2. οὐδὲ ἄλλο τι ἢ ὅσον, the ὅσον sequence replaces the ordinary ὅτι construction (cf. II. 65 § 12)=limiting accusative.

ἐς τὴν ἀρχήν, lit. 'with a view to their empire,' i.e. for imperial purposes, extension of power.

εὐπρεπεία λόγου, cf. 82 § 8, 'speciousness of diplomacy,' 'plausibility of representation.'

γνώμης μᾶλλον ἐφόδῳ, 'by diplomatic approach, rather than by

armed aggression.' The tact of a Machiavelli rather than the iron hand of an Alva. ἐφόδος in weaker sense, 'aditus,' with γνώμης; in stronger, 'impetus,' with ἰσχύς. The genitives are objective, 'such opening, access, as tact (or policy) afforded'; cf. 83 § 4 for antithesis.

τὰ πράγματα, cf. I. 74 § 1 'summa rerum,' i.e. the hegemony (Krüg.).

καταληπτὰ, 'within their grasp'; cf. 30 § 2.

§ 3. ἅμα μέν...ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δέ, in lieu of the ordinary sequence ἅμα μέν...ἅμα δέ; cf. IV. 73 § 2.

μὴ ἂν τοὺς γε ἰσοψήφους ἄκοντας, γε emphasises and restricts; those at least whose vote had equal weight (i.e. with Athens), an implied contrast of ξύμμαχοι with ὑπήκοοι.

μή, due to the protest contained in μαρτυρίῳ ἐχρῶντο. Cf. the use of negative μή with verbs of swearing, promising &c. (Goodwin, M. T. § 685). The whole weight of the sentence falls on ἄκοντας: hence an implied conditional construction μαρτυρίῳ ἐχρῶντο μὴ ἂν τοὺς γε ἰσοψήφους ξυστρατεύειν, ἄκοντας ξυστρατεύοντας, εἰ μή, or, to mark imperfect, ἐν ᾧ ἄκοντες ξυνεστράτευον, εἰ μὴ ἡδίκουν κ.τ.λ. 'that their equals would not be taking part in these expeditions (as they were, without protest), who would only have done so under protest, but for the goodness of the Athenian cause.' For similar instances, cf. Demosth. Conon § 32 οὐδ' ἂν ἡθέλησαν μαρτυρεῖν ψευδῇ (sc. ἂν ὄντα) εἰ μή: cf. also Thuc. IV. 86 § 1 ἀσαφῇ εἰ δουλῶσαιμι. Fact is contrasted with hypothesis: the statement of the fact is made to imply negation of assumed case; hence the negation of assumed case implies assertion of the fact. Stahl and Hude (p. 92) have noted the brachylogy. Cf. Latin use, 'montes continui, ni dissociantur opaca valle,' i.e. 'qui continui sint ni dissociantur': sometimes the ellipse is supplied, e.g. Theaetet. 170 E εἰ μὴ δὲ αὐτὸς ᾤετο μὴδὲ οἱ πολλοί, ὥσπερ οὐδ' ὁλονται, ἀρ' οὐχὶ ἀνάγκη μὴδενὶ δὴ εἶναι ταύτην τὴν ἀλήθειαν. For a sentence which puzzled some few generations of editors see Tac. Agricola, 6 'nisi quod in bona uxore tanto maior laus quanto in mala plus culpa est.'

ἄκων, not only of unwillingness, but of moral revolt, or repulsion; cf. Arist. Eth. III. 1.

τὰ κράτιστα, i.e. τοὺς κράτιστους, Schol. ἡμᾶς. For neuter, vid. supra, II § 1. The form κράτιστος is an isolated superlative, from Hom. κρατύς.

ὑποδεεστέρους, deficient in παρασκευή, 'weaker.'

τοῦ ἄλλου (sc. Ἑλληνικοῦ), neut. sing. for plural again, perhaps with more direct reference to νησιῶται; cf. V. 97.

τελευταία, so Krüg. and Stahl, treating τελευταία as predicative to τὰ κράτιστα. Classen and Hude retain τὰ τελευταία of vulgate: retaining the article, τὰ τελευταία will be substantival and proleptic, 'leaving them for their last achievement.' The phrase might be adverbial, cf. τὰ ποθέσπερα (Theocr.): or the article may denote a second object distinct from τὰ κράτιστα. The passage quoted by Cl. from 23 § 3 is no parallel; on the whole, it is safer to follow Krüg. and St. 'leaving them (i.e. 'us') to the last.' Note that the sequence is ξυνεπήγυν τε καὶ ἐμμελλον: and mark καί...καί sequence: ἀσθενέστερα finds its explanation in περιηρημένου.

περιηρημένου, lit. 'stripped off'; cf. II. 13 § 4, Aesch. Choeph. 695 φίλων ἀποψιλοῖς με. For Athenian policy see I. 44.

ἀσθενέστερα, Lat. 'debilis' (crippled), a very old use; cf. Pind. Pyth. 1. 55 ἀσθενεῖ χρωτὶ βαίνων. Tac. A. XIII. 14 'debilis Burrus, trunca scilicet manu.' See Prof. Mayor's Lat. Heptateuch, p. 104.

ἐμμελλον ξειν, mark strong auxiliary, 'would be sure to find'; cf. § 1. It is interesting to note how verbs of originally strong meaning lapse into mere auxiliaries, e.g. Homeric θέλω, μέλλω.

αὐτῶν, no need for αὐτῶν: not a possessive genitive, but in simple apposition with subject of gen. absolute, 'ipsi per se.'

πρὸς ὃ τι χρή στήναι, more expressive than στήναι μετά, suggesting not merely 'stare cum' but 'stare ab,' the idea being that of some common rallying-point.

χρή, present; cf. I. 91 § 1. ὁμοίως, 'with like ease.'

ἐχειρώσαντο, note absence of object, as easily supplied from context. The subject, under like conditions, admits the same ellipse.

§ 4. τό τε ναυτικόν, τε resumes main argument, which has been disturbed by εἰ δὲ ἀφ' ἡμῶν...ἐχειρώσαντο.

Classen's note is misleading. τὸ ναυτικόν is in itself the grammatical subject to παρείχε; but the logic of the sentence requires the supplement προσθέμενον. It was not the fleet of Mytilene in itself which constituted a menace to Athens, but the danger of the combination of that fleet with another. Cf. the like apprehension in the case of Corcyra, Bk. I. 44. παράσχη, realistic for optative.

καθ' ἐν γινόμενον, cf. ὁμοῦ γινόμενον, 10 § 5. The one participial clause explains the other, i.e. καθ' ἐν γεν. finds its explanation in προσθέμενον, vid. sup. 3 § 5. ἢ...ἢ, 'sive, seu,' 'by combining, whether by siding with you or some other power.'

§ 5. τὰ δέ, without clear suggestion of previous τὰ μέν (P.), a secondary reason.

θεραπείας, 'donis scilicet et muneribus' (Herw. from Gilbert). Müller-Strübing sees a reference to venality of Athenian demagogues; cf. Ar. Vespaе 576, Ach. 6. But the word appears used here in the wider sense of Lat. 'observantia'; cf. Aristoph. Nub. 1147 ἐπιθανμάζειν τὸν διδάσκαλον.

περιεγινόμεθα, 'we still held our own'; cf. 82 fin.

ἐπὶ πολὺ γε, mark emphatic γε and position of δν: Goodw. M. T. § 220 ἐπὶ πολὺ, temporal. δυνηθῆναι, sc. περιγίγνεσθαι.

παραδείγμασι χρώμενοι, παραδείγμασι predicative; cf. 10 § 6.

τοῖς ἐς ἄλλους, cf. V. 39 § 3 τὰ ἐς Βοιωτοὺς, for τοῖς πρὸς ἄλλ.

CHAPTER XII.

§ 1. τίς, thrown into agreement, in lieu of τί (cf. Plato, Theaet. 158 E) 'in what form.'

πιστή, (which Cobet would expunge,) connected both with φίλια and ἐλευθερία.

παρὰ γνώμην, not only 'contra sententiam' but 'contra voluntatem'; 'alienis animis' (Portus).

ὑπεδεχόμεθα, Cobet's suggestion ὑπηρχόμεθα is too poetical. The correction ἀπεδεχόμεθα is obvious, but needless; the ordinary Thuc. use 'hospitio excipere' will explain the context, in which, says Poppo, there is an evident reference to ἐπιμύζια (intercourse): 'we tolerated' (received, but not with open arms).

δεδιότες, 'from apprehension' (not 'fear').

ἐθεράπευον, cf. sup. 11 ἀπὸ θεραπείας.

ὃ τε, τε inferential, 'thus.' ὃ, if in construction with πίστιν βεβαιοῖ, will be either accus. in apposition with sentence, or accus. of internal object, quasi-cognate; cf. VI. 33 ὅπερ ἠϋξήθησαν. Krüger's explanation that πίστιν βεβαιοῖ is an exegetical apposition, ὃ τε τοῖς ἄλλ. μάλ. εὐνοία παρέχει, πίστιν βεβαιοῖ, is cumbrous (vid. Kr. G. G. 57. 10, 11). The explanation that ὃ depends on πίστιν βεβαιοῖ as a compound expression (cf. λελαν ποιείσθαι) is untenable (vid. Göll.). The Platonic use appears to distinguish ὃ anticipative (cf. Rep. 583 E, Protag. 313 A) from τὸ δέ as retrospective (cf. Theaet. 157 B with Heindorf's note). Hence it may either = 'id quod' or 'cum tamen' (but see Schneider in Neu. Jahrb. for 1883). τοῦτο is resumptive of ὃ; unless indeed we accept the view that τοῦτο refers to πίστιν. 'Thus, that which with others is chiefly secured by good will—confidence—this in our case was guaranteed by fear': i.e. 'that confidence, which' &c. Cf. Plato, Prot.

313 Α δ δὲ περὶ πλείονος ἡγεῖ τὴν ψυχὴν...περὶ δὲ (apodotic) τούτου οὕτε ἐπεκρινώσω κ.τ.λ.

Badham's πιστόν (contra MSS.), which balances ἐχυρόν παρείχε by πιστόν βεβαιό, simplifies all, but lacks authority. Cl. and St. cut out πίστιν on the plea that 'reciprocity of apprehension does not produce good faith'—true, but it makes either party extremely careful not to disturb existing covenants. The alliance between Athens and Lesbos was simply one 'of convenience,' maintained on mere grounds of ἀντίπαλον δέος (cf. II § 1). The dialectical argument is sufficiently justified in the context, as well as by the plea of ἴση ἀνάγκη set forth in V. 89.

δέει, 'apprehension' (mistrust); cf. IO § 4 οὐκ ἀδεεῖς ἔτι ἦμεν. κατεχόμενοι, 'under restraint,' with more direct reference to δέος. φιλικὰ would suggest ξυνεχόμενοι, 'held together.'

ξύμμαχοι ἦμεν, 'we continued allies.'

ὁποτέροις παράσχοι, optat. indefinite (iterative) dependent on ὁποτέροις as=εἰ ποτέροις: cf. parallel uses of ὅστις, ὅσοι, e.g. IV. 61 § 6 ὅσοι δὲ μὴ προσκοπούμεν μηδὲ τοῦτό τις ἤκει πρεσβύτατον κρίνας: cf. the like interchange in Latin: 'quod=si,' 'qui=si quis.' Note imperfect ἐμελλον as condensing the particulars implied in παράσχοι.

ἀσφάλεια, cf. 82 § 7=ἄδεια, 'security,' as='immunity.' Bothe suggests θράσος as better suiting the word παραβήσεσθαι, i.e. as 'temeritas' rather than 'fiducia.'

καὶ παραβήσεσθαι, καὶ emphatic, some 'actual,' 'direct,' breach of the treaty.

§ 2. ὥστε εἴ τῃ δοκοῦμεν, a passage of great difficulty: reading, punctuation, and explanation are all alike in doubt. But on the whole there seems no real ground for disturbing the received text. The main points appear to be (1) the real meaning of μέλλησις, (2) the contrast of a real with an assumed position: εἰ γὰρ ἦμεν...τί ἔδει, with ὄντος δέ...δεῖ. To take the words in detail:—

ἀδικεῖν, 'to be in the wrong' (to be the 'aggressors'); cf. 65 § 2.

προαποστάντες (=ὅτι προαπέστημεν); the προ- is all important, 'rushing into rebellion,' 'precipitating secession.'

διὰ may mark the ground of ἀδικία or of ἀπόστασις: it is in the latter connexion that I would explain it.

μέλλησιν, in strong sense (cf. IV. 126 § 5; I. 69 § 7), 'menace.' The Athenians 'looked like mischief.' Mark position of subst. between subjective and objective genitive (cf. I. 25 § 4).

τῶν ἐς ἡμᾶς δεινῶν, τὰ δεινὰ either in sense of 'dangers' or 'means of coercion' (cf. II. 77 § 1). ἐς stronger than πρὸς, which pointed at us

(not 'to' us): the verbal subst. suggests the verbal analogy, διὰ τὸ μέλλειν αὐτοὺς τὰ ἐς ἡμᾶς δεινὰ ἐποίησιν.

αὐτῶν, i.e. τῶν δεινῶν, unless αὐτά be loosely referable to context.

§ 3. ἀντεπιβουλευσάι, cf. II § 3.

ἀντιμελλῆσαι, with evident reference to μέλλησις, 'to menace in return.'

τί ἔδει, a rhetorical apodosis: οὐκ ἔδει or οὐκ ἂν ἔδει (for distinction of these two uses vid. Goodw. Gr. M. T. p. 407). Note particularly the contrast of an assumed case with the real position.

ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου, cf. I. 143 § 4, a mere equivalent for ὁμοίως (al. to avoid repetition of τοῦ ἴσου), if in the stronger sense assumed by Stahl=ἐκ τοῦ ὁμ. ὄντας, 'as holding a position of equality' (ex hypothesi).

ἐπ' ἐκείνοις, whether ἐπὶ or ὑπὸ (Cobet Var. L. 214) matters not: for ἐπὶ cf. II. 84 § 2 (for three consecutive ἐπὶ's cf. II. 90 § 3).

σκοπεῖ, sc. τις, from εἴ τῃ δοκοῦμεν sup.

Render, 'Hence, if any one regards us as in the wrong in forestalling Athens by revolt, because of the menace on their side of such coercion as they could bring to bear on us (of dangers that threatened us), instead of waiting on our part to see whether any of these apprehensions would be realised, he takes a wrong view. For had we been in a position to meet intrigues by intrigues and threats by threats, what need would there have been for us to remain, as we did, at their mercy?'

The key-note is struck in θάσσον and πρότεροι. The relation of Lesbos to Athens was one of ὑπουλος ἀυτονομία.

Athens, as the stronger, could afford to 'watch and wait,' in fact could choose her opportunity: Lesbos, the weaker, had to seize the opportunity when it offered. It was a mere question of who should strike first. Lesbos struck first in self-defence (cf. VI. 18 § 2), τὸν γὰρ πρὸνχοντα οὐ μόνον ἐπιόντα τις ἀμύνεται ἀλλὰ καὶ...προκαταλαμβάνει.

(For discussion of Class. and Stahl's views, see Appendix.)

CHAPTER XIII.

§ 1. τοιαύτας, Poppe notes the asyndeton (cf. II. 74 § 1).

καὶ αἰτίας, Cobet objects that αἰτία in Thuc. always has the force of 'crimen' (had he forgotten IV. 85 § 1?): καὶ corrects and strengthens προφάσεις, 'such are the pleas, or rather motives, which we have for revolting': even if αἰτία=ἐγκλημα, 'allegation,' 'indictment,' it is still appropriate.

σαφεῖς, 'distinct,' 'convincing.' γινῶναι, epexegetic. ἐκόντως, i.e. not 'temere' (εἰκῇ) but almost εὐλόγως, 'with good reason,' 'justifiably.'

ἀσφάλειαν, cf. VI. 59 § 2, 'some means of safety.'

βουλομένους, sc. ἀφίστασθαι. καὶ πάλαι, 'iampridem.'

Βοιωτοί, i.e. as ξυγγενεῖς, cf. 2 § 3.

ὑπηκούσαμεν, mark aorist with imperfect; the action was prompted by the ἐξίς (formed habit); cf. 53 § 1.

ἐνομίζομεν, Class. interprets of 'self-consciousness': rather, I think, of 'self-justification': they tested their action by the standard of conventional morality. ἀπόστασις conveys the twofold meaning of 'standing aloof' from complicity, and of 'severance' from Athens. The severance was to have a double effect, (1) avoiding, (2) escaping.

ἀπόστασιν, perhaps an adscript: cf. Hdt. III. 119 ἔδησε σφέας τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ (sc. δέσιν), as also in common phrases, e.g. τύπτειν πολλὰς.

ποιεῖν...ξυνελευθεροῦν, exegetic infinitives.

ξὺν κακῶς ποιεῖν, Krüg. ξυγκακωσποιεῖν (cf. Att. ἀντευποιεῖν, ἀντευπάσχειν). Bothe ξυγκακοποιεῖν (cf. ξυγκακοπαθεῖν). Of tmesis Attic prose shews hardly any traces. (Plat. Phaedrus 237 A ξύμ μοι λάβεσθε is dithyrambic affectation.) For collocation of ξὺν with μετά cf. VIII. 13. Cl. points out that the adverb does not coalesce with the verb. The true order is μὴ ξυμποιεῖν αὐτοὺς κακῶς μετ' Ἀθ., 'not to take part in doing them ill in common with Athens,' 'non cum Atheniensibus contra eos consociare iniuriam.' Does κακῶς here imply the κακία of the traitor? We really need a word to form a marked antithesis to ἐλευθεροῦν, e.g. συγκαταδονλοῦν.

προποιῆσαι, cf. supra 12 § 1 τὸ αὐτὸ ἐποιοῦμεν. So here προπ. = προδιαφθεῖραι.

§ 2. θάσσον, sc. τοῦ δέοντος, adv. and adj. combined, as in 4 § 2 sup.

ἧ, 'whereby,' as representing 'wherefore,' i.e. 'by cause of which')('by reason of which.' The dat. is adverbial rather than in agreement with ἀπόστασις ἀπαράσκευος. Like the Lat. 'qui' it is found even with plurals. Cf. Thuc. II. 4 § 2 τῶν διόδων ἧ, Plato, Phaedr. 251 D τὰ στόματα ἧ. For neuter cf. Plato Theaet. 179 D τῷ τοι μᾶλλον σκεπτέον. τῷ = ᾧ, i.e. δι' ὃ. Cf. Lat. 'quo magis,' 'quare,' 'quam-obrem.' The use of ἧ in logical limitation (qua) we may compare with ὡς.

ξυμμάχους (sc. ἡμᾶς), predicative with δεξαμένους. Cf. I. 43 § 4. (Cl.)

διὰ ταχέων, plural for sing. in accordance with the common tendency of Greek.

ἀμύνοντες, 'ready to help,' 'willing to aid': no need for future; vid. infra ἦν δ' ἐλευθεροῦντες φαίνεσθε.

οἷς δεῖ, sc. ἀμύνειν.

§ 3. ἐφθάραι, see Curt. Gk. Verb, p. 64. The form is Doric, ergo older than Ionic, but Curt. notes only two Doric forms. In Attic the forms -αται, -ατο are found only after consonants, and are a distinguishing mark of the old Attic writers. (Found in Inscript. of Methone, early in Pelop. war.)

χρημάτων δαπάνη, cf. 17. νῆες...αἱ μὲν...αἱ δέ. Note partitive apposition in lieu of dependent genitive; a common idiom. ἐφ' ἡμῖν, i.e. as ἐφορμούσαι.

§ 4. ἔχειν, no need for Cob. σχεῖν. περιουσίαν is the emphatic word: they have at this moment a naval force, which will be none too large, if &c.

τῷ θέρει τῷδε, the temporal dative is found both with and without ἐν in Thuc. Attic Gk. rarely uses ἐν καιρῷ, but ἐς καιρόν or καιρῷ. How far the Mytilenaeans, like others, were wrong in their calculations is evident from VII. 28 § 3.

ἐπὶσβάλητε, ἐπί = 're,' 'again.' τὸ δεύτερον, pleonastic. But Thuc. is prone to pleonasms.

ἀποχωρήσονται, note middle form of future; the simple χωρέω forms fut. χωρήσομαι.

§ 5. νομίσητε μηδεῖς, notice position of μηδεῖς for emphasis. Cf. παραστῇ δὲ μηδενί (IV. 95 § 2). The subj. here recalls the old Homeric use of 'warning,' μὴ σε κιχείω, a force which Attic renders by οὐ μὴ. The quasi-imperative use of subj. will connect it with the older use.

οἰκεῖον, Hude's suggestion οὐκ οἰκεῖον will destroy the antithesis with ἀλλοτρίας (cf. IV. 95 § 2).

ᾧ γάρ = εἰ γάρ τινι. Cf. the negative use ᾧ μὴ.

τὴν ὠφελίαν, 'suam utilitatem'; the article is possessive.

αὐτῷ, weak resumptive; i.e. of τις implied in ᾧ.

ἐν τῇ Ἀττικῇ, ἐν not in local sense, as Cl. points out: cf. the phrase εἶναι ἐν κριτῇ. 'The issue will not depend on, turn on Attica,' cf. I. 74 § 1. Whether δι' ἧς or δι' ἣν be read here matters little, the means may mark the cause. Cf. χρήματα δι' ᾧ ὁ πόλεμος εὐπορεῖ.

ὡς τις, sc. τινές, sing. for plural as in the phrase ἧ τις ἡ οὐδεῖς.

§ 6. πρόσσδος, cf. II. 13 § 2.

οὔτε...τε...τε, notice the triple τε. The first two of these three clauses only are coordinate, as the change of mood shews; the negation affects the first clause only; the 3rd τε clause is really supplementary. The optative πάθοιμεν ἂν points to the contingency implied in εἰ κατα-

στρέφονται: in 38 § 2 the order is inverted, ἀγωνίσαιτ' ἀν...πειράσεται. There is no indication here of any subjective use of the mood (of which see a good instance in VIII. 50 § 1).

δεινότερα, 'recentissima quæque servitus durissima est' (P.).

οἱ πρὶν δουλεύοντες, imperf. participle. The reference is to the ξύμμαχοι ὑποτελεῖς.

§ 7. βοηθησάντων ὑμῶν, note use of genitive absolute as expressing subject of main verb; for nom. again in VIII. 76 § 4; for dat. (with repetition of subject) I. 114 § 1; for acc. II. 8 § 4. See Goodw. G. Syn. § 850. The variation in construction is used to make the participial clause more prominent, and to express its relation more emphatically. See also Popp. Prol. I. 119. Such a use of the ablative absolute is contrary to the spirit of the Latin language. (See Thompson, G. Syn. § 152.) In the present instance it simply expresses the conditional clause (εἰ βοηθήσετε) in a condensed form.

ὑφαιρῶντες, cf. 31 § 1, with subsidiary notion of 'sapping': cf. II. 76 § 2, ὑφείλκον.

αἰτίαν, 'imputation,' 'blame,' cf. II. 60 § 7.

ἣν εἴχετε, note the imperfect, 'quam per aliquod tempus usque ad hoc sustinebatis' (Popp.).

μὴ βοηθεῖν, epexegetic of αἰτίαν, accusative. Cf. 40 § 1 ξυγγνώμην ἀμαρτεῖν ἀνθρωπίνως λήφονται.

CHAPTER XIV.

§ 1. τὰς ἐς ὑμᾶς, 'that look to you.' The prepositional construction perhaps used only to save confusion with a second genitive (ὑμῶν). Krüger remarks upon the free use of ἐς in Thuc. as contrasted with later Attic. Poppo illustrates from later verbal usage ἐλπίζειν ἐς τινα: cf. I. 41 § 2 ἡ ἐς Σαμίου εὐεργεσία.

Δία τὸν Ὀλύμπιον, note the articular supplement, for emphasis, 'Zeus the great Olympian god,' the 'Deus optumus maximus.' This appended article is constantly used by Thuc. epexegetically.

ἐν οὗ τῷ ἱερῷ, mark the order, and cf. I. 22 § 3. ἱερόν = τέμενος, 'precinct.'

ἴσα καὶ ἱκετά, this use of the neuter adjective is based on the use of the neuter pronouns, e.g. πείθεσθαι τι, and is analogous to the cognate use of acc., 'a special form of the use of the accusative as a defining or qualifying word.' Such adverbial uses of the accus. were probably, in the older language, of wider range, a range which has

been encroached upon by the more specific senses expressed by other cases (cf. Monro Hom. G. § 132 sqq.). The use can be referred to the so-called 'limiting' or 'determinant' accus., its use with intransitive verbs being based on the use with transitive verbs. Thuc. himself gives as variants ὁμοίως, ἐκ τοῦ ὁμοίου. Lat. presents a parallel: (1) in the use of adverb for adjective, 'sic est vita' (sc. talis), (2) in the acc. use 'quid tibi opus est?' For the construction ἴσα καὶ, ὅμοια καὶ, cf. VII. 29 § 4. Lat. 'æque ac,' 'iuxta ac,' 'similis ac,' 'similis ac si' (Cic. Fin. IV. 12 § 31).

προῆσθε, 'leave us to our fate,' 'betray us.' The word is used in weaker sense of 'risking,' 'venturing' (e.g. money on bad security), as in VIII. 32, or in stronger sense of 'squandering.' Cf. the προετικός (ἄσωτος) of Aristotle's Ethics.

παραβαλλομένους, 'risking,' 'hazarding,' a gambling term, 'staking the one against the other.' Cf. 65 § 3.

ἴδιον μὲν...κοινήν δέ...ἔτι δέ, note the single μὲν clause with double δέ clause. The second δέ clause merely amplifies the notion of κοινός suggested in the preceding sentence.

ἔτι, construe with κοινοτέραν (cf. ἔτι μᾶλλον, ἔτι μείζονα). Observe also the predicative use of ἴδιον, κοινήν, κοινοτέραν, and the change of tense from present to future participle.

εἰ μὴ πεισθέντων ὑμῶν, μὴ hypothetical, and in construction with gen. absolute. The absolute construction replaces a clause of hypothesis, as in 13 § 9, to save tautology, εἰ...εἰ.

§ 2. βούλεται, sc. γίγνεσθαι ὑμᾶς.

CHAPTER XV.

§ 1. οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι, the Lacedaemonians in common with their allies (for καὶ cf. VIII. 23 § 4). There is no need for Cobet's excision of καὶ οἱ ξύμμοι. The joint subject Λακ. καὶ οἱ ξύμμοι affects the first verb only, ἐποίησαντο: the subject of ἐφράζον is οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι.

καὶ τὴν ἐς Ἀττικὴν ἐσβολήν...ἀφίκοντο, these words are variously transposed or emended. Herwerden after first transposing ὡς ποιήσομενοι has now excised them; he suggests κατὰ τὴν ἐσβολήν (Krüg. καὶ ἐς); Poppo (following Heilmann) accepts a trajection, arranging (but without disturbance of text) the grammatical order as follows: καὶ τὴν ἐς Ἀττ. ἐσβ. ὡς ποιησόμενοι ἐφράζον κ.τ.λ. Not only is such a trajection difficult, but we might wish it were impossible. The scholiast saw the difficulty, and

rightly treated *ὡς ποιησέμ.* as supplementary and parenthetical, supplying *ἐσβολήν*. The accus. *καὶ τὴν ἐσβολήν* is the 'accusativus de quo' of the old grammarians; here practically in apposition with the sentence, and standing first as the leading notion. Such positions are sometimes only anticipatory, e.g. Soph. Elect. 1364, where note the resumptive *ταῦτα*. Thuc. II. 62 § 1. Here *ἐσβολή*, as implying *στρατεία*, finds a cognate structure with *λέναι* on analogy of *ἐξίεναι στρατείαν* (I. 15), *λέναι ὁδόν*.

παροῦσι κατὰ τάχος, Cl. following Lupus (Jahrb. 1875) construes these words with *λέναι*. But though *παρεῖναι* may = *παραγενέσθαι* (for one must consider the opponent's case, *χρὴ τὰ τοῦ Λύκου εἰπεῖν*, Plat. Phaedr. 372 D), would Thucydides write *παρὼν λέναι* for *παρίεναι* or *παρελθεῖν*? Again, if part of the *φραδὴ*, the dat. would naturally become accusative; in VII. 20, where the variant occurs, it is clear that *ἀφικομένῳ* is in temporal sense only, and no part of the instructions given. *παροῦσι* = 'cum adessent' (i.e. at the Olympian games) should be considered in connexion with *φράζειν* (cf. Plato Phileb. 66 A *ὕπὸ τε ἀγγέλων πέμπων καὶ παροῦσι φράζων*) and in close agreement with *ξυμμάχοις*: there was no need for the usual *περιαγγελία*. Tr. 'And, for the proposed (τὴν) invasion of Attica, they told their allies, being on the spot (or, in temporal sense, 'while still there,' i.e. 'before they left') to repair with all speed to the Isthmus (of Corinth) with the intention of invading with two-thirds of their forces.'

κατὰ τάχος, the summer was well advanced.

τοῖς δύο μέρεσιν, the remaining third left for home-defence, the article, as always in such fractional expressions, denoting the numerator.

ὀλκοί, 'machinae,' rollers and other appliances, 'hauling gear.'

παρεσκευάζον, the destination is reached in *ἀφίκοντο*, the imperfect introduces a new phase.

ὑπεροίσοντες, P. cites Livy XLII. 16. This portion of the isthmus is called by Strabo *διολκος*: for Leucas cf. 81.

§ 2. *ἀρρωστή*, wrongly altered to *ὀρρωδία*: cf. VIII. 83 § 2. It is equivalent to *ἀπροθυμία*: cf. Lat. 'senescere,' 'languescere.' They had 'no stomach for the fight' (Shaksp.), *οὐ γὰρ φιληδὼ μάχαις* (Pax 1130). The periphrasis with *ἦσαν* has given rise to a zeugma; cf. 79 § 3. (On this figure see Cope, Ar. Rhet., Vol. I. p. 61.)

CHAPTER XVI.

§ 1. *διὰ κατάγνωσιν ἀσθενείας σφῶν*, the constrn. is dictated by verbal analogy = *διὰ τὸ καταγνῶναι σφῶν ἀσθένειαν*, 'passing sentence of weakness against them' (cf. 45 § 1), i.e. 'imputation of weakness against themselves.' In VIII. 8 § 3 *καταφρόνησις*.

ἐγνώκασι, realistic indicative, 'that their judgment was at fault.'

οἷός τε εἰσι, mark the *τε*: *οἷος* of character: *οἷός τε* of circumstance. *οἷος* 'disposition,' *οἷός τε* 'position,' as Prof. Gildersleeve well states the case in A. J. P. VII. 165.

μὴ κινούντες, cf. *κινεῖν χρήματα*, 'without disturbing,' 'without drawing upon.' *μὴ* hypothetical = 'si non moverent.'

ἐπὶ, cf. 13 § 4. *καὶ τὸ ἀπὸ Πελοπ.* Cobet by expunging *καὶ* destroys all the nerve of the sentence: *καὶ* = 'as well,' 'to boot,' i.e. in addition to maintaining the blockade of Lesbos.

τὸ ἐπιόν, collective neuter = *τοὺς ἐπιόντας*: cf. 11 § 1, 'the threatened attack or invasion'; cf. V. 9 § 5.

ἐπλήρωσαν, 'promptly manned.' *ναὺς ἑκατόν*, not the reserve fleet; cf. II. 24. *ἐσβάντες*, circumstantial participle, of 'means'; cf. Goodw. G. Syn. § 834. *αὐτοὶ τε καὶ οἱ μέτοικοι*, i.e. with mixed crews of citizens and metoec. The two highest classes (*ἱππῆς καὶ πεντακοσιομέδιμνοι*) rarely served on ship-board: *αὐτοὶ* must therefore include *θῆτες* and *ζευγίται*. For employment of *μέτοικοι* cf. I. 143 § 1.

παρὰ τὸν ἰσθμόν (v. l. *περὶ*), construe with *ἐπίδειξιν ἐποιούντο*, 'made a demonstration in force.' *ἀναγαγόντες*, active for more frequent middle form; cf. VII. 52 § 1.

ἢ δοκοίη, 'ubicunque placeret' = *εἴ πη δοκοίη*. For *ἢ* as combining particular with general statement cf. 11 § 2 (note). For optat. *-οίη* vid. Meisterh. p. 137. *Πελοποννήσου*, partitive with *ἢ*: though I. 108 fin. would suggest construction with *ἀποβάσεις* (Böckh).

§ 2. *τὸν παράλογον*, mascul. form of subst.; cf. I. 78 § 1.

τὰ ῥηθέντα, cf. 13 § 3.

αὐτοῖς, 'initial' dative, in position, 'subjective' in construction, 'when they found that.' *ἅμα*, there was a lack of combined action (cf. 15 *βραδέως ξυνελέγοντο*): mark a succession of four *καί*'s. *ἡγούντο τε καὶ ἄπορα νομίζοντες ὡς καὶ οἱ ξύμμοι οὐ παρ. καὶ ἡγγέλλοντο καὶ αἱ νῆες πορθ. ἀνεχώρησαν*. The first *καὶ* in connexion with *τε*, the second and third coordinating *παρήσαν* and *ἡγγέλλοντο* of circumstantial *ὡς* clause, the fourth emphatic. For personal construction, *νῆες ἡγγέλλοντο*, cf. VIII. 79 § 6.

αὶ τριάκοντα, Steup (followed by Class. and St.) rejects the statement on the ground that the facts mentioned in the Mytilenaeen speech (13 § 3) could not at a later period have come as news to the Lacedaemonians. Again, in 7 § 3, Asopius is said to have sent back the main portion of his fleet. He therefore holds that the new fleet (ἐκατόν) is meant. But there may have been a division of this large fleet, partly for raids on the Laconian coast, partly to watch the Isthmus of Corinth.

περιοικίδα, Didot, from Strabo x. 2 § 2, explains as comprising the greater part of Laconia, and all Messenia.

§ 3. ὅ τι πέμψουσιν, the old Ionic use of subjunctive in such final clauses has now become a use of the past; cf. Hdt. use of ὅς with subj.

κατὰ πόλεις, Greek periphrasis, in default of Lat. distributive '-tim.'

ἐπήγγελλον, cf. v. 47 § 5: so also περιηγέλλειν II. 85 § 3.

ἐπιπλεύσεσθαι, 'to sail in charge,' II. 66 § 2 (Cl.).

§ 4. ναυσίν, sociative. εἶδον, sc. ἀναχωρήσαντας: cf. II. 86 § 4.

(For the difficulties involved in the narrative, see Appendix.)

CHAPTER XVII.

§ 1. ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις δὴ, the phrase serves to restrict rather than intensify the superlative, 'one of the most numerous,' not 'the most numerous of all.' Herbst, Philol. xvi. 346, regards it as denoting prominence 'inter pares' (cf. I. 6 § 2, and vid. Krüg. Gr. Gr. § 49, 10). The form ἐν τοῖς is retained even with feminine.

τοῖς, demonstrative, cf. πρὸ τοῦ, τὸ δέ. δὴ emphatic.

ἄμα, adverbial. αὐτοῖς, construe with ἐγένοντο. ἐνεργοί, here = strictly 'ἐν ἔργῳ' in opere occupatae, 'on actual service,' not merely available. This number of ships had been raised (cf. IV. 94 § 1) on actual service, 'placed in commission': cf. also Herodotus, VIII. 26.

παραπλήσiai δέ, the presence or absence of δέ will not affect our acceptance or rejection of Campe's ἦ.

§ 2. περὶ Πελοπόννησον, cf. 16 §§ 1, 2.

χωρὶς δέ, sc. ἦσαν, cf. I. 61 § 2.

Ποτειδαίαν, presumably 70; cf. I. 57 § 6, I. 61 § 4.

ἄλλοις χωρίοις, 40 at Lesbos, 12 at Naupactus, cf. 7 § 3, if we follow Stahl. (See Appendix.)

ἐν ἐνὶ θέρει, cf. 13 § 4.

§ 3. τοῦτο, with reference to context, 'the maintenance of all these ships.'

μετὰ Ποτειδαίας, Naber reads accus., as the town had fallen: for brachylogy cf. Cobet, Var. Lect. 180.

ὑπανήλωσε, 'gradually wasted,' 'sapped' (note unaugmented form of MSS.). See St., Qu. Gr. p. 60.

ἐφφύρουν, there was a περίβολος to guard. For the ἀποτείχισις see I. 64 § 1: they were now in actual possession. No need in either case for περιεφρ. (Herw.). δίδραχμοι, an excessive rate, as compared with the later τριώβολον: cf. Poppo's note.

αὐτῷ καὶ ὑπηρέτῃ, note omission of article, 'for self and servant.' Cf. the Spartan system of θεράποντες, IV. 16 § 1. (Poppo.)

ἐλάμβανε, the evolution of singular from plural Cl. notes as without parallel in Thuc. Herw., Stud. p. 39, proposes τις. Cf. VI. 31 § 4. But see Stein on Hdt. I. 195; Bernhardt, Synt. 419; cf. Plat., Rep. I. 347 A ὑπάρχειν τοῖς μέλλουσιν...ἐὰν μὴ ἀρχή.

διοπολιόρησαν, 'served throughout the siege.' προαπήλθον, i.e. before the capitulation, cf. I. 65 § 3. No mention is made of the forces of Hagnon or Cleopompus, who only made ineffectual attempts to storm the place (cf. II. 58).

τὸν αὐτὸν μισθόν, i.e. one drachma per diem.

ἔφερον, act. for middle, cf. VI. 24 § 3, 'received.' Thuc. does not use the middle in this sense.

τοσαῦται δὴ, emphatic δὴ, cf. II. 3 § 6.

(On the whole chapter see Appendix.)

CHAPTER XVIII.

§ 1. περὶ τὸν ἰσθμόν, cf. 15 § 1.

Μήθυμναν, on northern coast of Lesbos, some 60 stadia from mainland. This city refused to join the Lesbian revolt from Athens, but fell into the hands of Sparta just before the battle of Arginusae. From this time its importance seems to have diminished.

ὡς προδιδομένην, present participle with future reference, as expressing likelihood or intention (Goodw. M. T. § 32), 'in expectation of its betrayal,' lit. 'as on the point of betrayal.'

ἐπίκουροι, cf. sup. 2 § 2, 'mercenaries.' προὔχωρει, impersonal, cf. I. 74 § 4.

Ἀντίσσης, cf. Ov. Met. xv. 287. From Livy, XLV. 31, we learn that it was destroyed and its inhabitants removed to Methymna for having sheltered and provisioned Antenor. Cf. also Pliny, N. H. II. 89. Antissa, Eresos, and Pyrrha were all dependencies of Mytilene.

καὶ καταστησάμενοι, i.e. 'securing their hold,' perhaps (as Classen suggests) by leaving garrisons of mercenaries.

§ 2. ἐκβοήθεια, 'a sally.' Cf. I. 105 § 5, ἐκβοηθήσαντες.

πληγέντες, μεγάλως νικηθέντες (schol.), 'severely defeated.' For paratactic construction of πολλοί and λοιποί with πληγέντες cf. supra 13 § 3, αἱ νῆες...αἱ μὲν...αἱ δέ.

§ 3. ταῦτα, τοὺς τε Μ. τῆς γῆς κρατοῦντας, for this participial epexegetis, in lieu of infinitive, Krüg. well compares Aristoph. Nubes 380, ταυτί μ' ἐλελήθη ὁ Ζεὺς οὐκ ὦν...a good instance of the interchange of verbal adjective (part.) with verbal substantive (infin.). The partic. constrn. is however suggested by the verb of perception πυνθανόμενοι: note coordination of presents, πυνθανόμενοι, πέμπουσι.

εἶργειν, without object expressed.

Πάχης, cf. infra, 28, 33—36, 49, 50.

§ 4. οἱ δέ, demonstrative. αὐτερέται, cf. I. 10 § 6, 'working their own passage.' ἐν κύκλῳ, Thuc. uses κύκλῳ or ἐν κύκλῳ indifferently.

ἀπλῶ τείχει, the usual practice, but here possibly specified because of the double wall at Plataea.

ἐπὶ τῶν καρτερῶν, 'upon commanding positions.'

ἐγκαταφοδομήθη, Cl. retains the perfect and explains by reference to previous historic present ἀφικνοῦνται. In regarding the erection of these φρούρια as a preliminary he seems at fault. The perfect might perhaps mean that the φρούρια were still standing at the time of Thuc.'s writing: cf. V. 10 ἐστηκε τὸ τρόπαιον. In Dem., Call. p. 1275, we have an ambiguous πεφύτευται (but see crit. note). These φρούρια were perhaps mere quarters for φύλακες, as at Plataea. Arn. cites Caesar, Bell. Civ. III. 37.

§ 5. κατὰ κράτος, 'acriter.'

ἐκ γῆς καὶ ἐκ θαλάσσης, epexegetic of ἀμφοτέρωθεν, and so assimilated to form of genitive, 'both by sea and land,' a variant on κατὰ γῆν, but not to be construed on analogy of εἶργειν ἐκ.

ἤρχετο γίνεσθαι, 'began to set in': the reading seems doubtful to Herwerden.

CHAPTER XIX.

§ 1. προσδεόμενοι, i.e. to supplement (πρός) their own contributions or the ordinary sources of revenue.

καὶ αὐτοί, as compared with οἱ ξύμμαχοι.

τότε πρῶτον, the statement is ambiguous: the evidence of Antiphon and Isaeus is against the assumption that this was the first occasion on which such special contribution was levied. πρῶτον may imply (1) that

this was the first occasion on which so large a sum as 200 talents was raised by εἰσφορά, (2) that this was the first occasion in this war, (3) that the Athenians 'started' the subscription by this contribution, before appealing to the allies. εἰσφορά was a special war-tax, and distinct from ordinary λειτουργίαι; e.g. a trierarch was liable. Böckh regards the sum here named as pointing to an assessment of 1 per cent.

διακόσια τάλαντα, appositional to εἰσφοράν.

ἀργυρολόγους, cf. IV. 50 § 1; such a method of collecting arrears of tribute was sometimes employed (Jowett).

Λυσικλέα, the name is common in Inscriptions. The Lysicles here mentioned is, however, possibly the same as the προβατοπώλης of Aristophanes, Eq. 132. He married Aspasia after the death of Pericles. He is also satirised by Aristoph. in the company of ἐταιρίδες and νευρορράφοι. πέμπτον, the mention of 5 commanders to 12 ships suggests the difficult nature of the commission.

§ 2. ἄλλα ἡργυρολόγει, cf. II. 69 § 1 ταῦτα ἀργυρολογῶσι.

τῆς Καρίας, note the use of article with first subst. only; cf. V.

33 § 1 τῆς Ἀρκαδίας ἐς Παρρασίους (Kr.).

Μυοῦντος, on the Maeander, eventually ceded by Philip of Macedon to the Magnesians. The smallest of the 12 Ionian cities, and even in Strabo's day so reduced as to be incorporated with Miletus, probably on account of the frequent inundations to which the place was liable (cf. Smith, Dict. Geo.).

Σανδῖος, this Sandis or Sandes was a son of the Persian Hercules. For the Ionic genitive cf. Ἀφύτιος, Γοάξιος. (Meinek. Herm. 3. 363; Cobet N. L. 338.)

Ἀναυτῶν, Anaea (or Annaea) placed by Stephanus opposite Samos: if so it must have been in Lydia. From Thuc. III. 32, IV. 75, VIII. 19 it may have been on or near the coast, and in or near the valley of the Maeander. At least it was near enough to annoy Samos. (Smith, Dict. Geo.)

τῆς ἄλλης, the word ἄλλης is wanting in some of the better MSS. Haack compares Tac. Hist. IV. 56, 'legatis interfectis ceterum vulgus facile accessurum'; cf. Soph. Philoct. 38.

CHAPTER XX.

§ 1. (For the account of the siege cf. Pseud.-Dem. Neaera § 103, and Diodorus XII. 56. It is hard to reconcile Diodorus' account of the losses sustained in the assault with the Thucydidean narrative.)

ἔτι, cf. II. 78. τῷ τε σίτῳ ἐπιλιπόντι: the equivalent of a verbal substantive ἐπιλείψει τοῦ σίτου (Cl.). This position of τε would prepare us for some other sequence. Klotz (de part. II. 748) holds that this τε 'traiectum' is due either to anacoluthon or to the use of compound for simple expression. The aorist ἐπιλιπόντι calls for no change, although Naber finds sufficient misery for the Plataeans in a present, ἐπιλείποντι.

τιμωρία, 'help,' the old Ionic use; cf. I. 25 § 1, 'as there was no hope of succour or visible means of escape.' For derivation cf. Curt. Gk. Et. I. 419, root 'or,' as in ὄρομαι, ὄρος. τιμωρός, 'honour-guard' (cf. θυρωρός, door-guard) = βοηθός, 'champion.'

ἐπιβουλεύουσιν, frequent with verbal substantive, but only here in Thuc. with infinitive (Cl.). ξυμπολιορκούμενοι, cf. II. 78, there were 80 of them.

βιάσασθαι, 'vi viam facere,' used without direct object, unless indeed we supply one by implication from context; cf. IV. 20 § 3.

ἔσηγησάμενον, cf. VI. 90 § 1, = 'auctor erat,' 'suggested.' For singular cf. V. 16 § 1 ἐτεθνήκει Κλέων τε καὶ Βρασίδας.

ἀνδρός = τινός. δς καὶ ἐστρατήγει, mark ἐστρατήγει, not ἡγεῖτο, i.e. 'praeffectus,' not 'dux eruptionis.'

καί = 'etiam,' as well as 'auctor consilii.'

§ 2. ἀπώκησαν, construe with κίνδυνον (cf. 30 § 4). μέγαν ἡγησάμενοι, sc. μέγαν τὸν κίνδυνον ἡγησάμενοι. πως, 'nescio qui' = 'metu quodam.'

ἐς διακοσούς... μάλιστα, pleonastic. ἐνέμειναν, 'remained true to their purpose.' Sometimes inverted: e.g. 'ἐνέμειναν σπονδαίς,' but 'ἐνέμειναν αἱ σπονδαί.' τρόπῳ τοιῷδε, the curtness of expression has not escaped Krüger; 'according to the following scheme,' a logical rather than syntactical connexion. Hude asks why ἐθελονταί? 'Volunteers for a forlorn hope' is a phrase familiar enough in modern warfare even. From Dem. Neaera § 103, διακληρωσάμενοι, Hude finds occasion for some 'sortitio' here. His proposal to place a full stop at ἐξέδω, and to connect by ἐξήλθον δέ, is ingenious but needless.

§ 3. ἴσας, sc. τὸ μήκος. ξυνεμετρήσαντο, mark the ξύν of compound; cf. II. 76 § 1 ξυντεκμηράμενοι. From Plato, Theaet. 154 A, τὸ παραμετρούμενον, the addition of an accus. of object seems needless. The Schol. supplies τὸ τεῖχος, edd., τὰς κλίμακας.

ἐπιβολαῖς, 'layers,' 'courses,' the δόμοι πλίνθου of Hdt. I. 179.

ἐξαληλιμμένον, Schol. κεχρισμένον, 'thoroughly plastered.' The face of the wall had been left rough, thus shewing the courses of sun-baked bricks. The so-called 'bricks' were probably mere lumps of clay.

Badham's omission of οὐκ commits us to the trade vocabulary of Pollux (cf. Duker's note).

ἡριθμοῦντο, the middle is unusual (but see Plato, Phaedrus 270 A), and suspicious side by side with ἀριθμοῦντες. Mark the parataxis, ἡριθμοῦντο δὲ καὶ ἐμελλον (Cl.). ἐμελλον, cf. II § 1.

ἀπέχοντες, Didot ἀπέχοντος, sc. τοῦ τεύχους. But the change from participle in agreement, ἀπέχοντες, to gen. absol. is more in accordance with Thucydidean syntax.

ἐς δ ἐβούλοντο, 'ea muri pars in quam tendebant' (St.), treating τεύχους as partitive genitive. ἐς δ need not = ὅσον, nor need the κατὰ in καθορωμένον be pressed. Herw., from Ranae 1279, 'ἐς τὸ βαλανεῖον βούλομαι,' supplies ἵνα. C. F. Smith (Am. J. Phil. x. 209) suggests the explanation ἐς ὃ ὁρᾶν ἐβούλοντο. The poetical use of ἐς would favour this interpretation, e.g. Aesch. Choeph. 224, Hom. Il. III. 268. The Schol. explains ἐς ὃ ἐβ. θεῖναι κλίμακας.

§ 4. οὕτως, 'more supra dicto.' τῆς πλίνθου, generic article. Herw. explains as ἐκάστης, cf. VII. 65 § 2.

The parallel case of a Roman soldier discovering the height of the Syracusan walls by the like means is familiar to all readers of Livy: cf. Livy XXV. 23. An imitation in Procopius B. G. I. 22 (Gottl.).

CHAPTER XXI.

§ 1. οἰκοδομήσει, for more usual οἰκοδομήα.

δύο τοὺς περιβόλους, the usual practice, when an attack in rear was possible. Cf. Liv. V. 1 (Bl.). πρὸς, 'on the side of,' cf. IV. 31 § 1.

εἴ τις... ἐπ' οἱ, coordination of adverbial with prepositional structure.

§ 2. τὸ οὖν μεταξύ, either (1) with Stahl accept Cobet's heroic remedy of expunging the words οἱ ἐκκαίδεκα πόδες, as a gloss, regarding τὸ μεταξύ as an accusative of limitation, 'in this intervening space,' or (2) retaining them, make τὸ μεταξύ subject to ὑποδόμητο, regarding διανενημμένα as attracted into agreement with οἰκήματα (οἰκήματα itself being used predicatively with verb of distribution; cf. Thompson, G. Syn. § 87). For such false agreement cf. 98 § 3. 'This space which had been allotted to the sentries for quarters was covered with buildings which were continuous.' Classen, while regarding οἱ ἐκκαίδεκα πόδες as suspicious, and making οἰκήματα the common subject of ὑποδόμητο and ἦν, leaves the nominative τὸ μεταξύ τοῦτο anacoluthic. In the instance which Arnold quotes from Hdt. I. 180 τὸ δὲ ἀπὸ τούτου, αἱ ἐπικαμπαὶ

παρὰ χεῖλος ἐκάτερον τοῦ ποταμοῦ, αἰμασιῇ παρατείνει, the verb assimilates itself to the nearer substantive.

It is quite possible that the termination of the participle -ένα has left ὠκοδόμητο in our text in place of ἐνὸς ὠκοδόμητο.

ἦν ξυνεχῇ, sc. τὰ οἰκήματα.

§ 3. διὰ δέκα ἐπάλξεων, 'interiectis decem pinnis,' 'at distances (intervals) of'; cf. II. 29 § 2 διὰ τοσούτου.

τὸ ἔσω...τὸ ἔξω, the tendency of Latin would be to a double comparative (Poppo).

καὶ οἱ αὐτοί, καὶ expunged by Herbst and Classen, to give οἱ αὐτοί predicative force (cf. II. 36 § 2), 'extending without a break.' There was no room to pass on either side of the turrets, as the wall face of the turret was a continuation of the outer face of the wall itself.

δι' αὐτῶν μέσων, there was only one central gangway (or archway) through the turret itself. Poppo comments on the contrast of πάροδος with δίοδος.

§ 4. χειμῶν εἴη, optative of indefinite frequency.

νοτερός, not predicative, but in agreement with χειμῶν, 'stormy weather with rain,' 'dirty weather' (Arn.).

στεγανῶν, 'roofed in.'

τείχος, collective, as including the two περίβολοι.

περιεφρουροῦντο, 'beleaguered,' here only in Thuc.

CHAPTER XXII.

§ 1. παρσκευάστο, impersonal; a favourite Thuc. mannerism with perf. and plup. of passive verb. αὐτοῖς, dative of agent (cf. Goodw. G. G. § 188), but reducible to subjective explanation.

χειμέριον ὕδατι, causal dative, 'by reason of,' although it might represent a dative of circumstance; cf. infra 23 τοιούτῳ ἀνέμῳ ὑπονομένη. The rain (ὕδατι), snow, wind, and darkness, all favourable 'ad furta belli' (Wasse).

ἐξῆσαν, note the inceptive imperfect as contrasted with the completed action of aorists διέβησαν, προσέμειξαν.

οὔπερ, περ is emphatic. The ἐσηγηταί of 20 are meant.

τάφρον, the inner moat (nearer Plataea). προσέμειξαν, in weaker sense, 'approached,' 'came up to.' ἀνὰ τὸ σκοτεινόν, 'among,' i.e. 'amidst' the darkness, 'in the all-pervading darkness' (Cl.).

οὐ προΐδόντων αὐτῶν, this use of genitive absolute, with reference

to object or subject of main sentence, is in distinct contrast to the Latin use. Cf. 13 § 7, and see Thompson, G. Synt. § 152.

ψόφφ, dependent on ἀντιπαταγούντος (ἄπαξ λεγόμενον in Thuc.), lit. 'blustering against,' Lat. 'obstreperere.' Cf. Livy XXIV. 46 'imber custodes suffugere in tecta coegit, sonituque primo largioris procellae strepitum molientium portam exaudiri prohibuit': 'in consequence of the boisterous wind drowning the noise of their approach' (lit. ἐκ=resulting from, consequent upon).

§ 2. ὅπως τὰ ὅπλα μὴ, the position of μὴ is due to the participial expression κρουόμενα, which has superseded a coordination of two verbs, e.g. ὅπως μὴ κρούηται καὶ αἰσθῇσιν παρέχοι. Krüg. cites I. 12 § 1 ὥστε μὴ ἡσυχάσασα αὐξηθῆναι: no need for Cobet's transposition.

αἰσθῇσιν παρέχοι, 'occasion detection.'

εὐσταλεῖς τῇ ὀπλίσει, 'armatura expediti,' 'lightly equipped in point of accoutrement.' The dative is a dative of limitation. Cf. Madvig, Gk. Syn. § 40.

τὸν δριστερόν πόδα, Schol. διὰ κουφότητα. Cf. Virg. Aen. VII. 689

'vestigia nuda sinistri

Instituere pedis.'

(Duk. who also quotes from Macrobi. Sat. v. 19; Sil. Ital. XIII. 421.) Vegetius recommends that the left foot be left bare for the discharge of missiles, the right for using the sword.

ἀσφαλείας ἕνεκα τῆς πρὸς τὸν πηλόν, 'with a view to stability, that is to say against the mud': the articular clause appended in explanation, i.e. to give them a safe foot-hold against the (slippery) clay. ἀσφαλείας, ἀσφαλῆς suggests ἀπταιστος, a mere question of 'firmitas incessus.' Cf. Sall. Jug. 94 (Poppo).

§ 3. μεταπύργιον (i.e. μεσοπύργιον), 'a space between the turrets.' The construction προσέμισγον κατὰ suggests the analogy of προσβάλλειν κατὰ, κατὰ marking 'point of attack.'

ἔρημοι, 'propter hiemem' (Haack). Cf. 21 § 3.

ἀνέβαινον...ἀνέβη, this contrast of imperf. with aor. is wisely retained by Stahl. (For various readings and punctuation see crit. note.)

οἱ ἐπόμενοι, i.e. the δώδεκα ψιλοὶ of context; their duty was to make themselves masters of the δίοδοι. ἔξ, supplementing the predication, 'next came his followers, six making their way to either turret'

(i.e. to the turrets to right and left of the μεταπύργιον). ἐκείνοι, their comrades, 'the leading files.'

ἔμελλον δώσειν, not only 'were intending,' 'but were intended.' Cf. parallel use of ἔδει.

εἶναι πρὸς, cf. Soph. O. T. 1169 πρὸς αὐτῷ γ' εἰμὶ τῷ δεινῷ. εἶναι, not γίγνεσθαι, implying a nearness so immediate as to exclude transition.

§ 4. ἀντιλαμβανόμενος, without object; construe ἀπό with κατέβαλε. κεραμίδα, for more usual κέραμος (Pollux). ψόφον, no actual need for Cobet's correction δοῦπον. ψόφος will represent any indistinct sound.

§ 5. βοή, 'an alarm.' Cf. κηρύσσειν βοήν.

ἐπὶ τὸ τεῖχος, ἐπὶ = 'in,' not 'versus' (Haack). The sentries were sheltering in the turrets. τεῖχος = ἐπάλξεις, and will include both περίβολοι. Possibly ἐπὶ may = παρά (an Ionic confusion which lingers in Thuc.) 'in suam quisque stationem.' (Popp.)

ὅ τι ἦν, mark the realisation; hence the mood of actual fact, indicative.

χειμῶνος, cf. sup. ἀντιπαταγοῦντος τοῦ ἀνέμου.

προσέβαλον, aorist, probably the right reading. This feint had been made 'pari passu' with the attempt at escalade.

ἐκ τοῦμπαλιν ἤ, cf. τούναντίον ἤ (Plato). Kr. quotes from Hdt. 1. 207 ἐμπαλιν ἤ. Cobet's ἐκ τοῦμπαλιν ἤ ἤ is surely an error in judgment. In such comparative structures the tendency of the language is to brachylogy; cf. Cicero 'meliozem invenies quam reliquisti' (not 'quam quem'). See Shilleto on Thuc. 1. 60.

ὑπερέβαινον, 'were engaged in crossing,' 'trying to cross.'

ἡκιστα νοῦν ἔχοιεν, 'to distract their attention as far as possible'; a litotes.

§ 6. μὲν οὖν, continuative, and slightly inferential (οὐ γὰρ ἦδει ὅ τι ἦν). Perhaps the μὲν οὖν may be separable, μὲν finding its direct answer in δέ. 'Thus, though bewildered, they kept their posts, but no one ventured to quit his own particular station.'

ἐθορυβοῦντο, sc. ἀπορία τοῦ εἰκάσαι. κατὰ χώραν μένοντες, Sch. ἡσυχάζοντες.

αὐτῶν, one of the many instances of that ἀγῆρων πάθος λόγων ἐν ἡμῖν (Plato Phil. 15 D); the confusion of the 'one and many,' the general and particular. In Demosth. Pantaenet. § 55 the correction ἐαυτοῖς for ἐμμεντῶ seems very doubtful.

φυλακή, point, or post, of observation; cf. προσβολή.

ἐν ἀπόρῳ ἦσαν = ἠπόρουν, hence the infinitive εἰκάσαι, 'were at their wits' end to conjecture what was happening.'

§ 7. οἱ τριακόσιοι, article, as expressing fraction of whole, or as definitely anticipating relative, see Arnold's note and cf. 3 § 4.

εἴ τι δέοι, 'si forte necesse esset,' 'in case of emergency.'

ἔξω, i.e. on the side of the Peloponnesian lines nearer Athens. The wall doubtless had its πυλίδες and ἐπεισαγωγαί (VIII. 92 § 1); cf. 21 § 1.

φρυκτοὶ πολέμιοι, as contrasted with φίλιοι, which were given by keeping the torches at rest (ἡρεμοῦντες); the signal of an enemy's attack was given by waving them (σειόμενοι). Arnold doubts whether the art of signalling was quite as much in its infancy as Poppo implies: vid. II. 94, VIII. 102. In Polybius we find a complete code.

§ 8. παρανίσχον, observe παρά, 'contra.'

ὅπως ἀσαφῇ ἢ καὶ μὴ βοηθοῖεν, for change of structure, from intransitive to transitive, cf. 51 § 2 ἐβούλετο φυλακὴν εἶναι...ὅπως μὴ ποιῶνται: for change of mood cf. VII. 17 § 4 ἀποπειράσωσι...κωλύοιεν. Sometimes the optative precedes the subjunctive; cf. VI. 96 § 3 ὅπως εἴησαν, καὶ ἦν τι δέη παραγίγνωνται.

As to the true relation of subj. to optat. 'adhuc sub iudice lis est.' On the one hand we have the distinction of 'will' from 'wish,' on the other hand the discrimination of 'more immediate' futurity from 'less immediate' futurity. On the first assumption we have the mood of will yielding to the mood of wish, on the second we have the distinction of a primary and secondary object in view, or a πάρεργον subordinated to an ἔργον. The distinction of wish and will fails, more or less, in ordinary conditional sentences, in potential use of optative, and in ordinary causal clauses. The distinction of nearer or remoter future, on the contrary, not only derives support from Sanskrit, but also from Homeric usage.

In the present passage the object was to prevent relief by confusing the signals, but the confusion of the signals was a necessary preliminary to the prevention of relief. But whether these are regarded as two distinct issues, or whether the second is an outcome of the first, appears from comparison of passages extremely doubtful. In ὅπως with subj. we see the expression of the actual form of thought of the agent (Goodw. M. T. p. 115), in the optative we may perhaps find a reflexion of the 'ideal condition,' the wish being 'father to the thought'; i.e. we have an interchange of ἦν πως with εἴ πως. But the realisation may possibly be analogous to the 'representation of conditional structures,' as protasis may be realised at the expense of apodosis, or apodosis at the cost of

protasis: so will may be made to give way to wish and wish to will, the nearer to the remoter or the remoter to the nearer (see Goodwin, M. T. Appendix I.; Gildersleeve in Am. Journal of Philol. IV. 426).

πρὶν ἀντιλάβοιντο, 'until they should have reached' (=fut. perf.); c IV. 128 § 3.

πρὶν, essentially negative in force, hence with strong affinity for the aorist, the tense of simple occurrence (Am. J. Phil. II. 466). The use of πρὶν with optat. merely represents the use with subjunctive of direct form of sentence (Goodw. M. T. § 643). The construction is restricted to negative sentences (Goodw. § 635).

τοῦ ἀσφαλοῦς, one of the many instances of Thuc.'s use of neut. adj. or participle for abstract noun.

CHAPTER XXIII.

§ 1. οἱ δ' ὑπερβαίνοντες, observe the constrn. καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος: the larger subject, οἱ ὑπερβαίνοντες, is eventually resolved into αἱ μὲν... οἱ δέ clause, in apposition, the sentence from ὡς οἱ πρῶτοι... ἐκεκρατήκεσαν being parenthetical. τε prepares us for the καὶ sequence; the first καὶ connects εἰργον with ἐφύλασσαν, the second καὶ coordinates ἐπαναβιβάσαντες with προσθέντες. The order is ἐφύλασσαν τε τὰς διόδους καὶ (κλιμακας προσθ. καὶ ἐπαναβ. ἀνδρας πλείους) οἱ μὲν εἰργον οἱ δέ ὑπερέβαινον. The two participles, προσθέντες καὶ ἐπαναβ., refer to main subject. 'As for the Plataeans who were meanwhile engaged in crossing (now that their leading files had already mounted and, after cutting down the sentries, had made themselves masters of either turret), they were watching the passages through the towers, in which they had themselves taken their stand, to prevent any attempt at rescue through the archways, and by dint of planting ladders from the wall against the turret, and mounting thereon several men, were some of them holding in check by missiles both from above and beneath those who attempted a rescue, while others, the main body, were meanwhile making their way across.'

The difficulty lies in (1) τε...καὶ sequence, which might suggest a coordination of ἐκεκρατήκεσαν (plup.) with ἐφύλασσαν (imp.), an arrangement which suggested itself to Poppe, but leaves us in difficulties with the two participles προσθέντες and ἐπαναβιβάσαντες: (2) the reference of προσθέντες and ἐπαναβ. to the main clause, thus postponing the separation of the main subject into the μὲν...δέ clauses.

For a simple instance of the like construction cf. 13 § 4; for a more complex case see IV. 73. Even Cicero does not disdain the use; cf. de Fin. III. § 21 'honesta facta, ipsumque honestum, quo omnia referenda sunt...tamen id solum expetendum est.'

On the prevalence of the participial element, cf. Am. Journ. Phil. IX. 137.

ὡς οἱ, either temporal or circumstantial, probably the former.

ἐκατέρων, at either end of the μεταπύργιον.

αὐτοί, in place of the original φύλακες. μηδένα ἐπιβοηθεῖν, a strained epexegetical infin. suggestive of τοῦ μή of purpose: cf. II. 69 § 1.

ἀπὸ τοῦ τείχους, i.e. from the roof of the οἰκήματα: the τείχος was practically one level between the two turrets: the βραχὺ τείχος by contrast with the πύργοι. κάτωθεν...ἄνωθεν, construe with εἰργον βάλλοντες, i.e. from the roof of the turrets as well as from the διόδοι: observe throughout the passage the aorists as preliminary to imperfects.

οἱ δέ...οἱ πλείους, articular clause in explanation, 'alii, qui plures erant.'

§ 2. ὁ δὲ διακομιζόμενος αἶψα. Cobet holds that the AEI dropped out from ΔΙ syllable, was replaced in margin, and so transposed; but cf. IV. 39 § 2, τοῖς ἐσπλέουσι λάθρα.

χείλους, i.e. 'labrum fossae'; cf. Dobree Adv. I. 33 'puto fuisse inter murum et fossam,' 'the brink of the outer trench' (moat).

εἰ τις κωλυτὴς γίγνοιτο=κωλύει τὴν διάβασιν. An instance, says Dion. Hal., of Thuc.'s σχηματισμός, 'τὸ ῥηματικὸν ὀνομαστικῶς ἐκφέρειν.' For such resolution of the simple verbal expression, cf. 2 § 3 μνηστὰι γίγνονται. The optative here is iterative, and the εἰ almost temporal in signification.

παρὰ τὸ τείχος, with reference to the τριακόσιοι ἔξω (22 § 7), along the lines, parallel with the external περίβολος: the holders of the turrets were dealing with those on the higher level.

§ 3. οἱ τελευταῖοι, the οἱ must not be disturbed. Krüger rightly treats it as appositional. The Plataeans holding the διόδοι and πύργοι could cover the descent of their comrades, but would have none to cover their own.

§ 4. ἐκ τοῦ σκότους, Herw. calls attention to the later neuter form σκότους. Krüg. quotes from Xen. Anab. VII. 4 § 18. μᾶλλον=σαφέστερον (the comparison is suppressed, ἐώρων μᾶλλον ἢ ἐωρώντο).

τὰ γυμνά, 'the unprotected (unshielded) side'; cf. V. 10 § 4, Livy XXII. 50, 'dextrum latus, quod patebat': see Thuc.'s comment on the effect of such γύμνωσις, V. 71 § 1.

§ 5. ὥστε φθάνουσι, indicative of actual result, although the infinitive need not exclude such actual result: note historic present.

καὶ οἱ ὕστατοι, καί intensive, 'even the very last' (rearmost of all).

βιάως, 'under pressure,' 'hard pressed'; cf. II. 33 § 3.

ἐν αὐτῇ, sc. τῇ τάφρῳ. ἐπελθεῖν, Schol. διαδραμεῖν, ἐπάνω διελθεῖν: the addition of ὥστε only makes the epexegetis more specific, 'not strong enough to bear.' The order of the words suggests that οὐ βέβαιος is used for ἀβέβαιος.

ἀπηλιώτου, the genitive is explained by Krüg. from Lobeck, Ajax 805, on temporal analogy. But the nakedness of the structure, and the absence of substantival participle (a rare feature in Gk. absolute constructions) makes one suspect the omission of a preposition, e.g. ἰπὸ in constr. with ἐπεπήγει.

ἡ βορέου, mark the Schol. ὁ ἡ σύνδεσμος ἀντὶ τοῦ ἥπερ κείται: see crit. note. I quite agree with Classen that the text shews signs of some disturbance or omission.

τοιούτῳ ἀνέμῳ, not sociative, but causal dative, 'by reason of the wind from that quarter.'

δὲ μόλις ὑπερέχοντες ἐπαιώθησαν, the stress of the sentence falls on the participle, 'of which they could only just keep their heads clear in crossing.' μόλις, 'vix et ne vix quidem.'

ἐγένετο καὶ ἡ διάφευξις, not (as Cl. notes) a mere periphrasis for διέφυγον. ἐγένετο is here used in the old Ionic sense 'proved successful' (cf. ξυνέβη = 'bene cessit'). This substantival formation suggests a later period of Greek: it is a form in -σις consisting mainly of nouns of action, and pointing to some aoristic formation, e.g. λείψις, δείξις, ζεύξις (cf. Vict. Henry, Compar. Gr. p. 130). Perhaps some inceptive force lurks in this termination, 'even their attempt at escape proved successful, mainly because of the severity of the weather' (violence of the storm).

μᾶλλον, 'more directly,' 'more immediately.'

CHAPTER XXIV.

§ 1. ἀθρόοι, 'agmine facto,' 'conglobati' (ξυστραφέντες as opposed to διεσπαρμένοι).

Ἀνδροκράτους, cf. Hdt. IX. 25; Plut. Arist. XI. (p. 326) where he is mentioned as ἀρχηγέτης τῶν Πλαταιέων. The ἡρῶν was a τέμενος, thickly planted.

νομίζοντες ὑποτοπήσαι, the presence of ἄν is not inevitable, although its omission is more than probable (A), but such cases are exceptional

(cf. Goodw. M. T. 127); cf. Thuc. II. 3 ἐνόμισαν κρατῆσαι, but see Stahl, Quaest. Gramm. c. 1. For the double infinitive cf. Plato, Rep.

381 E, ποιοῦσι δοκεῖν...φαίνεσθαι. (Krüg.)

σφᾶς, Plataeans. αὐτούς, Peloponnesians; cf. 31 § 1.

Δρὸς κεφαλᾶς, the τρεῖς κεφαλαί of Hdt. IX. 39: a road led through the pass in a S.E. direction, by way of Eleutheræ and the Thriasian plain. There are two roads passing over Cithæron and converging on Plataea; one from Eleusis and Athens, passing Oenoe, Eleutheræ, and Panactum, and debouching on the Plataean plain near Hysiae: the other was the direct route from the Isthmus to Thebes. It led from Megara, and crossed the ridge of Cithæron about 1 mile to the west of the former, descending thence obliquely, along the flanks of the mountain, upon Plataea. (Leake, N. Greece II. 334.)

διώκοντας, without direct object, but with cognate accus. τὴν φέρουσαν (sc. ὁδόν).

§ 2. ὑποστρέψαντες, ἄπ. λεγ. in Thuc., but cf. ἐπιστρέψαντες, II. 90 § 4, Soph. O. T. 728 ὑποστραφεῖς, 'divertentes.'

Ἐρύθρας, some 30 stades from Plataea: note the accent, Ἐρυθραί in Boeotia, Ἐρυθραί in Asia (Schol. ad II. II. 499).

Ἰστιάς, a Boeotian deme, but not within Plataean territory (Schol.): it was some 26 or 27 stades E. of Plataea.

λαβόμενοι, cf. 22 sub fin. ἀντιλάβοντο, 'assequi,' 'having reached.'

πλειόνων, i.e. 220; cf. 20 § 2: τινες, 7 men.

εἰσι γάρ, a stereotyped phrase, and so retaining present form even with historical tenses (cf. Lat. 'nescio qui').

ὑπερβαίνειν, i.e. 'before attempting to cross.'

τοξότης, appositional to εἰς, 'one, an archer.'

§ 3. κατὰ χώραν ἐγένοντο, 'resumed their stations,' 'returned to quarters.' βοηθείας. Cf. 22 § 7.

εἰδότες οὐδέν...τῶν δέ...ἀπαγγελλάντων, observe the free coordination of participle in agreement with subject with genitive absolute. For the like structure cf. 53 § 2.

τοῖς νεκροῖς, a strained 'dativus commodi.' The dead are regarded as interested in the agreement. ἐσπένδοντο is inchoative: 'in animo habebant pacisci,' 'iam paciscebantur,' 'they were on the point of arranging burial for their dead.' The text is unsatisfactory: the word ἀναιρέσις, 'gathering,' 'collecting,' 'picking up,' is only used in four other instances in all Thuc.: without substantive, in dependence, cf. II. 34, V. 11, or with genitive, III. 113, or with preposition περὶ, VII. § 72. The 'butcher's bill' of the siege was not a heavy one. From II.

78 we know that 480 was the total number of the garrison. In III. 20 we find 220 taking part in the sally, of whom 212 escaped to Athens, one being taken prisoner, 7 finding 'discretion the better part of valour.' In 68 § 3 we read that 200 Plataeans and 25 Athenians were executed. The siege then cost in all some 43 or 44 lives. Naber doubts the credibility of the narrative, e.g. 'who, amidst the darkness and confusion, would note the capture of a single τοξότης?' Again, 'how shall we reconcile the statement *ὡς οὐδεὶς περὶεστι* with the fact that all escaped?' Surely such criticism is as inconsistent as it is inconclusive.

CHAPTER XXV.

§ 1. ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος, cf. III. 100 § 2. The use of article with ethnic names appears more or less arbitrary in Thuc.

Πύρρα, west of Lesbos, on the so-called Euripus of Pyrrha, some 80 stades from Mytilene, 100 from Cape Malea. Pliny, v. 39, says that the town was swallowed up by the sea. In Strabo's time it had ceased to exist, although the port and suburbs still remained.

χαράδρα, a torrent bed, interrupting the line of the Athenian works (Arn.).

προέδροις, probably the ἄρχοντες of 27 § 3. Cf. also VIII. 67 § 3, the προεστηκότες or chief oligarchs of Mytilene.

ὡς ἔδει βοηθῆσαι, 'which were to come to their aid.' Cf. the use of ἔμελλον, 22 § 4.

προαποπεμφθῆναι, notice the change to infinitive with the supplementary τε clause. The tendency in these *ὅτι* structures is to lapse into the less formal accus. and infinitive. (Cf. VIII. 76.)

τούτων ἕνεκα καὶ ἐπιμελησόμενος, for coordination of prepositional construction with participial cf. II. 89 § 2 οὐ δὲ ἄλλο τι θαρσύνειν ἢ κατορθοῦντες, IV. 24 § 5 διὰ στενότητα καὶ εἰσπίπτουσα ἡ θάλασσα.

§ 2. καὶ πρὸς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἦσσαν εἶχον τὴν γνώμην, cf. v. 13 § 2. The Schol. explains γνώμη by προαίρεσις, but it more nearly = διάνοια. ὥστε ξυμβαίνειν, epexegetic, 'they turned their attention less to the Athenians, in the way of seeking terms.' For ξυμβαίνειν used absolutely cf. IV. 81 § 1: for epexegetis, cf. VII. 86 § 3.

ξυνέγραψεν, sc. ἐστὶν ὁ ξυγγράψας, 'is the historian' (a complexive aorist). Cf. I. 1 § 1.

CHAPTER XXVI.

§ 1. (The text of the opening sentence, though possibly tampered with, admits of explanation. In the absence of MS. authority to disprove it I have kept the usual text.)

οἱ Πελοποννήσιοι, cf. I § 1.

τὰς ἐς Μυτιλήνην, 'the ships intended for Mytilene.'

δύο καὶ τεσσαράκοντα, vid. sup. chap. 16 and 20, 40 sail only. Poppo suggests a round number. The text appears correct. No mention has been made so far of the return of the two triremes sent with ambassadors from Mytilene (cf. chap. 4 and 5). In all probability they waited for the safe convoy afforded by this fleet of 40 sail. Diod. Sic. XII. 55 mentions 45.

ναύαρχος, an official of the highest rank in Sparta. Cf. Arist. Pol. II. 9 § 33 ἡ ναυαρχία σχεδὸν ἑτέρα βασιλεία καθέστηκεν. The officer in charge was not always intended to retain command: cf. VIII. 26 § 1 (P. St.). Did Arist. exaggerate his powers?

προστάξαντες. Campe sees a lacuna, e.g. διὰ ταχέων περαιωθῆναι (cf. 28 § 1). It is evident that the dispatch of this fleet to Mytilene was intended to be synchronous with the invasion of Attica.

ἀμφοτέρωθεν, i.e. both in Attica and Mytilene.

καταπλεούσαις, compound for simple (Class.). Cf. II. 103 § 1.

ἐπιβοηθήσωσιν, the ἐπί of the compound is aggressive, 'send a force against.' The change of subjunctive to future indicative in final clauses is one which demands stronger proof.

§ 2. Cleomenes and Pleistoanax were both sons of Pausanias, the hero of the great battle of Plataea. For Pleistoanax cf. II. 21 § 1, v. 16. He was still in exile. In III. 89 § 1 we find that Agis, the son of Archidamus, is the king in command. Cleomenes was probably dead by that time (cf. Class.).

νεωτέρου, cf. I. 107 § 1. πατὴρ δέ, this use of δέ in supplementary predication is common. Cf. Aesch. Choeph. 182 ἐμὴ δὲ μήτηρ, and 826 μόρον δ' Ὀρέστον.

§ 3. ἐβεβλαστήκει, 'repullulare' (Dobree). Buttmann notes the rarity of reduplication before βλ: but cf. βλασφημεῖν. The law of reduplication appears most capricious, e.g. in the case of Doric present δεδοίκα.

τὴν δευτέραν, cf. II. 57 § 2, a 40 days' invasion.

§ 4. πείσεσθαι, the future in epexegetis is somewhat rare. The tense is due to sense of expectation lurking in ἐπιμένοντες.

ὡς πεπεραιωμένων, 'tanquam traiecissent.' For ὡς in absolute sequence, cf. 4 § 4.

ἐπεξήλθον, Schol. ἐπέδραμον, 'they extended their ravages.' τὰ πολλά, construe with τέμνοντες.

ἀπέβαινεν...ἐπελελοίπει, coordination of imp. and plup. Cf. 23 § 1.

CHAPTER XXVII.

§ 1. αἱ νῆες, promised by Salaethus; cf. 25 § 1. ἦκον=pluperfect. ἐνεχρόνιζον, ἄπ. λεγ. in Thuc.=ἐνδιατρίβειν. ἐν, sc. ἐν τῷ πλῶ, 'were wasting time upon the voyage' (or perhaps=χρόνου διατριβὴν ἐνεποιούν). Mark the interruption by parenthetical ἀλλά of the τε καί sequence, and cf. VIII. 76.

§ 2. καὶ αὐτὸς οὐ=οὐδ' αὐτός (cf. Dem. Nicostrat. § 12 οὐδ' ἔχω οὐδ' αὐτός), 'not even himself.'

ὀπλίζει, cf. VIII. 25 § 1, 'gravi armatura instruit,' i.e. with shield, spear and cuirass. ὄντα, as participle of historic ἦν.

ὡς ἐπεξιών, cf. 4 § 4.

§ 3. οὔτε...τε, vid. Thuc. passim. The οὐ affects the first clause only. Cf. Lat. neque...et (Roby, Lat. Gr. § 2241).

κατὰ ξυλλόγους, cf. II. 21 § 2 κατὰ ξυστάσεις, 'coetus rather than concilia'; such meetings were purely informal.

τοὺς δυνατοὺς, i.e. the ὀλίγοι. ἐς τὸ φανερόν=ἐς τὸ μέσον (Hdt. ἀναφανδόν). τὸν σίτον, collective, 'the stock of provisions,' according to Herbst, imported, before the revolt, from Pontus and elsewhere.

ἡ...ἡ probably point to a zeugma with ἐκέλευον.

αὐτοί, 'ipsi per se,' 'of themselves.' They would make terms of their own (independently of the oligarchs).

ξυγχωρήσασθαι, the midd. future is not only a feature of the compound, but of the simple verb. Cf. II. 20 § 4.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

§ 1. οἱ ἐν τοῖς πράγμασιν, not a unique instance. Cf. Demosth. p. 126 (Herw.); and 72 § 2 οἱ ἔχοντες τὰ πράγματα—the δυνατοί of cap. 27.

γνόντες...κινδυνεύοντες, for such participial attraction see Goodw.

M. T. § 904. Note also the transition from present to future.

κοινῇ, i.e. in common with the leaders of the democrats.

πρὸς Πάχητα, subject, of course, to ratification of Athenian ἐκκλησία.

ὥστε, 'ea lege ut,' 'on the condition that.' Cf. the parallel uses of ἐφ' ᾧ τε with infin. and ἐφ' οἷς ἂν with optat.

The conditional element that we often find in ὥστε and ἐφ' ᾧ carries with it the original finality. The conditional (restrictive) 'ita—ut' in Latin has not only 'ut—non' but 'ne' (Roby, 1650, 1704). The condition is intended to bring about the result (Gildersleeve, Am. Journ. Phil. VII. 161—175).

Mark the connexion of clauses: δέχεσθαι takes its constr. directly from ὥστε, not from ἐξεῖναι: βουλευσάι and δέχεσθαι are however coordinated as stipulations in favour of Athenians, indeed the καί clause is supplementary to ἐξεῖναι βουλευσάι: with the δέ clause ἐξεῖναι resumes its force: at περὶ αὐτῶν the subdivision of the main sentence is so far complete: with the second δέ clause (ἐν ὅσῳ δέ) is introduced a second concession in favour of Mytilene. But so loose is Thuc. in coordination that it is quite possible that the sentence represents a succession of independent infinitives, reflecting imperative of oratio recta (cf. IV. 50, πέμψαι); or even the infin. of original agreement: i.e. (1) on the condition that Paches should not attempt to imprison; (2) Paches must not imprison.

For contrast of aorist and present cf. 52 § 3.

ἐν ὅσῳ δ' ἂν πάλιν ἔλθωσι, 'pending their return,' i.e. 'in the interval between their going and coming back'; a good instance of the notorious fondness of Greek for leaving an antithesis incomplete: one only of the two things, between which a third lies, is specified. Cf. 51 § 3 ἐς τὸ μεταξύ τῆς νήσου. See Shilleto on Dem. Fals. Leg. § 182.

αὕτη, adjectival for adverbial predication=οὕτως, κατὰ ταῦτα. Cf. supra 12 § 1.

§ 2. πράξαντες πρὸς, cf. II. 5 § 7. μάλιστα, with πράξαντες, 'most active in negotiating.'

ἠνέσχοντο, cf. V. 45 § 4, used absolutely, 'non sustinuerunt' (Poppo cf. Caes. Bell. Gall. II. 6). By some edd. construed with περιδεεῖς ὄντες on analogy of II. 49 § 5, 'found their apprehension unbearable.' ὅμως, i.e. either (1) in spite of their excess of apprehension, or (2) in spite of Paches' assurance of protection. Thuc.'s use of ὅμως is frequently suggestive of brachylogy, cf. 49 § 1.

καθίζουσιν, sc. as ἰκέται. Cf. 70 § 5.

ἀναστήσας=πέλσας ἀναστήναι, 'inducing them to quit (their place

of sanctuary), cf. Soph. O. C. 175 σοὶ πιστεύσας καὶ μεταναστὰς, Thuc. I. 126 § 11.

κατατίθεται, Cl. suggests that the use of the middle implies self-interest on Paches' part in the safety of the hostages (cf. VIII. 3 § 1).

μέχρι οὐ, the absence of *ἄν* is noticeable; but with *ὅπου*, *ὅστις*, the poets frequently dispense with *ἄν* (vid. St., Quaest. Gr. p. 11). Cf. I. 137 § 3 μέχρι γένηται. Custom wavers between *μέχρι* and *μέχρις οὐ*.

§ 3. Ἀντίσταν, cf. sup. 18 § 2. προσεκλήσατο, sc. αὐτήν.

τᾶλλα, 'quod reliqui erat.' τὰ περὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον, 'quod ad exercitum attinebat,' or, better, = τὰ τοῦ στρατοπέδου.

CHAPTER XXIX.

τεσσαράκοντα, cf. 16 § 3.

§ 1. ἐνδιέτριψαν, practically = pluperfect, 'had been loitering': contrast with λαμβάνουσι, historic present as = imperfect. σχολαῖοι, adjectival for adverbial; cf. ἐπὶ σχολῆς, διὰ σχολῆς.

τοὺς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως: a bone of much contention. Krüg., Class. and Hude explain by the 100 ships of chap. 16, now on their way back from Peloponnese. But that fleet returned in 428 (16 § 4), whereas the present Pel. fleet was not sent out until 427. Von Velsen (Bonn, 1857) suggests a lacuna before πρὶν δὴ, e.g. 'καὶ οὐδὲν τῶν γενομένων ὑποπτεύουσι,' but needlessly. The words must refer either to the squadron reserved for defence of Attica and Salamis (cf. cap. 17) or to the τριάκοντα νῆες of chap. 16 (τὴν περιοικίδα πορθοῦσαι), of whose return or recall we find no mention.

πρὶν δὴ, δὴ, though emphasising πρὶν, has in itself no temporal significance. The structure πρὶν ἔσχον is due to latent negative in λαμβάνουσι. ἔσχον (from ἴσχω), more freq. σχεῖν ἐς or προσσχεῖν, = 'cursum inhibuerunt,' 'stopped at.' Δήλω, locative.

Ἰκάρῳ καὶ Μυκόνῳ, the geographical order is reversed, as elsewhere, cf. III. 102 § 1, VIII. 108 § 1. Von Velsen suggests that there is no notion of 'touching at,' but only of 'approaching,' in προσμύξαντες (see however 22 § 4), i.e. 'it was in the offing of Icarus and Myconus that they first heard the news.' Classen's explanation is probably correct, viz. that Icarus, being the place at which the news first reached them, claims priority of place in defiance of geography.

Icarus, an island in Aegean, W. of Samos, a colony of Miletus, but in time of Strabo a possession of Samos, who used it for a sheep pasture; perhaps the same as Callimachus' Δολιχὴ and Pliny's Macris.

Myconus, another island, E. of Delos, N. of Naxos, 40 stades from Rheneia, mentioned in Hdt. VI. 118.

ἐαλωκυῖα, predicative participle. 'Mytilene was now numbering seven days as a captured town,' i.e. 'the capture of Mytilene was now seven days old.' This expression of temporal relation by possessive dative is a favourite device of poets; e.g. χρόνος δὲ τίς τῷ παιδί διαπεπραγμένῳ; Ion 353.

Embatum, only known from Theopompus.

§ 2. τὸ σαφές. Why pregnant article? (Cl.). τὸ σαφές merely = τὴν σαφήνειαν, and comes under the common Thuc. use of neut. art. with adjective as = substantive.

ἐκ τῶν παρόντων, 'under present circumstances,' i.e. in view of the present emergency.

ἔλεξεν, the aorist suggests the brevity of the speech.

CHAPTER XXX.

§ 1. πάρεσμεν, 'per κοινωνίαν' (Göll.): he identifies himself with them, as one of them. Cf. I. 68 § 1, III. 113 § 2.

ἡμᾶς, expunged by Cobet, but retained by Class. on authority of VI. 22 § 1. The insertion of the subject is unusual.

ἐκπύστους γενέσθαι, a periphrasis with verbal adjective, borrowed from the Ionic: cf. κατάγγελτος VII. 48, ἐξάγγελτος VIII. 11 § 1 (Pop.).

ὥσπερ ἔχομεν, 'ut sumus,' 'statim' (cf. Soph. Phil. 808 Herm.), 'at once,' but in V. 32 § 5 in totally different sense.

§ 2. ἀνδρῶν, the absence of article marks the genitive as possessive, not absolute: practically, ἀνδρῶν = τινῶν.

καὶ πάνυ, 'vel maxime,' II. 11 § 6 (Pop.).

ἀνέλπιστοι... ἐπιγενέσθαι ἄν, again the question arises whether a realistic aorist without ἄν cannot replace the future with words expressing hope or expectation? For further discussion of the question see Appendix.

ἡ ἀλκή τυγχάνει μάλιστα οὐσα, for various readings see crit. note. Herbst, Philol. xvi. 305, would explain the construction by repetition of ἀνέλπιστος, treating the word as active in first position, passive in second,—an interpretation, which, says Herw. (Stud. p. 40), 'bellum declarat grammaticae.'

Stahl expl. 'nostrarum virium robur maxime locum habet' = where

we find the best field for our strength. Krüger points out that the Peloponnesian superiority cannot bear upon the Athenian want of precaution.

Cobet is right, 'qua parte nos valemus maxime.' The Peloponnesians had now a fleet of 40 or 42 sail. Athens had only sent a squadron of 40 ships at first, although in c. 18 there is mention of a reinforcement of 1000 hoplites. The point made by Teutiplus is that the unusually strong fleet of the Peloponnesians will find a reinforcement in Athenian neglect. Note the *τε—καί* connexion. For once the relative construction is regular.

ἀλκή, cf. I. 80 § 3. Junghahn (N. Jahrb. cxix. 358) explains as 'defence': cf. C. F. Smith, A. J. P. x. 210.

κατ' οἰκίας, 'from house to house.'

ἀμελέστερον, not a merely qualified positive, but in connexion with ὡς κεκρατηκότων, 'all the more carelessly in the assurance of victory.'

δισπάρθαι, more graphic than the usual aorist with εἰκός, 'have become scattered.' Pop. compares Livy VI. 3 § 5.

§ 3. εἴ τις ἄρα does not suggest doubt, but possibility (Cl.). 'Quicumque' rather than 'si qui'; assurance, not hesitation.

καταληφθῆναι ἂν τὰ πράγματα, 'that we shall find ourselves masters of the position.' Note the qualified form of futurity, the ἂν of apodosis clearly recalling the εἴ of protasis.

τὰ πράγματα, 'res illas' (Pp.), but would not this be ἐκεῖνα? rather, the equivalent of 'rerum status.'

§ 4. μὴ ἀποκνήσωμεν, really a first person of imperative, whether we treat as hortative or deprecatory matters not: 'let us not,' or 'we must not.' Cf. v. 9 § 9.

τὸ καινόν, cf. Tac. 'subita belli,' 'surprise,' 'πολλὰ καινὰ τοῦ πολέμου' (St.). τὸ τοιοῦτον. Either with reference to preceding context, i.e. τὸ ἄφνω προσπεσεῖν, or anticipating δ (more Thucydideo). Stahl assumes a construction of δ in common with each verb, φυλάσσοιτο and ἐπιχειροῖη, at the same time making it depend on ἐνορῶν. The objection to this interpretation is that δ will have (1) a verbal dependency with φυλάσσοιτο, (2) a participial with ἐνορῶν, (3) a construction ἀπὸ κοινοῦ with ἐνορῶν and ἐπιχειροῖη. By treating δ as dependent on ἐνορῶν, and regarding φυλάσσοιτο and ἐπιχειροῖη as used without object, we should escape the difficulty. The order would then be δ, εἴ τις ἐν τε αὐτῷ ἐνορῶν φυλάσσοιτο καὶ ἐν τοῖς πολεμοῖς ἐνορῶν ἐπιχειροῖη, πλείστ' ἂν ὀρθοῖτο. But we need not supply the participle from the second of the two clauses. The principle is clearly enough set forth in v. 9 § 3, a

comparison of which passage would suggest a cognate construction of δ with ὀρθοῖτο ἂν. (See Appendix.)

CHAPTER XXXI.

§ 1. τοσαῦτα εἰπὼν, 'by these few words' (instead of ταῦτα), in reference to shorter speeches; cf. II. 72 § 1. οὐκ ἐπειθε, 'made no impression.' For imp. see Curt. Eluc., p. 209.

οἱ Λέσβιοι, the πρέσβεις of chap. 4 and 5 (Bl.).

παρήνουν, 'suggested.' Cf. VIII. 46 § 1.

Κύμην, north of the Hermus, once the largest of all Aetolian cities. With the exception of its joining the revolt of Aristagoras, and its recapture by Persia, little is known of the history of the place. In Thuc. we find only the scantiest mention of it. (Cf. VIII. 31, 100.)

ἐκ πόλεως ὀρμώμενοι, 'with a city for their base,' the usual phrase. The whole of the sentence from ὅπως to ξυμπολεμεῖν is beset with difficulties; text, punctuation, and interpretation are all so doubtful, that a final settlement is impossible. The main points are,

(1) The limits of the parenthetical clause. Herw. places a colon at ἀποστήσωσιν, regarding ἐλπίδα δ' εἶναι as transition to orat. obliqua, and making οὐδενί...ἀφίχθαι parenthetical. Stahl, Poppo, Cl. and Herw. extend the parenthesis from ἐλπίδα to ἀφίχθαι.

(2) The limits of the ὅπως clause, which St. extends to γίγνηται, with intervening parenthesis ἦν ὑφέλωσι...ἦν ἐφορμῶσι. To escape this Dobree suggests ἵνα ὑφέλωσι, but to make the stronger ἵνα follow the weaker ὅπως is inadvisable; such interchange of ὅπως with ἵνα and ἵνα with ὅπως is most rare in Thuc., but cf. VI. 87 § 2, VI. 22. In the absence of any modal enallage (for of ἀποστήσουσιν we have no MS. evidence) it would appear that Thuc. did not intend any distinction of primary or secondary motive.

(3) The connexion of the two hypothetical ἦν clauses: Herw. and Gerhard regard them as dependent on ἐλπίδα εἶναι: St., following Krüg., treats as parenthetical, i.e. ὅπως ἀποστήσωσιν, καὶ ὅπως (ἦν ἀφέλωσι καὶ ἦν ἐφορμῶσιν αὐτοῖς) σφίσι δαπάνη γίγνηται. Schömann sees in ἦν the equivalent of ὅπως; Kistemaker identifies with εἴ as expressing wish: others suggest an aposiopesis (all three suggestions are unsound; the first would demand ἦν πως, the second εἴ γάρ, and, thirdly, the figure aposiopesis is most rare in Thuc.).

(4) The construction of ἅμα: does this mark a close connexion of the two subjunctives? or does it denote some new departure? or a return to the main construction? cf. VI. 18 § 4 ἵνα στορέσωμεν καὶ ἅμα ἄρξομεν.

(5) The retention or rejection of *τε*: it may be supplementary to the two parallel *καί* clauses (a common Thuc. use) or inferential, but not apodotic (see Arnold's note). If, however, *ἦν* finds its construction with *γίγνηται*, the *ἦν* clause must form a protasis to some new apodosis, which will necessitate the exclusion of *τε*, or we shall be driven to accept Hermann's view (vid. cap. 3).

Following Stahl we get the following version: 'that, with a city for their base (point d'appui) they might cause a revolt of Ionia—and there was hope, for their coming had proved unwelcome to none—also that, if they succeeded in sapping this, one of the chief resources of Athens, and at the same time, if they sought to attack Athens, they might secure funds for themselves.' (The objection to this view will be found discussed in Appendix.)

Following Herwerden, who cuts out *ἦν* before *ὑφέλωσι*, and reads *καὶ ἄμα, ἦν ἐφορμῶσι σφίσι, αὐτοῖς δαπάνη γίγνηται*, render 'that they might cause a revolt of Ionia, and sap this, a main source of revenue to Athens, and at the same time, in case of the Athenians blockading them, the cost might fall on Athens alone': that is to say, simultaneously with the stoppage of Ionian supplies, Athens would be thrown upon her own unaided resources. To this view I incline.

ἀφίχθαι, subject implied in context, Alcidas and his force.

ἀκουσίῳ, for personal agreement cf. IV. 85 § 2. The distinction *ἄκων* of agent, *ἀκούσιος* of act, is ignored by Thucydides. Stahl, retaining *ἀκουσίως*, treats the adverb as equivalent to a passive adjective 'non optatus'; but the word conveys a stronger meaning, 'their coming had provoked no protest' (cf. VIII. 3 § 1 *ἀκόντων τῶν Θεσσαλῶν*). The dative is ethical.

μεγίστην, a strong statement, unless indeed we include Hellespont. The Ionian tribute was at the time only 25 to 26 talents. *ὑφέλωσι*. Cf. 13 § 7. Lit. 'reduce,' 'diminish,' perhaps with implied covertness in *ὑπό*.

ἐφορμῶσι (fr. *ἐφορμεῖν*, *ἐφορμᾶν* not being Thucydidean), (1) blockade, (2) taking the aggressive, (3) watching opportunity (cf. Demosth. Olynth. III. § 7).

σφίσι, reflexive purely in Thuc. The old Ionic demonstrative use has become a thing of the past. *αὐτοῖς*, sc. Athenians, here = 'per se,' 'soli,' a well-known Attic use.

δαπάνη γίγνηται, on analogy of active periphrasis *δαπάνην ποιεῖσθαι*. St. calls attention to twofold meaning of *δαπάνη*, (1) expense, 'sumptus,' (2) 'means of meeting expense,' 'facultas,' although in Latin *sumptus* will bear either meaning. Cf. Ter. Haut. I. 2. 33; and Thuc. I. 99 § 3.

πείσιν τε οἰεσθαι, whether a resumption of the parenthetical construction *ἐλπίδα εἶναι*, or a mere relapse into orat. obliq. suggested by *παρῆναι*, is immaterial. The future is due to expectation implied in *οἰεσθαι*.

Πισσούθνην, cf. VIII. 5 § 5, I. 115 § 5, succeeded by Tissaphernes as *στρατηγὸς τῶν κάτω*, i.e. 'satrap of lower Asia,' or 'the sea-board.' (Cf. Arn. on VIII. 5.)

ὥστε, pleonastic, but explicit.

§ 2. *οὐδὲ ταῦτα*, no more than the first proposal to surprise Mytilene.

τὸ πλείστον τῆς γνώμης, i.e. *τὴν πλείστην γνώμην εἶχε* (more rarely *τὴν πλείστην τῆς γνώμης*), adapted from Ionic. Cf. Hdt. v. 126; cf. also Thuc. VIII. 46 § 5 *τὸ πλεον διανοεῖτο*.

Μυτιλήνης ὑστερήκει, sc. *ἀλώσεως* (Cl.): no need of ellipse, 'he had been too late in the case of Myt.' The genitive is a mere genitive of connexion.

προσμίξαι, 'to make for' (come in touch with). Cp. I. 46 § 3. (For further discussion of this chapter see Appendix.)

CHAPTER XXXII.

§ 1. *Ἐμβάτον*, cf. c. 29. *παρέπλει*, i.e. the Ionian coast, southwards (Haack). *Μυοννήσῳ*, a promontory between Teos and Samos (cf. Livy XXXVIII. 27). *κατὰ πλοῦν*, no article, as usual in such prepositional predications, e.g. *ἐν πλῶ, καθ' ὁδόν*. Cf. VI. 31 § 3. *τοὺς πολλούς*, articular apposition, in epexegetis.

§ 2. *καθορμισαμένου ἐς*, cf. *καταπλεῖν ἐς*, 29 § 2.

Ἀναίων, the place of refuge of the Samian exiles (cf. IV. 75, VIII. 19), apparently a naval station in valley of Maeander, and near enough to Samos to cause much annoyance.

ἐλευθεροῦν, the usual claim of Sparta. Cf. II. 8 § 4.

εἰ διέφθειρεν, probably a litotes for *ὅτι*: cf. *θανμάζω εἰ*. Krüg. treats *εἰ* as = *ἐπεὶ*. Cobet, from oratio recta, '*εἰ διαφθείρεις*' reads *εἰ διαφθείρει*.

ἀνταιρομένους, cf. Hdt. VII. 209 § 6. *ὑπ' ἀνάγκης*, more usually *ἐξ ἀνάγκης*, or *κατ' ἀνάγκην* (Cl.).

εἰ μὴ παύσεται ... προσάξεσθαι, otherwise expressible by present infinitive with *δν*: vid. St. Quaest. Gr. p. 7. Cf. VI. 34 § 2.

§ 3. *οὐκ ἔφηνγον*, note the imperfect, 'made no attempt at flight.'

ἐλπίδα, 'suspicio' (Popp.). Cf. προσδοκία, II. 93 § 3; cf. VII. 61 § 2 ἐλπίδα τοῦ φόβου.

μὴ παραβαλεῖν, the infinitive here replaces the more usual subj. or optat., as a clause of simple exegesis. The negative is due to the preceding negative. Goodw. M. T. § 815.

παραβαλεῖν, not only in sense of 'crossing' (traicere), but also of risking (παρακινδυνεύειν); the presence of a subject marks the infin. as a future rather than a realistic aorist.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

§ 1. καὶ φυγὴν ἐποιεῖτο, καὶ corrective, rather than copulative, 'made sail, or rather fled' (Jowett). Cf. Lat. 'fugam facere.'

ᾧφθη=pluperfect, as ἔτι attests, 'he had been sighted while still riding off Claros.'

Σαλαμινία καὶ Πάραλος, the special service vessels (despatch boats) of the Athenian navy, employed for collecting tribute, for conveyance of θεωροί, and sometimes prisoners. Their special mission in the present case is a matter of free speculation.

Κλάρων. Poppo's Icarus is refuted by Arnold: a place in Ionia, near Colophon, between Ephesus and Myonnesus. It was the site of a famous oracle, Tac. A. II. 54. The 'Zillé' which was identified with Claros is now believed to be Notium.

τὴν δῶξιν, not of the Paralus and Salaminia, but of the Attic fleet (Cl.). Surely the article is possessive, 'apprehensive of his being pursued.'

πελάγους, 'the open sea,' ut passim. ἐκούσιος, cf. ἐκὼν εἶναι.

§ 2. Πάχητι καὶ τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, for order see 28 § 1. The ἄρχων takes precedence, cf. VIII. 63 § 1. Class. finds a triple connexion for the dative, ἦλθε, ἀφικνεῖτο, ἔφρασαν, placing colon at τὰς πόλεις.

ἦλθε, of the first news, ἀφικνεῖτο, of the continued information.

καὶ ἀπὸ τῆς Ἐρυθραίας, 'from the district of Erythrae itself' (ipsa ab Erythraea), καὶ πανταχόθεν, 'from all quarters, as well' (praeterea). For μὲν καὶ—δὲ καὶ sequence cf. I. 119. (Poppo.)

ἀτειχίστου, from time of 1st Persian war (Göll.), Hdt. VI. 32. Instances of later fortification will be found in VIII. 14, VIII. 84 (Pop.).

καὶ ὥς, sc. καίπερ ἀτειχίστου οὐσης, 'vel sic': 'even thus,' 'even as it was,' cf. VIII. 51 § 2. ἅμα, cf. IV. 2 § 3, III. 7 § 2.

αὐτάγγελος, cf. Soph. O. C. 333. αὐτόν, Alcidas.

ἔφρασαν, 'gave warning.' Cf. sup. 15 § 1.

ὑπὸ σπουδῆς, prepositional for adverbial expression, = σπουδῇ, σπουδαίως, cf. ὑπ' ἀνάγκης.

§ 3. Πάτρου, one of the Sporades, in S.E. Aegean, to S. of Samos; the scene of S. John's banishment.

ἐπεδίωξεν, mark the ἐπὶ, 'pressed the chase,' 'continued a hot pursuit.' ἐπὶ, of extension, continuation, rather than malevolence.

ἐν καταλήψει = καταληπτός, cf. ἐν βλάβῃ εἶναι. Poppo wrongly sees an impersonal construction (cf. VI. 60 § 2 καὶ οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ ἐφαίνετο). ἐφαίνετο, i.e. Alcidas.

ἐπανεχώρει, sc. ὅθενπερ ὠρμήθη, 'eo unde profectus erat redibat.'

κέρδος, cf. II. 44 § 4. μετεώροις 'in the open sea.' A ship as seen against the sky-line suggested the notion of 'elevation.'

ἐγκαταληφθεῖσαι, 'nullo in loco (nusquam) deprehensae.'

ἠναγκάστησαν ... ποιεῖσθαι καὶ ... παρασχεῖν, a grammatical rather than logical connexion. The construction is connected with the subordinate, not the leading verb. ποιεῖσθαι with ref. to the Peloponnesians, παρασχεῖν ἐφόρμησιν to Athenians, 'and so compelled to entrench themselves and put the Athenians (Paches and his force) to the trouble of blockading them.' For coordination cf. 57 § 1.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

§ 1. παραπλέων πάλιν, 'on his way back,' sc. along the coast of Asia Minor. πάλιν=ὀπίσω, cf. Aesch. Ag. 335.

Νότιον, the haven of Colophon, two miles from the upper city (ἢ ἀπὸ θαλάσσης). Familiar to Platonic readers from the saying 'Κολοφῶνα ἐπιθεῖναι,' Theaetet. 153 c. The history of Colophon was one of στάσις from early times.

κατώκηντο, passive form with middle force: a common Thucyd. use in the case of perf. and plupf., especially with perfect participle in all Attic writers. τῆς ἁνῶ, the old town.

Ἰταμάνους, unknown: the very form of the name is doubtful.

κατὰ = διὰ, 'in consequence of'; retrospective rather than prospective (although the latter use, 'with a view to,' cannot be denied in Thucydides).

στάσιν. From Arist. Pol. VIII. 3 we learn that it was due to the separation of the one city into two distinct townships, 'στασιάζουσι δὲ ἐνίοτε ὅταν μὴ εὐφυῶς ἔχῃ ἡ χώρα πρὸς τὸ μίαν εἶναι πόλιν.' He cites the parallel instance of Athens and Peiraeus.

ἡ δευτέρα, B.C. 430, cf. II. 47. ἐγένετο, 'was taking place': note the synchronous imperfect.

§ 2. οἱ καταφυγόντες, 'those who had sought refuge there and taken up their abode in the place.' The sentence is another instance of partitive apposition. The distribution of the main subject οἱ καταφ. καὶ κατοικ. into οἱ μὲν...οἱ δέ sentences is interrupted by the intermediate and supplementary καὶ...ἐπολίτευον clause (cf. II. 88 § 2).

Πισσοῦθου, cf. 31 § 1. Ἀρκάδων, a poor and adventurous race. Cf. Hdt. VIII. 26, Thuc. VII. 57 (Herw.).

διατειχίσματι (in § 3, τείχισμα): lit. 'a walled-off portion, or place,' i.e. a separate fortified part of the town, or 'a detached fortified position.' Cf. the verbal use διοικοδομεῖν (VIII. 90 § 5), and Latin 'intersaepire' (Liv. XXI. 11).

ἐπολίτευον, 'were admitted to rights of citizenship,' lit. 'were living as citizens.' ὑπεξελθόντες, with accus. on analogy of ἐκστῆναι, ὑπεκτραπέσθαι.

The situation is correctly described by Arnold. In consequence of the establishment of an aristocratical Medising party in Colophon, the bulk of the populace had left Colophon and settled in Notium. Before long, an aristocratical party declared itself among the refugees at Notium; these, with the aid of the Median party in Colophon, backed by Persian aid, expelled the democrats a second time.

§ 3. προκαλισάμενος, a 'nominativus pendens,' in early Greek no unfamiliar use. The fact of the subject of the participle being the same as that of one of the two finite verbs suggests the construction (Göll.). Strictly speaking, it is due to that Ionic freedom of coordination which Thuc. so frequently reflects: for a good instance cf. IV. 80 § 4.

καταστήσειν, the future suggests a solemn promise (ἡ μὴν) implied in ὥστε: at the same time the ὥστε sequence admits of the alternative ἐφ' ᾧ with fut. indic., or ἐφ' οἷς ἂν with optat.

φυλακὴ ἄδισμος, 'libera custodia,' Tac. A. VI. 2, 'on parole.'

ἐξαπινάως καὶ οὐ προσδεχομένων, an adjectival (participial) form replaces the adverbial:—note the use of absolute participle without subject.

κατατοξεύει, this simple record of a barbarous act of treachery without comment on the historian's part need not have provoked Grote's astonishment (Gr. Hist. G. VI. 327). The incident may be classed under the outrages of I. 23.

§ 4. οἰκιστάς, cf. 92 § 5, 'duces coloniae,' not 'coloni' (οἰκήτορες). Whether sent from Athens itself we know not (Grote). The object

was to counteract the restless proclivities of the native population (Cl.), and at the same time to confer a right of Hellenic citizenship, without which neither θεωρεῖν nor admission to Olympian festivals would have been possible (Grote).

κατὰ τοὺς ἑαυτῶν νόμους, the constant practice of the mother-city.

CHAPTER XXXV.

§ 1. Πύρραν, cf. 18 § 1.

παριστήσατο, whether βίβλ. or ὁμολογία is not specified, 'secured.' Cf. I. 29 § 5.

Σάλαιθον, cf. 25 § 1. Τενέδου, 28 § 2, some 40 stades from mainland, 56 from Lesbos, a tributary of Athens (VII. 57).

αἴτιος, 'ringleader.'

§ 2. τοῖς λοιποῖς, sociative, in construction with ὑπομένων, not instrumental, with καθίστατο.

καθίστατο, 'arranged,' 'settled,' Lat. 'componere.' Cf. 28 § 3.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

§ 1. ἔστιν ἃ παρεχόμενον, 'in spite of various representations,' cf. I. 39 § 2. No need for προισχόμενον.

τά τ' ἄλλα, more commonly ἄλλα τε καί. The article Cl. explains as used in more explicit reference; Popp. as possessive, 'quae ab eo prolata sunt' (cf. V. 46 § 4).

ἀπάξιν, causative active. (Thomp. G. Syn. § 128.)

§ 2. γνώμας ἐποιούντο, 'consultare,' 'proceeded to debate': imperfect, initiatory to ἔδοξε, of final decision, or rapidity of decision.

ὅσοι ἡβῶσι, 'all adults.' The relative clause is one of mere definition: the indicative remains unchanged (as in Latin) in spite of indirect discourse.

ἐπικαλούντες, a free coordination, ignoring change of personal construction to impersonal. Cf. VI. 24 § 3.

τήν τε ἄλλην ἀπόστασιν, Classen's insertion of καί is a mistake: Grossmann (Neue Jahrb. 1884) rejects it, on the ground that the emphasis falls on the resentment of Athens, not on the fault of Mytilene. Thuc. does not imply τά τε ἄλλα καὶ ὅτι: the two great provocations are (1) an unprovoked revolt, an ἐπανάστασις rather than ἀπόστασις, cf. 39 § 2: (2) the violation of that 'mare clausum' the Aegean.

The idiomatic ἄλλος precedes, instead of following. See Shill. on Dem. Fals. Leg. § 94, who quotes from Eur. Med. 297:

χωρὶς γὰρ ἄλλης ἧς ἔχουσιν ἀργίας
φθόνον πρὸς ἀστῶν ἀλφάνουσι δυσμενῇ.

There is no trajection of τε; the sequence implied is ἐπικαλοῦντες τὴν τε ἀπόστασιν καὶ τὸ τὰς ναῦς τολμῆσαι. With ὅτι sequences in Greek there is a tendency to revert to direct construction, e.g. Theaetetus 169 D, ἐπιτιμῶντες τὸν λόγον...ὅτι ἐποίει, καὶ ἡμῶν ξυνεχώρησεν ὁ Πρωταγόρας. For like irregularity of τέ...καὶ sequence cf. Thuc. v. 61 § 4 βουλόμενοι προσγενέσθαι...καὶ ὄμηροι ἦσαν.

ἀρχόμενοι, passive, i.e. under pressure of Athenian rule. Cf. 39 § 2, where Cleon lays stress on Mytilenaeon αὐτονομία.

προσξυνεβάλετο, once only in Thuc.: a so-called 'Schema Pindaricum' (a phrase unjust to Pindar's memory, when we analyse the instances quoted); a construction by which a verb in the singular is constructed with a plural subject. Two other cases are quoted in Thuc., iv. 26 § 5, viii. 9 § 3. As in such constructions the verb always precedes, the old explanation that 'a conception originally simple becomes complex in process of expression' holds good.

In our present passage the difficulty is due to the interchange of verbal adjective (participle) with verbal substantive (infinitive), a trick familiar to all readers of Tacitus or Livy, e.g. 'pudor non lati auxilii patres cepit.'

Hude (Comment. Crit. p. 96—97) refers the use of this construction with substantival verb, εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι, to assimilation, cf. iv. 26 § 5; but, in my judgment, wrongly: the same principle applies whether to substantival or other verbs. Haydon, in Am. J. Phil. xi. 190, wisely distinguishes points of accident (e.g. ἦν for ἦσαν, as in Pindar, Pyth. iv. 57) from points of syntax: the whole article will well repay the reader.

οὐκ ἐλάχιστον, accus. of object (Cl. and Popp.). Better to take it as adverbial (from accus. of limitation) making ὁρμῆς depend as partitive on προσξυνεβάλετο. For the use of ξυμβάλλεσθαι with genitive (a use which Popp. denies) see Eur. Med. 284 ξυμβάλλεται δὲ πολλὰ τοῦδε δειματος, and Thuc. iv. 10 § 1 ξυναράμενοι τοῦδε τοῦ κινδύνου. ὁρμῆς = 'studium,' 'impetuosity.'

βοηθοί, proleptic. οὐκ ἀπὸ βραχείας διανοίας, 'in pursuance of no small design.'

ἔδόκουν, of the impression, suspicion; subject implied in context.

§ 3. ὡς Πάχητα, as equivalent of πρὸς, with persons only (Goodw. G. Gr. § 191).

ἄγγελον, predicative, cf. viii. 106 § 4.

διαχρήσασθαι, with accus., the old Ionic use. Cf. Thuc. i. 126 § 11.

§ 4. μετάνοια, 'paenitentia,' 'remorse.' ἀναλογισμός, 'reflection.' Cf. v. 7 § 2.

ὠμὸν καὶ μέγα, 'inhuman and atrocious' (μέγα = δεινόν).

μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ, an instance of the so-called pleonastic negative. Shilleto notes that in most cases a negative precedes, or there is some lurking negation (such a negation might be found in ὠμόν). Strictly speaking, the οὐ is supplementary; it points to the fact of the rejection of a possible alternative—'rather than decide, as had *not* been decided.'—οὐ instead of μή, (1) as the negative of oratio obliqua; (2) as denying the fact. A brachylogy is possible; ὠμὸν τὸ βούλ. ἐγνώσθαι πῶς διαφθ. μᾶλλον ἢ ἐγνώσθαι (δὲ οὐκ ἐγνώσται) τοὺς αἰτίους διαφθ. Cf. Demosth. Timoth. 1198 § 47. Such a distinction Latin would mark by antithetical subjunctive: e.g. Plautus, Aul. Prol. 11 'inopem potius voluit relinquere quam thesaurum commonstraret,' Cic. de Fin. iv. § 20. Poppo appeals to idiom of French, 'il est plus grand qu'on ne croit,' Shilleto to vulgar English, 'nor'—'this is better nor that' (= 'this is the better and not that'), cf. Arist. Rhet. i. 9 § 24. See also Bast on Gregor. Corinth. 102, Hermann on Viger, 801.

§ 5. οἱ αὐτοῖς τῶν Ἀθηναίων ξυμπράσσοντες, for order cf. 22 § 5, for ξυμπράσσειν cf. iv. 67 § 4, lit. 'acting with,' 'abetting': 'in their interest' (Jowett).

παρεσκεύασαν, 'wrought upon them,' cf. viii. 52 § 1, hardly = Poppo's 'conciliaverant,' which suggests a middle; although Demosth. has active use for middle. τοὺς ἐν τέλει, Prytanes or Strategi, the latter having the power of summoning the ἐκκλησία in time of war or extraordinary emergencies (vid. Arnold).

γνώμας προθεῖναι, cf. i. 139 § 3, 'deliberandi potestatem facere' (Popp.) = proponere, 'to open a fresh debate.' τὸ πλεόν, cf. 35 § 2 = οἱ πλείονες.

τινά, for singular cf. Soph. O. T. 107. τινές, 'nonnulli,' τις 'indefinitum est' (Cob.). For plural Cl. cites iv. 69 § 1.

βουλεύσασθαι, not a true accus. of direct object, which would demand article, but due to secondary sense of ἀποδοῦναι as εἶναι, 'permit,' 'allow,' cf. Dem. 638 κολάζειν ἀπέδωκεν ὁ νόμος. ἦν βουλόμενον, a periphrasis only employed by Thuc. when the participle is used in adjectival sense: cf. i. 38 § 4, ἀρέσκοντές ἐσμεν.

§ 6. καταστάσης, cf. I. 31, of specially convened (σύγκλητος) ἐκκλησία. Thuc. prefers intransitive to passive forms.

ἀφ' ἐκάστων, 'on the part of individuals' (cf. Popp. I. 17 § 1). The relation of 'auctor' rather than of 'actor' (ὑπό) is prominent. Cobet would alter such instances, one and all, to ὑπό.

Κλέων ὁ Κλεινέτου, see Grote's estimate of the famous Παφλαγών, and comment on the rising demagogues of the new school (Grote, Hist. Gr. vi. 659).

τὴν προτέραν, sc. γνώμην; an extension of cognate accusative, νικᾶν νίκην. πιθανώτατος = 'gratiosissimus,' most 'influential.' Cf. VI. 35 § 2.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

(SPEECH OF CLEON.)

§ 1. ἔγνω, 'made up my mind,' 'come to the conclusion.'

ἀδύνατον, Cobet's correction ἀδύνατος, though idiomatic, is needless. The construction is not impersonal: the neuter adjective replaces the feminine concord, i.e. ἔγνω ὅτι δημοκρατία ἀδύνατόν τί ἐστι; the accusative δημοκρατίαν is due to antiptosis, 'that democracy is incapable (a thing incapable) of ruling others.' For neuter predicate cf. § 3 ἀμαθία ὠφελιμώτερον. For estimate of democracy cf. VI. 39 § 1 with Demosth. F. L. § 149.

ἐν τῇ...μεταμελείᾳ, ἐν quasi-instrumental, 'through'; cf. 42 § 4 with Plato Gorg. 452 E ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ δυνάμει. It marks the basis of Cleon's judgment. μεταμελεία = 'indecision,' 'plebis inconstantia.'

Μυτιληναίων, no article, on the ground that there is no direct antithesis, e.g. of Mytilene to Athens. Cf. Herbst, Philol. xli. 372 sqq.: possibly, also, a slight touch of contempt. Cf. 59 § 4 Θηβαίους.

§ 2. τὸ ἀδές, 'the security and freedom from intrigue, between man and man.' Cf. II. 37 § 2 and I. 68 § 1 τὸ πιστόν τῆς πολιτείας.

ἐς...πρός, practically equivalents, but here to avoid tautology. The interchange is common in Thuc., cf. 54 § 1.

τὸ αὐτό, sc. τὸ ἀδές (Schol.).

ὅ τι ἂν = ἦν τι.

οἰκτῶ, parallel with πεισθέντες as = οἰκτιζόντες: the dative is causal, 'through pity,' 'by reason of pity': 'you do not reflect that you are giving way with danger to yourselves, and without furthering the conciliation of your allies.'

καὶ οὐκ, the negative of the primary verb continues the construction; cf. a strong instance in 57 § 1.

ἐς τὴν χάριν, balancing the adverbial ἐπικινδύνως by a stronger form.

μαλακίζεσθαι, cf. 40 § 7.

τυραννίδα, cf. the words of Pericles II. 62 with I. 122 § 3. 'The power you hold is a despotic one, and held over folk who are themselves conspirators and subjects under protest.'

ἐπιβουλεύοντας, with special reference to ἀνεπιβούλευτον, above.

ἄκοντας ἀρχομένους, at this point of the sentence Böhme and Classen assume an asyndeton, a rare figure in Thucydides. Stahl corrects to ἄκοντες ἀρχόμενοι ὥς (ὥς replacing original ὅτι); the words οὐ σκοποῦντες ὅτι...καὶ πρὸς ἐπιβουλεύοντας he refers to οὐκ ἐπικ. ἡγείσθε μαλακίζεσθαι, the words ὥς οὐκ ἀκροῶνται to οὐκ ἐς τὴν τῶν ξυμμάχων χάριν. For ὥς...ὅτι change cf. I. 32 § 1.

Hude objects that the change is violent, and in the immediate neighbourhood of ἐπιβουλεύοντας αὐτοὺς suspicious. In fine, he protests against the sacrifice of perspicuity to παρίσωσις.

The asyndeton appears condemned by the fact of its not being explanatory or parenthetical. The insertion of οἷ (confused with οὐ) is at least reasonable (cf. IV. 10 § 2), and the simplest solution.

But without alteration or addition the text will construe, viz. by making ὅτι the clue to the whole constrn., treating πρὸς ἐπιβουλεύοντας αὐτοὺς as a complete predication in itself, and placing a comma after καί: 'not reflecting that your power is despotic, and that, in the face of treachery and disaffection on their part, they do not obey you in consequence of your concessions,' &c. &c. Such λέξις εἰρομένη is very evident in the style of Cleon; cf. especially 38 sub fin.

The implicit good faith which exists between Athenians as fellow-citizens causes the extension of the like good faith to their allies: such concessions as they make either ἡδονῇ λόγων, or through pity, οἰκτῶ, are at once dangerous and useless: they ignore two great principles: (1) that a despotic power cannot relax the iron grip (cf. V. 95), (2) that no concession can secure the good-will of those who are radically disaffected. The words ἄκοντας ἀρχομένους I would refer rather to the succeeding than to the preceding context.

βλαπτόμενοι, 'to your own detriment.'

ἐξ ὧν ἂν περιγένησθε, from such (particular) superiority as you command.

ισχύϊ, the dative condenses the construction.

§ 3. πάντων δὲ δεινότατον, 'most alarming of all is the prospect of the utter absence of all finality in any one of our resolutions, and our ignoring the fact that a state which enforces inferior laws inflexibly is superior to one which makes good laws invalid, that a dull sobriety is preferable to a clever incontinence, and that men of meaner wit, as contrasted with the more subtle, administer their affairs more successfully.'

βέβαιον, predicative, lit. 'if nothing is to be settled as a permanent thing.' Cf. 83 § 1.

πὲρι, 'postpositum,' as frequently in Thuc., especially when illustrative. Cf. 3 § 6.

χείροσι, cf. Alcibiades's comment, VI. 18 sub fin.

νόμοις, St. objects that it was a question of ψήφισμα not of νόμος. But in νόμοι Cleon merely takes the higher instead of the lower ground.

κρείσσων, 'melius se habet' (Pp.). The ambiguities of κρείσσων are discussed in Plato, Gorg. 489 C sqq.

ἀμαθία, cf. 82 § 7 ἀμαθείς, an antithesis to δεξιότης. The train of thought points not to 'ignorance,' but 'slowness' as contrasted with εὐμαθία, 'quickness.' Cf. Plato, Theaet. 144 B.

σωφροσύνη...ἀκολασία, in relation of 'subordination' to 'insubordination.'

οικοῦσι, cf. VIII. 67 § 1, used absolutely in II. 37 § 1.

§ 4. οἱ μὲν...οἱ δέ, in inverted relation.

σοφώτεροι, cf. I. 84 § 3.

φαίνεσθαι, 'to shew themselves,' 'prove themselves.'

ἐς τὸ κοινόν, cf. I. 91 § 7, IV. 58, 59 § 1.

περιγίγνεσθαι, 'supersede,' 'override' all proposals made from time to time for the common weal. Cf. Tac. Hist. I. 26 (Arn.).

ὥς οὐκ ἂν δηλώσαντες, 'as not likely to display.' Cf. the Latin future participle in -rus, 'tanquam non ostentaturi.' See Goodw. M. T. § 215.

ὥς, of conviction.

ἐκ τοῦ τοιούτου, 'as the outcome (result) of such a policy.'

σφάλλουσι, cf. VI. 15 § 4.

οἱ δέ, οἱ φανλότεροι.

τῇ ἐξ ἑαυτῶν, ἐκ pleonastic, a common poetic use, e.g.

ξεινήιον ἐκ Μουσῶν, δέρματα ἐκ δαμάλων (Theocr.).

τοῦ καλῶς εἰπόντος, genitive of comparison, 'less capable than the clever speaker of criticising a proposal.'

ἀπὸ τοῦ ἴσου, construe with κριταί, 'impartial judges.'

ἀγωνισταί, 'rivals,' i.e. in a rhetorical competition, for a prize. Cf. ἀγώνισμα, I. 22 § 5. ὀρθοῦνται, 'are in the right' (Jowett).

§ 5. ἐπαιρομένους, not merely 'efferri,' but 'impelli' (Cl.).

παρὰ δόξαν, at least one instance of δόξα in the sense of 'opinion'; cf. V. 105 § 2. Hence Ullrich's correction παρὰ τὸ δόξαν will be needless. παραινεῖν, 'suadere,' advise (suggest).

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

§ 1. ὁ αὐτός, cf. Soph. O. R. 557 αὐτὸς τῷ βουλευμάτι: without γνώμη II. 61 § 2.

θαυμάζω τῶν προθέντων, the mention of the agent implies the action which excites surprise.

λέγειν, not an accusative of direct object, but due to secondary meaning of προθεῖναι, 'propose' (cf. 36 § 5 ἀποδοῦναι βουλευσασθαι).

ἐμποιησάντων, mark the ἐν, 'imported,' 'introduced.' Schol. ἐν τῷ πράγματι.

πρός, 'in favour of,' 'on the side of.' Cf. 59 § 1.

μᾶλλον, sc. ἢ τῶν ἡδίκημένων. Such implications of the opposite are constantly recurring.

ἀμβλυτέρῳ, 'all the duller' (i.e. for delay).

τῷ παθεῖν, dependent not on ἐγγυτάτω, but on the compound expression ἐγγυτ. κείμενον. (Cf. προσκεῖσθαι, ἐγκείσθαι.) Pp. compares II. 89 § 10.

κείμενον, the usual substitute for τεθειμένον. 'But when revenge follows as closely as possible upon the wrong done, the satisfaction it exacts proves most adequate.' ἀναλαμβάνει, questioned by Stahl, may yet stand: 'it recovers' (Hdt.).

Hude sees a difficulty unless ὁ παθὼν be taken as the subject of ἀναλαμβάνει: he therefore proposes to treat κείμενον as accus. absol., reading τοῦ παθεῖν, 'if it be enacted that retaliation follow at once upon the being wronged.' He thus accounts for absence of article with ἀμύνασθαι (Cod. Laur.). (Cf. Hude, Comment. Crit., p. 97.)

θαυμάζω δὲ καὶ ὅστις, note the change of construction with δέ. ὅστις on analogy of εἰ. 'I wonder who the man will be who will oppose me or presume to point out that...our own misfortunes result in injury to our allies.'

τὰς ἡμετέρας ξυμφοράς, a passage misunderstood by most of the early editors,—witness Dobree's 'non intelligo'—but rightly interpreted

by Arnold. In 56 the same doctrine is inculcated, viz. the impossibility of identifying the interests of a *τύραννος πόλις* with those of *υπήκοοι*.

τὸ πᾶν δοκοῦν: (1) an undoubted resolution (i.e. in reference to the *ψήφισμα*); (2) 'that which has unquestioned approval' (i.e. as *ὁμολογούμενον τι*, 'a truism'), an axiom universally accepted (an appeal to the 'consensus hominum'). Poppo, Stahl and Krüger all take the second view, on the ground of the tense of the participle *τὸ δοκοῦν*, not *τὸ δόξαν*. The tense of the participle is in itself no clue, the decision not being as yet rescinded: hence *τὸ δοκοῦν* could stand. Again in 36 § 4 *ἐγνώσθαι* is the very word used. But, on the other hand, the question of *μεταμέλεια* has already been dealt with in c. 37: in § 1 the words *θαυμάζω μὲν τῶν προθέντων* are but a passing allusion to it; the weight of the argument is concentrated on the twofold thesis of the *δέ* sentence, *ἀδικίας* and *ξυμφοράς*. 'My opponent,' says Cleon, 'must either be relying on his powers of rhetoric for some brilliant effort of casuistry, or bribed to mislead you by some elaborate trick of oratory.'

§ 2. *τῷ λέγειν* = *δύναμις τοῦ λέγειν*, 'his oratorical faculty.'

ἀγωνίσαιτ' ἄν, cf. *ἀγώνισμα*, I. 22 § 4, i.e. *ἐπίδειξις*, 'rhetorical display.'

κέρδει ἐπαιρόμενος, cf. Diodotus' reply, 42 § 3.

τὸ εὐπρεπές (a hit at Gorgias' *εὐπεία*), 'specious,' 'attractive' (VIII. 66 § 1).

ἐκπονήσας, 'elaborating.' Cf. VI. 31 § 3. The allusion is to the oratorical arts of the school of Gorgias and Protagoras. The visit of Gorgias to Athens is recorded in Diod. Sic. XII. 53.

παράγειν = *ἀπατᾶν* (Schol.).

πείρασεται, note the change from indirect future form *ἀγωνίσαιτ' ἄν* to direct, as indicating the view on which Cleon prefers to dwell.

§ 3. *ἐτέροις*, sc. *τοῖς ῥήτορσιν* (Schol.).

ἀναφέρει, i.q. *ἀναδέχεται* = 'suscipit,' 'bears the burden of,' 'takes on her own shoulders.'

§ 4. *αἵτιοι*, 'the blame lies with your own false notions of fair play.' Contrast with this the neuter, VIII. 9 § 3 *αἷτιον δ' ἐγένετο οἱ πολλοί*.

ἀγνοθετοῦντες, the idea of the *ἀγώνισμα* is still prominent; cf. *ἀγνοθετάι*, Hdt. VI. 126.

οἵτινες, see note on 57 § 3.

θεαταί, lit. 'spectators of debates, but listeners in action,' i.e. 'you keep your eyes for words, your ears for deeds.'

τὰ μὲν μέλλοντα, 'future projects you regard as practicable from the

standpoint of clever speakers, but, when you come to actual results, the accomplished fact you regard as no more credible for the seeing it than that which you have heard upon the evidence of specious verbal criticism'; cf. VII. 48 § 3. Poppo aptly quotes Plaut. Truc. II. 6. 8 'qui audiunt audita dicunt, qui vident plane sciunt.'

τὸ δρασθέν, partitive apposition to *πεπραγμένα*. For the form *δρασθέν* cf. 54 § 1.

ὅψει, causal, 'by reason of.' Cf. 37 § 2 *λοχύν*.

λαβόντες, cf. 56 § 3 note.

ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπιτιμησάντων, not to be construed with *ἀκουσθέν*, but as forming complete prepositional predication in antithesis to *ὅψει*. *λαβόντες* must be referred to each member of the sentence.

§ 5. *καὶ μετὰ καινότητος κ.τ.λ.*, a notable instance of *λέξις εἰρομένη*. The appositional construction is at once continuous and complicated, the participial clauses, partly substantival partly active, resolving themselves into a threefold *καὶ* sequence. The analysis is this: *καὶ μετὰ μὲν καινότητος λόγου ἀπατᾶσθαι ἀριστοί, μετὰ δεδοκίμ. δὲ μὴ ξυνέπ. ἐθέλειν (δοῦλοι ὄντες...εἰωθότων)*. § 6. *καὶ μάλιστα μὲν βουλόμενος, εἰ δὲ μὴ, ἀνταγωνιζόμενοι προεπαίνεσαι, καὶ πρόθυμοι [εἶναι] προαισθέσθαι τε καὶ προνοῆσαι· ζητοῦντές τε...ἀπλῶς τε ἡσσωμένοι καὶ...εὐκότες*.

The first *καὶ* sequence, continuing the construction from the original *ἀγνοθετοῦντες* with distributive *μὲν...δέ* clause, finds an explanation in *δοῦλοι ὄντες...εἰωθότων*.

The second *καὶ* sentence, like the first, is resolved into *μὲν...δέ*, but with supplementary *δέ* (*ὀξέως δέ...προεπαίνεσαι*).

The third *καὶ* sentence is resolved into a *τε...καὶ* sequence (*προαισθέσθαι τε καὶ προνοῆσαι*), but resumes the original construction with substantival verb.

Then follows a supplementary sentence or corollary, marked by *τε...καὶ*.

'Thus, when new-fangled tricks of rhetoric step in, you are adepts in the art of self-deception, but experts in refusing to follow an argument backed by proof, slaves as you are of each new paradox, but disdainful of all that is familiar,—your first and foremost aim each one of you to make himself an orator, or, in default of this, vying with these dealers in paradox in proving yourselves no dullards in following their drift or in promptly anticipating by approval any point made, as keen in anticipating proposals as you are slow in foreseeing the inevitable results, seeking, if I may so say, something different from the conditions of common life, though without clear perception of the facts

before you; in brief, mere slaves of the delight of ear-tickling and more like the circle of a professor's admirers than a nation's counsellors.'

ἄριστοι, ironical. Cf. λαλεῖν ἄριστος; Hdt. III. 80 διαβολὰς ἄριστος ἐνδέκεσθαι.

μετὰ δεδοκιμασμένου (sc. λόγου), for pleonasm in μετὰ...ξύν, cf. II. 67 § 3 ξυμπέμψας μετὰ. Poppo explains as a reference to τὸ πᾶν δοκοῦν, 'a principle generally approved.' L. and S. quote from Plato Laws 695 ξυνέπεσθαι λόγῳ, 'to follow,' i.e. 'to understand.'

τῶν αἰεὶ ἀτόπων, cf. sup. καινότητος λόγον.

ὑπερόπται, 'contemptores,' a rare word.

§ 6. βουλόμενος, partitive apposition.

τοῖς τοιαῦτα λέγουσι, sc. τὰ ἄτοπα (Krüg.).

δοκεῖν...προεπαινέσαι depend on ἀνταγωνιζόμενοι.

ὁξέως, construe with προεπαινέσαι.

τι λέγοντος, enclitic misplaced (cf. Platonic use of λέγειν τι, λέγειν οὐδέν), 'when any point is made.'

καὶ πρόθυμοι, sc. ὄντες, returning to original construction; the retention of εἶναι involves some straining of the Greek.

§ 7. ζητοῦντες, 'the fool's paradise' of the μετεωρόλογος σοφιστής. Cf. Plato, Theaet. 174 A.

ἀπλῶς, 'in brief,' 'in fine.'

ἡδονῇ ἡσώμενοι, dative to avoid confusion of double genitive.

σοφιστῶν, 'professors of rhetoric.' On the history of the word σοφιστής see Dr Jackson's excellent article in Encycl. Britann.

καθημένοις, no need for Krüg.'s explanation 'desidentes.' The Athenians debated sitting. Cf. Arist. σκληρὰς ἐπὶ πέτρας καθήμενον οὕτως. θαυταῖς, predicative, 'sitting as admirers.' (Hud.)

CHAPTER XXXIX.

§ 1. ὧν (Schol. ἐπιτηδευμάτων), without definite antecedent.

ἀποτρέπειν, by some restricted in Thuc. to the rhetorical limit of 'dissuasion.' (Cf. προτροπή)(ἀποτροπή.) Here = 'discourage.' Cf. 82 § 4 ἀποτροπῆς πρόφασις.

ἀποφαίνω, 'conative' present, 'am for proving,' 'am trying to prove.' St. explains as 'contend'; cf. II. 62 § 2. Cl. sees a reference to ἀνταποφαίνω in 38 § 2.

μάλιστα δὴ, δὴ with superlative in intensive force, 'the very gravest wrong.' μίαν πόλιν. Cf. VIII. 68 § 1 εἰς ἀνὴρ. Note the emphatic apposition.

§ 2. οἷτινες μὴ, μὴ marks the general application of the principle; direct personal allusion to Mytilenaeans is by implication only.

ἢ οἷτινες, the balance of the sentence οἷτινες μὲν...οἷτινες δέ is really complete without the second οἷτινες. But Thuc. doubtlessly intended to distinguish μὴ δυνατοὶ φέρειν... from ἀναγκασθέντες: the anaphora is intentional.

ξυγγνώμην ἔχω = ξυγγιγνώσκω, 'can find excuse.'

νῆσον μετὰ τειχῶν, 'an island, and a fortified one as well.' A double advantage, (1) isolation, secured by αὐτάρκης θέσις, cf. I. 37 § 3. (2) means of defence—nature was backed by art. The words of VII. 57 § 7 are a grim comment, κατὰ τὸ νησιωτικὸν μᾶλλον κατειργόμενοι.

ἐν ᾧ, not of necessity temporal as in § 3, but denoting conditions or circumstances.

καὶ αὐτοί, independently of allies.

παρασκευῇ, collective, cf. II. 9 § 6; the dative is causal.

αὐτόνομοί τε, τε resumes the original construction after its interruption by ἐν ᾧ...ἦσαν parenthesis.

ἐς τὰ πρῶτα, cf. 56 § 6. The ἐς merely marks the limit more distinctly than the accus. of limitation without preposition (cf. Hdt. IX. 16 § 1. Kr.).

τί ἄλλο ἢ, for ellipse cf. the analogous οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ II. 16 fin.; cf. the Lat. use 'nec plus quam solitum testificatur opus' (Ov. Fast. I. 170). Zumpt, Lat. Gr. § 771, gives several instances.

For rhetorical form of question, cf. 66 § 2 πῶς οὐ δεινὰ ἐργασθε;

ἐπεβούλευσαν, 'conspired against us and rebelled against us' rather than 'seceded from us.' Note the aggressive ἐπὶ, and for παρονομασία cf. I. 122 § 4 καταφρόνησις...ἀφροσύνη.

ἀπόστασις μὲν γε, note the asyndeton, on which see 66 § 2, and cf. I. 40 § 4 for similar parenthetical explanation.

γε, 'quidem,' reinforcing μὲν, true to its habit of emphasizing the word it follows. Cf. δέ γε...μήν γε.

μὲν γε = μήν, but without such strong adversative force, suggesting rather a μὲν 'solitarium.' Where γε precedes, δὴ follows, e.g. γε μὲν δὴ.

μετὰ τῶν πολεμιοτάτων, mark the prominence given to πολέμοι in emphatic antithesis side by side with ἡμᾶς (in accordance with the Greek habit of placing in juxtaposition the things or persons compared, in anticipation of construction).

στῆναι μετὰ, cf. VII. 61 § 3, 'stare cum,' στῆναι πρὸς τινα, III. 11 § 3.

καθ' αὐτούς, in opposition to μετὰ τῶν πολεμιοτάτων, and in direct contrast to ἀναγκασθέντες.

δύναμιν κτώμενοι, 'by way of acquiring power,' i.e. in the course of acquiring, 'for the acquisition of power.' Better explained as participle of incomplete effort (conative), than as temporal (imperfect) ἐν ᾧ ἐκτῶντο.

§ 3. παράδειγμα, 'exemplum,' 'warning'; cf. 40 § 11. (No need for παραδείγματα.) The position implies a predicative relation to two distinct subjects ξυμφοραὶ and εὐδαιμονία, the construction changing, however, with the second member of the sentence. Once more we have a typical Thucydidean construction, replacing οὔτε αἱ ξυμφοραὶ παράδειγμα ἐγένοντο οὔτε ἡ εὐδαιμονία ὅκνον παρέχουσα κ.τ.λ. But the position of οὔτε is suspicious, and finds no confirmation from the two cases quoted by Stahl, viz. v. 7 § 4 (where οὐδέ precedes), and III. 96 § 3 (where the text is doubtful). As in I. 16 the dative suggests the connexion. But may not Thuc. have treated παράδειγμα as appositional to sentence, and given ἐγένοντο a pregnant sense? 'By way of warning in their case neither did the reverses of others serve, nor did their prosperity for the moment occasion reluctance to face this venture.'

τῶν πέλας, 'their fellows,' i.e. ἕτεροι νησιῶται (v. 97). An Ionic use, cf. Hdt. III. 44, but Attic also. Aeginetans or Euboeans could hardly be called neighbours of Lesbos.

ἀποστάντες ἐχειρώθησαν, cf. v. 96.

παρέσχεν ὅκνον μή, no need for Herwerden's μή οὐ, or for any supplement of τοῦ with infinitive. The addition of οὐ is not inevitable, and with these words of hindering the construction varies between τὸ μή and τοῦ μή (cf. I § 2).

πρὸς τὸ μέλλον, not merely 'in view of' but also 'on the strength of,'—they had forestalled success. θρασεῖς, 'reckless.'

ἐλπίσαντες, the hope is here an ambition. Cf. the old poetic use of ἐλπίς, Pind. Pyth. II. 49: 'their projects, though far beyond their power, were all too little for their ambition.'

μακρότερα=μείζω, 'all too great for.' See Pp. I. 14 § 3 note.

βουλήσεως. Cf. v. 105 § 1, 'will' as intention or purpose, i.e. προαίρεσις.

ἀξιώσαντες, 'presuming.' προθεῖναι, Schol. προτιμῆσαι.

ἐν ᾧ, temporal, 'at a moment when,' pointing to a καιρός.

ἀδικούμενοι, present participial, either in technical sense, cf. 65 § 2 ἀδικοῦμεν, or of the ἀδίκημα still continuing.

§ 4. εἴθε δὲ τῶν πόλεων κ.τ.λ. The transposition adopted by Weil (Rev. de Philol. II. 90) is no relief. The Scholia give no real clue. Gelzer places δι' ἐλαχίστου before ἐς ὕβριν. The quotation from

Philistus is a simple transcription from Thuc. Hude, while suggesting that the Scholiast read μάλιστα ἀπροσδόκητος καὶ δι' ἐλαχίστου, yet adds 'durissime dici omnes consentiunt.' Stahl explains 'maxime et minimo intervallo.' μάλιστα I understand of the degree of prosperity, cf. Pind. Pyth. III. 105, i.e. 'the larger the measure of prosperity, the more sudden its access, the more intoxicating its effect.' The ἀπροσδόκητος εὐπραξία finds its explanation in the exceptional weakness of Athens, from pestilence and war expenditure. (Cf. 13 § 4.)

αἷς ἂν ἔλθῃ, practically an object clause to τρέπειν, as=τὰς μάλιστα εὐτυχοῦσας. Cf. VIII. 46 § 3.

ἔλθῃ, for this use of ἐρχεσθαι cf. Soph. O. C. 1421 κέρδος ἐρχεται.

τὰ δὲ πολλά...εὐτυχοῦντα, the vulgate, explained by Kr. and Pp. as a nominative, on the plea of absence of second article with εὐτυχοῦντα. Hude's εὐτυχοῦνται he justifies by reference to v. 26 § 2, VIII. 10 § 1. Badham's εὐτυχοῦσι seems needless. On the ground that the Scholiast appears to have had a second article in his text, as also on the score that λ and τ are frequently confused, I have ventured to insert τὰ, but with grave suspicion that εὐτυχοῦντα should be εὐ τυχόντα. 'As a rule, success is less dangerous when in accordance with man's expectations (calculations) than when it takes him by surprise.' The whole passage is a comment on ἡ παρούσα εὐδαιμονία of Mytilene.

For the sentiment cf. IV. 17 § 4 and Demosth. Olynth. I § 23.

ἀσφαλέστερα, cf. II. 43 § 1, 'less perilous.'

ἀπωθύνται, 'detrudunt,' 'stave off,' 'fend off,' a naval word. Cf. διωθεῖσθαι, II. 84 § 3. Note the change to personal construction.

διασώζονται, 'preserve to the last,' 'keep intact': middle of self-interest. Cf. v. 16 § 1 διασώσασθαι τὴν εὐτυχίαν.

§ 5. χρῆν, 'the right plan was' (i.e. would have been): for position cf. 46 § 6. καὶ πάλαι, 'long, long ago,' 13 § 1.

διαφέροντας, predicative with τετιμῆσθαι.

καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἐξύβρισαν, as the protasis is implied in the words χρῆν μηδὲν τετιμῆσθαι, καὶ naturally continues the apodosis. (See Goodw. M. T. § 416 sqq.)

ἐς τόδε, 'adeo' (Classen). Cf. I. 75 § 3.

καὶ ἄλλως, 'even under other conditions.' Pp. 'omnino.' Kr. 'in the main'—a generalising expression. Cf. VIII. 45 § 1.

τὸ θεραπεύον, ethnic=τοὺς θεραπεύοντας. Cf. τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, 82 § 1.

ὑπερφρονεῖν, with accusative, VI. 68 § 2.

θαυμάζειν, 'respect.'

§ 6. κολασθέντων (see Stahl, Qu. Gr. 18). Krüger contends that

the form *κολασθήτωσαν* was not unknown in older Attic: see his note on I. 34 § 1.

καὶ νῦν, reflecting *καὶ πάλαι* sup., 'late as it is.'

προσθεῖν...ἀπολύσῃτε, 'you must not let the blame be laid upon the few, but acquit the many.' Cf. 56 § 7.

ἡμῖν γε, 'quod ad nos quidem attinet,' 'there was no lack of unanimity in attacking us.'

οἷς γε, 'quippe quibus,' plural including both *δῆμος* and *ὀλίγοι*.

νῦν πάλιν ἐν τῇ πόλει, Herwerden's *πάντα* (cf. VIII. 95 § 2) and Cobet's *τὰ πρῶτα* (Hdt. VI. 100) practically come to the same thing, 'the leading power,' except that Herw. (Stud. Th. p. 143) suggests a forensic use of *ἐν* 'in the estimation of' (sc. Athens). No change is needed. The words *ἐν δυνάμει*, 93 § 2, give a clue to the construction, and the expression *οὐ στερισκόμενοι τῆς πόλεως* (IV. 106 § 1) to the interpretation, 'reinstated in their city.' In fact the phrase implies *ἔχειν τὴν πόλιν*: cf. *οἱ ἐν τοῖς πράγμασι=οἱ ἔχοντες τὰ πράγματα*. Perhaps the difficulty of plural inflexion in the form *ἐμπολῖς* suggested the periphrasis *ἐν πόλει εἶναι*.

βεβαιώτερον, 'the safer game,' i.e. *ἀσφαλέστερον*.

§ 7. *τῶν ξυμμάχων*, partitive, as much in connexion with *τίνα ὄντινα* οὐ as with *τοῖς τε ἀναγκασθεῖσιν* and *τοῖς ἐκούσιν* (Kr. and St.).

προσθήσετε, probably the true reading: cf. *προστρίβειν*.

τίνα ὄντινα οὐ, by attraction, for *τίς ἐστὶν ὄντιν' οὐκ αἴσθε*. Cf. *οὐδενὸς γὰρ δτου οὐ πατήρ ἂν εἴην* (Plat.). Cf. Goodw. Gr. Gr. § 153. Such assimilation is very rare, except in the case of the object accusative.

βραχεία προφάσει, dative of circumstance, 'with but small pretext.' *πρόφασις* in Thuc. is almost synonymous for *αἰτία*, cf. 13 § 1. *βραχεία=σμικρῇ*, cf. 36 § 2.

ἢ, the construction changes from substantive (*ἐλευθέρωσις*) to verbal substantive, in form of non-articular infinitive (*παθεῖν*). Cf. Goodw. M. T. § 745, Krüg. G. G. 59. 2. 3.

§ 8. *ἡμῖν*, in contrast to *ξύμμαχοι*. Classen sees a logical but not grammatical connexion with *σκέψασθε*. But the sequence *τε...δέ* is not unfamiliar.

ἀποκεκινδυνεύεται, these second future forms are not common in Thuc., 'shall have to risk to the uttermost.'

τυχόντες, hypothetical, 'if successful.' Cf. 82 § 9.

τῆς ἔπειτα...τὸ λοιπόν, no mere tautology. *τὸ λοιπόν* implies 'for all time to come' (in perpetuity).

στερήσεσθε, 'you will sacrifice,' 'have to forego.' The distinction of *στέρομαι* from *στερίσκομαι* is one which must not be pressed too far. For confusion of persons cf. V. 9 § 1: the speaker identifies himself with his audience.

πολεμήσομεν, 'we shall have to fight.' All these futures are prophetic, 'minatory or monitory' (Gildersleeve).

CHAPTER XL.

§ 1. *λόγῳ πιστήν*, 'relying on.' Cf. Soph. O. C. 1031 *ἔσθ' ὅτῳ σὺ πιστὸς ὢν*, with active force. (Cf. Jebb's note.)

ἐγγνώμην ἀμαρτεῖν, appositional construction, 'they will find erring humanity an excuse.' *ἐγγνώμην*, 'a plea of excuse,' 'ground for excuse.' With Stahl's suggestion of *τοῦ* omitted, 'veniam peccandi,' it is hard to acquiesce. *ἀνθρωπίνως*, 'humanitus.' Construe with *ἀμαρτεῖν*, not with *λήψονται*, in sense of *ἀνθρωπείῳ λόγῳ* (V. 89). *ἄκοντες*. (Cobet's *ἐκόντες* points to a misconception.) 'This is not a question of accidental damage, but of wilful conspiracy.' The distinction is that of *βλάπτειν* (*ἀδικεῖν*, familiar to all readers of Aristotle's Ethics. The *ἀδικία* takes the form of *ἐπιβουλή*. The strong point is the 'malice prepense,' the *προαίρεσις* (intention) implied in *εἰδότες*. The negative *οὐ* is attracted to the verb, cf. 66 § 2 *τὰ ὁμοῖα οὐκ ἀνταπέδοτε*.

ἐγγνώμον (accent doubtful), in passive sense, *ἐγγνώμης ἄξιον* (Sch.). Cf. IV. 98 § 6.

§ 2. *καὶ τότε πρῶτον*, i.e. *ἐξ ἀρχῆς*. Note the zeugma, *καὶ τότε* (*διεμαχεσάμην*) *καὶ νῦν διαμάχομαι* (Schol.), 'ut ab initio, ita nunc.' Cf. I. 86 § 2.

διαμάχομαι, *διὰ* intensive, 'fight to the end' (through thick and thin). *μὴ μεταγνῶναι*, epexegetic infin., 'contend for your not changing,' i.e. 'protest to the last against your changing.'

προδεδογμένα, note the *πρό* 'prae, prius.' Cf. 'praeiudicatum.'

τρισὶ τοῖς ἀξυμφ., dative of motive, on analogy of dative of instrument [a construction possible with substantive, e.g. *ἄρματι νίκη* (Pind.), *σώματι βοήθεια* (Aristot.)].

§ 3. *ἔλεος* (cf. *οἶκτος*, § 2). The personal replaces the impersonal construction, *οἶκτος δίκαιος ἀντιδίδοσθαι* instead of *δίκαιόν ἐστιν οἶκτον ἀντιδίδοσθαι*. (See Goodw. M. T. § 762.) Cf. VIII. 70 § 2 *ἐπιτήδειοι ὑπεξαίρεθῆναι*.

ὁμοίους, sc. γνώμη. δμόνοια or εἶνοια, being the one sure bond.

ἐξ ἀνάγκης, from force of circumstances (Jowett).

καθεστῶτας, not 'who have taken up the attitude,' but 'who are placed in the position' (of inveterate foes).

οἱ τέρποντες, with reference to the second ἀξύμφορον of § 3: cf. ἡδονῇ ἀκοῆς (38 sub fin.).

ἐν ἐλάσσοσιν, cf. 37 § 4.

ἀγῶνα, a 'field' or 'sphere' of action, 'arena.' Cf. the 'competition' of chap. 37 and 38.

καὶ μὴ ἐν ᾧ, the sequence καὶ μὴ must, I think, point to some imperative force lurking in ξέουσι, 'they will have to find,' i.e. 'must find,' naturally followed by μὴ (of deprecation). See Goodw. M. T. §§ 69 and 70. Cf. Soph. O. C. 956. A trajection of the negative as = καὶ ἐν ᾧ μὴ is hardly possible (cf. 84 § 2).

The construction ἐν ᾧ is loose, probably due to the adverbial character of the expression, as = ἐνθα: or the singular may serve to emphasize the particular case in view.

βραχεία ἡσθείσα, cf. Arist. Ach. 2 ἡσθην δὲ βαιά (Kr.).

ζημιώσεται, for more usual ζημιωθήσεται (Kr.).

ἐκ τοῦ εὖ εἰπεῖν τὸ παθεῖν εὖ, Class. notes the chiasmus. The reference in εὖ παθεῖν is to the θεραπεία τῶν προεστῶτων of II § 5, and of which Cleon himself was perhaps not without experience.

ἐπιείκεια, 'consideration,' 'forbearance.' In Ar. Eth. VI. 10 § 8 the ἐπιεικὴς figures as the opposite of ἀκριβοδίκαιος.

δίδοται, Lat. 'indulgere.'

ὁμοίους, sc. γνώμη (vid. sup. § 4), 'consistent' (i.e. unchanged) predicative with ὑπολειπομένους (Kriig.). Classen's ὁμοίως is uncalled for.

οὐδὲν ἥσσον, 'none the less hostile' (i.e. in spite of all forbearance).

§ 4. ἐν δὲ ξυνελῶν λέγω, construe ἐν δὲ with λέγω: ξυνελῶν, 'in brief.' Cf. I. 70 § 9 εἴ τις ξυνελῶν φάτῃ.

πειθόμενοι, 'by following my advice,' i.e. 'if you follow.' The participle carries with it a presumption.

τὰ ξύμφορα, sc. ὑμῖν: cf. 47 sub fin. ἅμα, i.e. τῷ δίκαια ποιεῖν.

δικαιώσεσθε, 'stand self-condemned' (cf. act. use δικαιῶν). Not here in Hdt. sense of 'punishment,' but of sentence preceding punishment. The middle verb with ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς constitutes a double reflection. οὐ χαριεῖσθε. Cf. 37 § 2.

εἰ γὰρ ἀπίστησαν... ἄρχοιτε, not a combination of real with unreal condition, but an aorist replacing a definite tense: an inter-

change rendered possible by the fact of the aorist only marking 'simple occurrence.' (See Goodw. M. T. 54, 58.)

ἄρχοιτε ἄν, modified future. 'If it be the case that these culprits are justified in revolting, you must be ruling without right.'

οὐ χρεῶν, accus. absolute.

εἰ δὲ δῆ, δὲ marking contrast or connexion, δῆ inferential, 'but if, in that case.'

οὐ προσήκον, assuming the absence of right: hence οὐ, in spite of εἰ preceding. The absolute accus. is complete in itself; for purposes of syntax = παρὰ τὸ προσήκον.

τοῦτο δρᾶν (i.e. ἀρχεῖν), a common synonym in Thuc., cf. I. 5 § 2.

παρὰ τὸ εἰκός, 'in defiance of equity,' reverting to topic of ἐπιείκεια.

τοί, 'look you,' a colloquial use, found three times only in Thuc.

καὶ τοῦσδε, καὶ includes Mytilene in the list of Athens' legitimate dependents.

ξυμφόρως, 'in the interest of expediency.' τοῦ ξυμφέροντος ἕνεκα τῇ ἀρχῇ (Schol.). Cf. § 5.

κολάζεσθαι, middle, cf. Arist. Vesp. 406.

ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου, adverbial (= ἀπραγμοσύνη, II. 63 § 2).

ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι, 'play the honest man,' i.e. affect the tone of that high morality which shirks all dangers. Cleon's bite goes deeper than a mere policy of masterly non-intervention; 'either,' he says, 'accept the risks of empire or avoid those risks by sacrificing it.' The whole passage is a direct allusion to Pericles' words in II. 63. The risk implied is ὦν ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ ἀπήχθεσθε (cf. V. 91); the taunt is that they lack the courage of their own opinions.

§ 5. τῇ τε αὐτῇ ζημίᾳ, 'thus, by the self-same punishment determine to avenge yourselves and to shew that you are no less keenly alive to danger, you who are bent on escaping the plot, than those who laid it.' τῇ αὐτῇ, the same which Mytilene could have inflicted on you.

ἀναληγτότεροι, i.e. ἀναισθητότεροι, a rare word in prose writers. ἐνθυμηθέντες, cf. ἐν θυμῷ βαλεῖν, 'laying to heart, reflecting seriously.'

ἃ εἰκός ἦν ποιῆσαι κρατήσαντας, i.e. ἃ εἰκότως ἂν ἐποίησαν εἰ ἐκράτησαν. Note the juxtaposition of the two participles, κρατήσαντας, of assumption, προυπάρξαντας, of fact.

ἦν, Stahl sees allusion 'ad tempus defectionis.' See the true explanation in Goodw. M. T. § 415.

§ 6. μάλιστα δὲ κ.τ.λ., 'For those who without cause molest another, press their malice to the utmost, even to their own undoing,

in their suspicions of danger to be apprehended from one who is left to be their enemy.'

μάλιστα ('ante alios') is too remote from ἐπεξέρχονται to be construed with it.

προφάσει, cf. 40 § 6.

διόλλυνται, Hermann's suggestion of construing ὑφορώμενοι with διόλλ. finds confirmation from Plat. Phaedr. 254 E φόβω διόλλνται. Revenge must be had at any price, even though it prove a Pyrrhic victory. The principle involved is, of course, 'odisse quem laeseris.'

ἐχθροῦ, predicative. Cf. 67 § 3 οἱ δὲ πρεσβῦται λελειμμένοι.

§ 7. ὁ γὰρ μὴ ξὺν ἀνάγκῃ, cf. IV. 98 § 6 ἐπὶ τοῖς μὴ ἀνάγκῃ κακοῖς, 'for he who has suffered a needless wrong (a wanton injury) is more implacable when the danger is past (when he has escaped the plot) than a mere enemy on equal terms (i.e. who merely gets what he gives).'

μὴ ξὺν ἀνάγκῃ, the correctors of MSS. appear to have referred this to a secondary use of ἀνάγκῃ (cf. IV. 87 § 3), but the real allusion is to the absence of all pressure of Athenian yoke or external compulsion (cf. 39 § 2 ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀναγκασθέντες).

χαλεπώτερος, 'harder to reckon with': as sterner in his reprisals.

ἀπὸ τῆς ἰσῆς, cf. I. 15 § 2, 'qui aequè alterum laesit' Pp., 'a case of six in the one and half a dozen in the other,' in terms of the common proverb. He merely 'gives what he gets.'

διαφυγών, cf. 82 § 5 for conditional participle. (Bauer's allusion to those who are 'sui iuris' (ἰσοψήφοι) limits the case too much.)

γενόμενοι δ' ὅτι ἐγγύτατα, 'realising as closely as possible your feelings at the time.' Cf. ἐγγύτατα διανοηθέντας, I. 143 § 5.

τοῦ πάσχειν, cf. Theaetet. 166 B μνήμην παρῆναι τῷ ὧν ἐπαθε... μηκέτι πάσχοντι.

καὶ ὥς, a change of construction, κατὰ ξύνεσιν, as γενόμενοι ὅτι ἐγγύτ. τῇ γνώμῃ = διανοηθέντες ὅτι ἐγγύτ.

ἀνταπόδοτε, without object, but with suggestion of τὸ ἴσον (Cl.).

μὴ μαλακισθέντες, 'without yielding to any weakness of the moment.'

πρός, ambiguous, 'on the score of' the 'lenocinium eloquentiae,' or 'in view of' the present awful plight of Mytilene. The Schol. takes the first view, Portus the second.

ἐπικρεμασθέντος, 'imminent,' 'impending.' Cf. II. 53 § 4.

§ 8. τούτους τε καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις, the position of τε is due to the close connexion between the two pronouns, marked by τε...καί.

ξυμμάχοις, cf. 39 fin.

παράδειγμα καταστήσατε...ζημιωσόμενον, Meineke's correction ζημιωσόμενοι is based upon 67 § 6 παρ. ποιήσατε προθήσοντες. But his appeal to analogy of τίνομαι is doubtful. Cf. Goodw. M. T. § 904.

ὅς ἂν ἀφιστῇται = ἦν τις ἀφιστῇται, forming object clause.

θανάτῳ, cf. II. 65 § 3 χρήμασιν ἐζημίωσαν.

CHAPTER XLI.

Διόδοτος. With the exception of the speech constructed for him by Thucydides, nothing is known of him. Was his father Eucrates the στυππειοπώλης (cf. Aristoph. Eq. 129), or the brother of Nicias? (cf. Lysistrat. 103).

ἀντέλεγε μὴ, cf. V. 49. 2 and διαμάχεται μὴ, 42 § 2. Cf. Goodw. M.T. § 807.

καὶ τότε, 'once more.'

CHAPTER XLII.

The whole speech should be compared with Sall. Cat. 51 and the opening words with 38 § 1.

§ 1. διαγνώμην, cf. I. 87 § 6, a word peculiar to Thucydides.

μεμφομένους, 'protest against': μὴ due to notion of reproach or dispraise in μεμφομένους: a retort to 38 § 3.

δύο τὰ ἐναντιώτατα, Classen destroys comma at εἶναι, and treats τάχος τε καὶ ὀργήν as subject of εἶναι. For the order cf. I. 74 § 1 and sup. 40 § 2. The joint enumeration τε...καὶ as contrasted with the disjunct ἢ...ἢ in I. 122 § 4 justifies Classen's interpretation.

τὸ μὲν...τὸ δέ, (1) τάχος, (2) ὀργή: no need to invert the relation τὸ μὲν—τὸ δέ, both are 'pessimi consultores,' Sall. Cat. 51. Note the false balance of periods, the δέ sentence being enlarged by βραχύτητος γνώμης. The moral is (1) 'fools rush in,' (2) 'anger is madness of the moment.'

ἄνοια, 'unreason': here almost ἀλογία.

ἀπαιδευσία, cf. 84 § 1 = ἀκολασία, 'intemperantia,' i.e. 'intolerance,' 'bigotry.'

βραχύτητος, 'shallowness,' but, perhaps on analogy of μικρός = μικροψυχία. Cf. its opposite βάθος, Plato, Theaetet. 183 E. Thucydides is probably noting τὰ ἐπιπολάζοντα πάθη.

§ 2. τούς τε λόγους, for argument cf. 38 § 4, 'that words (statements) do not serve to explain matters.' πράγματα, 'affairs' from the statesman's point of view, *ποι ἔργα* 'exploits' or 'achievements.'

ἀξύνετος, 'wanting in intelligence.' Cf. ἀξυνήμων, Ag. 1060. For ξύνεσις cf. Ar. Eth. VI. 11 § 1; it is stronger than mere φρόνησις. The ξυνετός is one who can appreciate the arguments of the speaker, who is able διὰ πολλῶν συνορᾶν, to take in at a glance an argument of many steps.

ἰδίᾳ τι αὐτῷ διαφέρει, 'has some personal interest at stake.'

ἄλλῳ τινί, instrumental dative.

περὶ τοῦ μέλλοντος, not of necessity constructed with φράσαι, although μεμνήσθαι περὶ (VIII. 47 § 2) might suggest an analogy.

δυνατὸν εἶναι = ἐνδέχεσθαι, impersonal; cf. ἀδύνατον, 37 § 1.

φράσαι, 'explain,' cf. I. 145 § 1.

αἰσχρόν, cognate accusative.

πείσαι, 'to press,' with suppression of person; cf. 59 § 2.

οὐκ ἂν ἡγείται, on analogy of οὐ φημί, the negative really belongs to the infinitive, as also the ἂν; cf. Goodw. M. T. § 220.

εἰ...οὐ, οὐ is due to litotes, as εἰ = ὅτι.

τοῦ μὴ καλοῦ, 'res inhonesta,' 'discreditable.' Note the παρονομασία, εὖ εἰπείν...εὖ διαβαλόν. Bauer explains the first εὖ as 'decere,' Reiske as 'cum successu.' Müller translates 'successfully' in either case.

Diodotus' point is that, though he thinks he cannot well speak in a bad cause, yet he may slander well (i.e. cleverly).

εὖ διαβαλόν, 'by dexterous insinuation'; cf. Παφλαγῶν διαβολώτατος, Eq. 45. διαβάλλειν (1) of 'aspersing,' 'prejudicing,' by 'throwing out sops to Cerberus,' (2) of 'setting at variance'; cf. Arist. Rhet. I. 1 § 4.

ἐκπλήξαι, 'disconcert': the distinction between ἐκπλήσσειν and καταπλήσσειν must not be pressed in Thucydides.

§ 3. χαλεπώτατοι, 'most difficult to deal with' (cf. sup. 40 § 6).

καί, in awkward position: hence Poppo's proposed transposition and the suggestion of Badham οἱ...ἐκεῖνοι. But see Krüg. G. G. I. 95 § 4. Jowett explains by confusion of χαλεποί καὶ οἱ προσ. with χαλεπώτατοι δὲ οἱ πρ. 'there is yet another class, and those most difficult to deal with.'

ἐπὶ χρήμασι, whether 'for a bribe received' or 'in the hope of gain' is most doubtful. There is, of course, direct allusion to Cleon's words in 38 § 2 κέρδει ἐπαιρόμενος. A brilliant speech might well afford a 'professional opening' to a young and rising rhetorician.

προκατηγοροῦντες, 'anticipate the speech of their adversary' (St.). Class. retains προσκατηγοροῦντες, 'supplement the accusation.'

ἐπιδείξιν, a rhetorical display. Cf. Ar. Rhet. I. 3 § 3. 'Eius nominis quod ab ostentatione ducitur proprium est' (Quintil. III. 7 § 1).

εἰ κατητιώντο, real for unreal condition.

ἀδικώτερος, 'dishonest': for double comparative see Thompson, G. S. § 127.

ἀπεχώραν ἄν, schol. τοῦ βήματος.

ἀδικίας δὲ ἐπιφερομένης, on analogy of ἐπιφέρειν ὄπλα 'when a charge of venality is brought to bear.' The gen. absol. replaces the εἰ clause, the participles πείσας...τυχῶν containing the protasis. τε...καί, 'sive,' 'sive.'

γίγνεται, 'evadit,' more expressive than φαίνεται.

τυχῶν, cf. 39 § 8.

μετὰ ἀξυνεσίας καὶ ἄδικος, for construction of prepositional clause with adjectival cf. I. 32 § 1, II. 15 § 2.

§ 4. οὐκ ὠφελεῖται, 'is the loser': connect the negative closely with the verb.

ἐν τῷ τοιῷδε, cf. 39 § 2 note.

ξυμβούλων, 'consultores.' Thucydides is anticipating the later technical use of the word: cf. συμβουλευτική (δικανική, 'deliberative') (forensic.) Elsewhere in Thuc. in official sense; cf. 69 § 1.

πλείστα...ἐλάχιστα, with force of double comparative.

τοὺς τοιούτους, retrospective, = οἱ ἐπὶ χρήμασι προσκατ.

πεισθεῖν, there is no real change of subject as πόλις includes πολίται. See Rep. 359 E, with Heindorf's note on Gorgias 510 C. Dobree's πεισθεῖν ἂν avoids the difficulty. See crit. note.

§ 5. τὸν ἀγαθὸν πολίτην, 'the honest patriot,' the φιλόπολις. 'The right plan is for the honest patriot to prove his policy the better, not by intimidation, but by fair argument,' i.e. μὴ ἐκπλήσσοντα (cf. § 2), but ἀπὸ ἴσου, 'by meeting his opponent on equal terms.'

σώφρονα, 'moderate,' 'tolerant' (i.e. μὴ ἀπαιδευτος, cf. § 1).

προστιθέναι = 'accumulare.'

ἀλλὰ μὴδ' ἐλασσούν, the object is suppressed; the first ἀλλὰ μὴδέ = 'but in no way,' the second = 'but not even.'

οὐχ ὅπως, as a rule, contains the weaker of two contrasted notions, 'so far from punishing him she should not even so much as disparage him.' Cf. Goodw. M. T. § 707.

ἀτιμάζειν, 'slight,' 'reflect upon him.'

§ 6. The relations of τε...καί, i.e. τῷ τε εὖ βουλευόντι καὶ τὸν μὴ τυχόντα, are slightly disturbed by the parenthesis ἀλλὰ μὴδ' ἐλασσούν.

ἐπὶ τῷ ἀξιούσθαι, 'with a view to.' Cf. I. 38 § 2 ἐπὶ τῷ ἡγεμόνες εἶναι.

ἤκιστα ἄν, covers both clauses; Meyer connects with one clause only, vid. Stahl.

παρὰ γνώμην, not only 'contrary to judgment' but 'contrary to conscience.'

πρὸς χάριν, i.e. 'ad captandum.'

ὁ μὴ ἐπιτυχών, cf. sup. μὴ τυχών, lit. 'missed the mark.'

τῷ αὐτῷ, i.e. τῷ πρὸς χάριν λέγειν.

προσάγεσθαι, 'sibi conciliare.'

CHAPTER XLIII.

§ 1. ὦν, at once adversative and connecting: cf. 39 § 1.

ἦν τις ὑποπτεύεται, with the verb λέγειν the suspicion becomes an impression: the zeugma is by no means harsh.

ὅμως, in spite of our suspicions.

φθονήσαντες (sc. αὐτῷ): the dative of object is suppressed: 'by resenting such unconfirmed impression of bribery, we deprive the state of such an obvious advantage.' Krüg. questions the construction φθονεῖν δοκήσεως (in Hdt. VII. 236, φθονέουσι τοῦ εὐτυχέειν, the dative is expressed in previous context). The difficulty may be met by treating the genitive as a 'genitivus unde,' marking the source or origin of φθόνος.

δόκησις, 'impression,' 'conviction,' not προσδοκία, 'expectation.'

τῆς πόλεως depends on ἀφαιρούμεθα. For genitive in lieu of double accus. with ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, cf. 58 § 5.

§ 2. καθέστηκε, 'usu venit' (Pp.), 'it has come to this.' For dependent infinitive cf. I. 76 § 2.

ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐθέος, i.e. 'straightforward.'

τὸν τὰ δεινότατα βουλόμενον, 'bent on pressing the most atrocious schemes.' For construction cf. sup. 42 § 2, note.

ἀπατῇ, the dative is answered by the participle ψευδόμενον.

πιστὸν γενέσθαι, dependent upon δεῖν.

§ 3. τε, inferential, 'thus.' πόλιν, without article. With Athenians there could be no mistake as to the πόλις in view.

περινοίας, schol. περιεργία. Cf. περιτέχνησις, 82 § 3, 'would-be wisdom,' 'excess of conceit' (Müller); is it not rather 'excess of suspicion' (over-circumspection)? Cf. Arist. Ranae 958 περινοεῖν ἅπαντα.

ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς, either a mere equivalent for ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐθέος (sup.), or implying 'even when the benefit is obvious.'

διδούς, 'proffers.' ἀνθυποπτεύεται (Thuc. greatly affects these compounds with ἀντί), 'is in his turn suspected,' i.e. incurs as his reward the suspicion that he will in some covert manner be the gainer.

πλέον ἔξιν, in lieu of πλεονεκτήσειν. Cf. I. 37 § 4.

§ 4. πρὸς, 'in the face of.'

ἀξιοῦν τι, the misplaced enclitic finds ample confirmation in Thuc., but its connexion is doubtful. Pp. connects with περαιτέρω, Krüg. with λέγειν, Reiske with προνοοῦντας. It will find its best connexion with περαιτέρω.

δι' ὀλίγον, either of space or time. Hude cites VII. 71 § 3 δι' ὀλίγον οὐσης τῆς θέας.

ἀνεύθυνον, in lieu of ἀνυπεύθυνον: the shorter form is found in Hdt. and Aristotle (Krüg.). 'We are accountable (answerable) for the advice we give, whereas you are not accountable for listening to it.' The adviser is responsible, the hearer irresponsible.

πρὸς, 'by contrast with.'

§ 5. εἰ γὰρ ὁ τε πείσας κ.τ.λ. 'If both proposer and supporter suffered alike, you would be more temperate in your decisions.'

νῦν δὲ πρὸς ὀργήν κ.τ.λ. Hermann's interpretation of this most difficult passage is opposed by Poppo: ζημιούτε πρὸς ὀργήν ἤντινα (ἄν) τύχητε (ζημιοῦντες): the words ἔστιν ὅτε σφαλέντες thus find a construction with ζημιούτε.

ἤντινα, in construction with πρὸς (Göll.), 'in such temper of the moment as may lead you to inflict punishment.' But Thuc. may have used the relative, as in I. 35 § 4, with assimilation in agreement to ὀργήν, where a neuter sequence would be more natural: e.g. πρὸς ὀργήν (ὀργισθέντες) ὃ τι ἂν τύχητε σφαλέντες, 'in anger, in whatsoever you may chance to find yourselves at fault.' This somewhat strains the cognate accus. (σφαλῆναι ὀργήν), to which, however, a parallel might be found in ἦν πιστεύετε, V. 105 § 3, and Plato Phaedr. 249 D ἦν... αἰτίαν ἔχει.

πρὸς ὀργήν, 'ad quemlibet animi motum' (Pp. St.), rightly, 'but, as it is, in the caprice of the moment, when you find yourselves at fault, you visit with punishment the single judgment of your adviser, instead of your own judgments, for having all alike gone wrong, in spite of numbers.'

εἰ ξυνεξήμαρτον, a litotes for ὅτι ξυνεξ. Cf. 9 § 2.

(On the whole sentence see Appendix.)

CHAPTER XLIV.

§ 1. ἀντερῶν, sc. Κλέωνι. Cf. 38 § 1.

κατηγορήσων, 'to play the part of an accuser'; no supplement of the object is necessary.

ὁ ἀγών, 'the issue.' εἰ σωφρονούμεν, 'if we regard the matter calmly' (i.e. from a sober, rational, point of view), 'dispassionately.' Cf. 1. 86 § 2.

§ 2. ἦν τε γὰρ ἀποφήνω κ.τ.λ. The theory of a double protasis with single apodosis, which found favour with past editors, stands self-condemned by the fact of the apodosis being complete in the first member of the sentence. Classen's suggestion of aposiopesis with colloquial εἰεν is entirely at variance with the use and style of Thucydides. ἦν with optative is of course utterly untenable, in spite of Thomas Magister: again, ἔχοντες εἰεν cannot be periphrastic for ἔχοιεν in Thuc., as such periphrasis is only admissible (in Thuc.) when the participle has an adjectival force: although ἔχοντές τι ξυγγνώμης might constitute a compound adjectival expression.

The sentence is a complete conditional construction, disturbed only by the two parentheses εἰ μὴ ξυμφέρον (φαίνοιτο), and εἰ μὴ τῇ πόλει ἀγαθὸν φαίνοιτο. The apodosis οὐ κελεύσω must, of course, be mentally repeated with the infinitive εἶναι ἐν τῇ πόλει: e.g. ἦν τε ἀποφήνω ἀδικοῦντας οὐ διὰ τοῦτο κελεύσω ἀποκτείνειν (εἰ μὴ ξυμφέρον φαίνοιτο) ἦν τε καὶ ἔχοντάς τι ξυγγνώμης <ἀποφήνω> οὐ διὰ τοῦτο κελεύσω εἶναι ἐν τῇ πόλει (εἰ μὴ ἀγαθὸν φαίνοιτο).

The question, says Diodotus, is not one of justice but expediency. Whether I prove them guilty without extenuating circumstances, I shall not insist on their execution (contra utilitatem), or whether I find extenuating circumstances I shall not recommend them to mercy (contra honestum). But, to a despotic power, good and expediency are one and the same. The change from transitive to intransitive construction (ἀποκτείνειν...εἶναι) can be amply justified on Thucydidean analogy, even though it involves a change of subject.

The words εἶναι ἐν τῇ πόλει are, I believe, a direct reply to 39 § 6.

πάνν ἀδικοῦντας, 'vel maxime' (Pp.), (Cl.).

§ 3. τοῦτο, not (with Pp.) the object of ἰσχυρίζεται, but, with Class. and Stahl, appositional to sentence: 'as for this point on which Cleon most insists' (lays special stress).

προθεῖσι (sc. ἡμῖν), hypothetical, 'si proposuerimus,' but in construction with ξυμφέρον. Krüg. distinguishes προθεῖναι of the legislator

laying down the law from προσθεῖναι of the magistrate applying the law, enforcing the penalty.

πρὸς τὸ ἦσσαν ἀφίστασθαι, sc. τοὺς ξυμμάχους, 'in checking rebellion.'

§ 4. οὐκ ἀξιῶ, cf. οὐ φημί, and the like analogies.

τῷ εὐπρεπεῖ, causal dative, cf. 38 § 2, 'because of that which is attractive' (specious).

ὁ λόγος, 'his proposal' (policy).

πρὸς τὴν ὀργήν, πρὸς of the standard of reference (Pp.).

ἐπισπάσαιτο, without object, 'prove attractive.' Cf. v. 111 § 3.

τῶν δικαίων, cf. δικαιώματα, 1. 41 § 1; 'iusta,' Ter. Phorm. II. 1. 50 (Pp. St.); 'principles of justice' i.e. 'justice.'

ὅπως, not final, but modal=καθ' ὃ τι, 'as to the way in which,' i.e. 'how to make them useful.' Arnold quotes Arist. Rhet. 1. 3 § 4.

CHAPTER XLV.

§ 1. οὖν, resumptive, stronger than ἀρα, = 'igitur.'

θανάτου ζημία, genitive of definition. Cf. ξυμφορὰ διαφθοράς. Hude upholds the reading of Cod. Laur. θανάτου ζημία πρόκεινται, on the plea that the plural better covers the individual offences. But the singular serves to mark the one death-penalty for all.

τῇ ἐλπίδι, the article is possessive.

μὴ περιέσεσθαι, exegetic: 'after passing sentence against himself to the effect that,' i.e. condemning his design to failure. περιέσεσθαι is a negative rather than positive word, suggesting rather 'escape from' than 'victory over' (see Shilleto, on 1. 55 § 3).

τῷ ἐπιβουλεύματι, not in direct dependence on περιέσεσθαι, 'outlive the attempt,' 'live to see his scheme successful,' although in construction with it, as limiting; 'succeed in his design' (ἐπιβουλεύοντα).

§ 2. πόλις τε ἀφίσταμένη, mark the order: 'so too with a state bent on revolt, what state ever yet ventured this?'

Class. notes that this position of the substantive gives (1) a character of generality, (2) suggests a partitive genitive (vid. Class. on 1. 1 § 1).

τε, marking transition from individual to state, from οὐδεὶς to πόλις.

τίς, a rhetorical question, replacing definite assertion.

ἦσσω τῇ δοκῇ, the dative limits or restricts the application of ἦσσω, 'if possessing resources inferior in its own conviction, whether in point of home forces or aid of others,' i.e. 'if impressed with the conviction of its own inferiority.'

§ 3. *πεφύκασί τε*: *τε* epexegetic: *δέ* would suggest contrast.

This doctrine of human depravity ('original sin'), though recognised by Stoics, was combated by Plato. See Cope's *Introd. to Plato's Gorgias*, p. lxiv. sqq.

ἐπεὶ, 'whereas,' 'although.'

διεξεληλύθασί γε, 'have positively (actually) exhausted the whole list of penalties,' 'run the whole gamut.'

προστιθέντες, imperfect participle, expressing either continued attempt or accumulation of penalties.

εἰ πως, in the vain effort (in the vague hope) to escape the iniquities of evil-doers. *εἰ πως* conceals a purpose (Goodw. *M. T.* § 490). The optative is due either to 'original intention' (cf. *Aristoph. Ran.* 24) or to the wish as 'father to the thought.'

παραβαινομένων, impersonal gen. absol. (Krüg.). Possibly in agreement with *ζημιῶν*, *παραβαίνεισθαι* being used as passive of *παρέρχεσθαι*: contrast *παρελθεῖν νόμον*, 'to neglect a law,' with *παραβαίνειν* 'to transgress,' i.e. 'as these come to be disregarded.'

ἀνήκουσι, on analogy of *ἀναφέρειν*, of reference to a standard, *θάνατος* representing the ideal penalty: the only instance in Thuc. On the growth of Law, see *Tac. A.* III. 26.

καὶ τοῦτο, sc. *τὸ ἐς θάνατον τὰς πολλὰς ἀνέκειν* (St.). *Lupus* (*N. Jahrb.* 1875) would strike out *καὶ τοῦτο*. *Hude* suggests *καὶ ταῦτα* (cf. VII. 79 § 3; VIII. 19 § 1), i.e. 'talia facinora.'

§ 4. *τούτου...τόδε*, both refer to the death-penalty, *τούτου* having reference to the previous context, *τόδε* to the present. Cf. *Soph. Antig.* 296.

δέος, as *προσδοκία τοῦ κακοῦ* (*Protag.* 358 D), is here pressed beyond Thuc.'s use as 'apprehension' (cf. *Shill.* on I. 36 § 1).

γε limits: 'this' (without anything more), 'this in itself.'

ἢ μὲν πενία κ.τ.λ., 'either poverty inspiring such audacity through hardship, or license suggesting aggrandisement, through arrogance and pride, or other conditions of fortune, according to men's temper, each being severally controlled by some fatal dominant passion, lead men into such ventures.'

Of the *ξυντυχίαι τοῦ βίου* two only are specified, *πενία* and *ἐξουσία* (cf. I. 38). In the case of poverty the stimulus is *ἀνάγκη*, in that of wealth it is *ὑβρις*, each condition of fortune being swayed by its own particular passion. To the poor man hardship says 'be bold' (nothing venture, nothing have); to the rich man arrogance suggests 'help yourself'; for those in other conditions the temptations of an overmastering

passion are reckless of consequences. The whole passage is a comment on *θρασύτης* as defying law.

ἐξουσία, 'opes' (Vall.), rather 'the license which wealth gives,' Thuc. by specifying the two extremes only 'poor' and 'rich' (cf. *πένης...εὐδαίμων*, II. 53) somewhat narrows the *γνώμη*. Cf. with this passage 84 § 1. *πλειονεξία* defies law, I. 77 § 3.

καὶ φρονήματι destroys the balance of the sentence.

τῶν ἀνθρώπων, perhaps in commiserating sense, 'its victims,' 'mortales aegri'; cf. Thuc. II. 48 § 2. Classen, on the ground that an object is needed to *ἐξάγουσιν*, reads *τὸν ἀνθρώπον*. See *Crit. Note*. For *ἐξάγειν*, cf. *Eur. Alc.* 1080 (Bl.).

ὑπ' ἀνηκέστου τινός, *Dobree's τοῦ* has much to commend it: cf. *Virg. Aen.* IX. 185 'sua cuique deus fit dira cupido.' *Hude* refers *ὀργῇ* alike to *τόλμα* and *πλειονεξία*, but *ἀνηκέστου τινός κρείττονος* to *ἀνάγκη* and *ὑβρις*, therefore preferring to read *ὀργῇν* (cf. *Comm. Crit.*, p. 101).

§ 5. *ἢ τε ἐλπίς καὶ ὁ ἔρως, τε* not correlative to *καί*, but introducing new idea (Class.). *ἔρως*, 'desire,' cf. *Soph. O. T.* 600.

For *ἐλπίς* and its fatal influence, cf. v. 103.

ἐπὶ παντί, 'in every case'; but cf. *ἐπὶ πάν* (v. 68 § 3).

ὁ μὲν...ἡ δέ, in inverse relation.

ἐκφροντίζων, a rare word, 'excogitans' (Portus). Cf. *Nubes* 695 (Duk.).

εὐπορίαν τῆς τύχης, (1) the betterment of their condition: (2) abundant possibilities of chance. Whether objective or subjective genitive is hard to determine. *ὄντα ἀφανῆ*, neuter, of inanimate conceptions. 'Hope also and desire, in every case, the one leading, the other following, the one originating the enterprise, the other suggesting the feasibility of success, are most harmful, and, though invisible, outweigh the visible dangers.'

§ 6. *καὶ ἡ τύχη*, 'fortune again.' *ἐπ' αὐτοῖς*, sc. *ἐρως καὶ ἐλπίς*.

οὐδὲν ἔλασσον κ.τ.λ., 'supplements in no less degree their intoxicating influence.'

ξυμβάλλεται ἐς, so also with genitive. Cf. *Hdt.* IV. 50, of contributing to a total.

παρισταμένη, i.e. *παραστατοῦσα*, not merely *παραγινομένη*: 'for sometimes, by her unlooked-for favour, she induces a man to face danger even at a disadvantage, and more particularly states, inasmuch as they play for the highest stakes, freedom or empire over others.'

οὐχ ἥσσον, a litotes. Classen explains as *μάλιστα*: 'no less than individuals' (Krüg.).

ὅσῳ, dat. of measure=καθ' ὅσον, I. 68 § 2, frequently found with comparatives.

περὶ τῶν μεγίστων, sc. κινδυνεύουσιν.

ἐλευθερία, 'freedom,' not the ὑπουργὸς αὐτονομία of Athens' proffering. καὶ μετὰ πάντων, the words may either constitute a mere comment on τὰς πόλεις, or refer with equal force to τὰς and πόλεις alike.

(1) When backed by numbers each individual forms, unreasonably, an opinion far in excess of his real strength.

αὐτῶν for αὐτοῦ, the unit being lost in the aggregate.

(2) Each and all alike (i.e. both individuals and states) unreasonably exaggerate their own strength.

Lit. 'conceive opinions far greater than themselves.'

ἐπὶ πλεόν τι, intensive, extending the sphere of πλεόν.

αὐτῶν, i.e. the actual strength of πάντες, 'quam pro eo quod ipsi valent,' a confusion of general with particular.

The construction of δοξάζειν is either with cognate accus. or with preposition, e.g. δοξάζειν περὶ: δοξάζειν τι is a very different conception to δοξάζειν τινά, of which neither Cl. nor St. nor Böhme adduce examples. The aorist is gnomic. The two phases of thought suggested are (1) Providence is on the side of big battalions, (2) the exciting influence of good fortune tells with equal effect on states and individuals.

§ 7. ἀπλῶς τε, cf. 38 § 7.

πολλῆς εὐθείας (no need for Naber's γέμον), 'a mark of supreme simplicity.' Cf. I. 142 § 9.

ὅστις=εἰ τις, replacing inf. with article, 'for anyone to think': al. εὐηθεστάτου ἐστὶ τὸ οἰηθῆναι. Cf. the use of ὅταν with subjunctive. St. treats ὅστις ὀφείλει as parenthetical ('if any there be who so imagines'), making ἔχειν take its constrn. directly from ἀδύνατον, thus escaping the difficulty of a mixed constrn. (Pp.). Cf. II. 44 § 1.

ἀποτροπήν, sensu rhetorico, 'means of dissuasion.'

ὀρμωμένης κ.τ.λ., 'is bent with all its energy upon the achievement of some purpose,' i.e. when all the energies of human nature are stirred to the attainment of some end. Cf. πολλοὶ γὰρ εἰς ἐν ξυμπίπνουσιν ἔμμεροι (Aesch. Choeph. 299).

ἄλλῳ τῷ δεινῷ, cf. sup. δεινότερον τι, § 4.

CHAPTER XLVI.

§ 1. τοῦ θανάτου τῇ ζημίᾳ, for order cf. § 4.

ἐχεγγύῃ, 'as full security' (Pp. St.), 'guarantee.' Cf. φερεγγυάτος, VIII. 68 § 3.

χείρον βουλευσάσθαι, i.e. θάνατον ψηφίσασθαι (Cl.): the speaker returns once more to the point of εὐβουλία. Cf. 44 § 1.

ἀνέλπιστον, predicate to ὡς clause as object of καταστήσαι.

οὐκ, pleonastic, but due to negative force of ἀνέλπιστον. The construction is a variant on τοὺς ἀποστάντας ἐς ἀνέλπιστον καταστήσαι ὡς οὐκ ἔσται μεταγνῶναι, with ὡς clause epexegetic.

ἔσται=ἔξεσται, i.e. there is to be no 'locus poenitentiae.'

ὅτι ἐν βραχυτάτῳ=ἐν (τῷ) ὅτι βραχυτάτῳ (cf. I. 63 § 1 ὡς ἐς ἐλάχιστον, and inf. § 6 ὅτι ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον), 'quantum potest,' 'with all speed.'

καταλῦσαι (ἀναλῦσαι in Dion. Hal.): cf. λῦσαι, I. 42 § 3, and Arist. Ran. 691; lit. 'make an end of.' The word in itself suggests 'pacification'; hence the notion of 'adjustment.' For the relation of λύσις to ἀφεςις, cf. Demosth. Pantaen. § 58.

§ 2. καὶ ἀποστᾶσα, 'etiam post defectionem' (St.): 'nullo sano sensu' is Hude's comment. But Stahl is right, 'even after actually revolting': the revolt is not merely meditated. Krüger somewhat awkwardly refers καὶ to ἦν.

μή, suggested by ἦν; although the use of μή with verbs of this type is sufficiently well-known, 'if it be convinced that it cannot succeed.'

περιεσομένη, in stronger sense; but cf. 45 § 1, note.

ἔλθοι ἄν, qualified future in lieu of more explicit: but side by side with definite fut. in I. 121 § 4 (Cl.).

ἀποδοῦναι, 'refunding the outlay,' aorist of single payment.

ὑποτελεῖν=ὑποτελεῖν εἶναι, of continued contribution.

νῦν μὲν...ἐκείνῳ δέ, to avoid ambiguity of νῦν δέ. Cf. I. 77 § 3; with reference to argument of § 1.

τίνα ὀέσθαι ἢν τινα, attraction. Cf. 39 § 7.

παρασκευάσασθαι, whether with or without ἄν (the latter use with verbs of expectation, cf. Soph. El. 443) the aorist of the mss. is harsh side by side with the future, especially as there appears no distinction of probability from certainty.

πολιορκία, circumstantial dative=πολιορκουμένην.

παρατενείσθαι, 'strain (its endurance) to the uttermost,' a word from the vocabulary of torture, 'to rack.' Cf. Arist. Nub. 213.

τὸ αὐτὸ δύναται, 'idem valet,' cf. I. 141 § 1. Note the non-articular infinitive (Goodw. M. T. 790).

§ 3. ἡμῖν τε, τε somewhat irregularly answering μέν (ἀμεινον μέν). Class. cites I. 144 § 2, where the sequence is doubtful: otherwise we can have recourse to μέν 'solitarium' with τε supplementary or inferential.

βλάβη = βλαβερόν, 'damnosum,' 'ruinous.'

καθημένους, with notion of 'desidere,' 'sitting down before a town.'

ἐφθαρμένην, 'ruined.' στέρεσθαι, 'forego,' cf. IV. 117 § 2.

τῷδε, with loose reference to πρόσδος. Cf. 45 § 3 καὶ τοῦτο. A counter-blast to 39 § 8.

§ 4. ὥστε οὐ δεῖ, ὥστε with indicative as a mere particle of connexion: cf. Goodw. M. T. 582 sqq.

δικαστὰς ὄντας, note particularly the position of ἀκριβεῖς, 'we are not bound, in the capacity of judges, to injure ourselves by severity (i.e. 'enforce the law to our own detriment'), so much as to consider &c.' Diodotus disclaims throughout the judicial position.

ἐς χρημάτων λόγον, Ionic for χρημάτων λόγῳ, cf. Hdt. III. 39. Cf. Demosth. Fal. Leg. § 156 with Shilleto's note: 'in point of money.'

φυλακὴν ποιέσθαι, 'to found our precautions not on the basis of legal terrorism, but on vigilance in administration.' For emphatic position of τῶν νόμων and τῶν ἔργων, cf. I. 32 § 2: practical precautions must supplant theoretical intimidation.

§ 5. ἐλεύθερον, by contrast with ὑπήκοοι, a remark of general application, but with special reference to Lesbos (Pp. St.). Cf. II.

βίᾳ ἀρχόμενοι, cf. ἀκοντας ἀρχομένους 37 § 2.

εἰκότως, 'naturally,' suggesting συγγνώμη.

πρὸς αὐτονομίαν, not the ὑπουλος αὐτονομία of 10 § 3 or of VIII. 64 § 3. For the construction Stahl compares Antig. 299 ἵστασθαι πρὸς, 'to secede to the side of' (cf. the ambiguity in 13 § 1), 'range themselves on the side of.'

§ 6. χρή δὲ οὐ κολάζειν, the negative of the leading verb transferred to the subordinate.

ἀφισταμένους, 'at the moment of revolt.'

σφόδρα...σφόδρα, for the pariosis cf. 42 § 2 εὖ...εὖ.

προκαταλαμβάνειν, 'anticipate the mere possibility of their conceiving such a design.' τούτου = τοῦ ἀποστήναι.

κρατίσαντας, 'when we have got the upper hand.'

ἐπ' ἐλάχιστον, of space, 'to the smallest extent possible.'

ἐπιφέρειν, cf. 42 § 3; 81 § 4.

CHAPTER XLVII.

§ 1. καὶ τοῦτο, 'in this again'; for accusative cf. 37 § 2.

πειθόμενοι, no need for πιθόμενοι, as the tense of the participle usually assimilates itself to the tense of the verb. Cf. 43 § 5.

§ 2. ὁ δῆμος εὖνους ἐστὶ, a reply to 39 § 6.

βιασθῇ, 'coerced' (i.e. into rebellion).

τοῖς ἀποστήσασι, 'those who have caused the rebellion,' the 'rerum novarum auctores.'

ἀντικαθισταμένης, 'arrayed against you.' Cf. I. 71 § 1.

τὸ πλῆθος, the mass, bulk, of the population.

ἐς πόλεμον ἐπέρχεσθε, the construction (for which cf. IV. 25 § 9 and IV. 68 § 4, both passages being questioned by Cobet) loses much of its harshness by assuming a dative of object with ἐπέρχεσθε, eis with accus. denoting the end in view; cf. ἐπὶ with dative.

§ 3. ὅπλων ἐκράτησε, from Salaethus, 27 § 3.

ἀδικήσετε, without object, cf. 65 § 2. εὐεργέτας, construe with κτείνοντες.

ἔπειτα, usually in Thuc. without δέ.

καταστήσετε, 'bring about,' 'effect.'

δ βούλονται, 'their very heart's desire'; object clause to καταστήσετε.

ἀφιστάντες, 'when intent on causing revolution.' εὐθύς, 'ab initio.'

προδειξάντων, προ- temporal.

§ 4. ἡδίκησαν, sc. οἱ πολλοί.

μὴ προσποιέσθαι, 'dissimulare,' 'to take no notice,' 'pretend not to see it.' Krüg. finds an object in ἀδικῆσαι αὐτούς. The word might imply προσποίησις ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον, 'not to exaggerate it,' 'make too much of it.'

δ, in collective sense.

§ 5. τοῦτο, anticipating ἐκόντας ἀδικηθῆναι. Cobet's supplement of τι is needless. κάθεις, 'security,' a Thucydidean word.

δικαίως, cf. 46 § 4 δικαστὰς ὄντας.

οὐς μὴ, cf. 58 § 1.

τὸ αὐτὸ δίκαιον κ.τ.λ. The comparison of VI. 87 § 3 and IV. 17 § 1 compels us to treat these words as appositional (not, with Classen, as predicative), 'as for Cleon's contention, the coincidence of justice with expediency in such punishment, it is found to be impossible to combine the two by such a course,' i.e. the combination proves impossible.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

§ 1. γνόντες, 'deciding,' hence the infinitive, in preference to *ᾧτι* with indicative of bare fact. (See St. on IV. 27 § 4.)

οἶκτω, cf. 40 § 2.

νείμαντες, the participle is balanced by ἀπὸ τῶν παραινουμένων. Cf. 3 § 1 with Eur. Hec. 868 τῷ τ' ὁχλῷ πλέον νέμεις.

οὐδὲ ἐγώ, i.e. no more than Cleon. προσάγεισθαι, a middle, cf. 42 § 6.

ἀπ' αὐτῶν τῶν παραινουμένων, 'on the mere strength of my suggestions.' For ἀπό cf. 38 § 4.

Πάχης, cf. 35.

κρίναι, 'reos sistere.' The infinitive is exegetical of *πείθεσθε*.

καθ' ἡσυχίαν, 'at your leisure' (Portus 'per otium'), not 'aequo animo.' The speaker returns to the topic of 42 § 1, τάχος καὶ ὀργήν.

οἰκεῖν, sc. εἶναι ἐν τῇ πόλει. Cf. 39 § 6. Pregnant in sense, says Classen, as = ἀκινδύνως οἰκεῖν.

§ 2. πρὸς τοὺς ἐναντίους, sc. πολεμίους. Construe with βουλευεται.

κρίσων ἐστίν, cf. 38 § 3.

ἢ μετ' ἔργων ἰσχύος (ἐν τῇ δυνάμει τῶν ὀπλων Schol.). Meineke's proposed insertion of article (ὁ...ἐπιών) is needless. There is no change of personality, the same individual may adopt either course. The construction implies *εἰ γὰρ τις εὖ βουλευεται κρίσων ἐστὶν ἢ εἰ μετ' ἔργων ἰσχύος ἐπέρχεται*. The reference may be either to the attitude of Athens towards Mytilene or to the two different plans submitted to the consideration of the Athenians.

CHAPTER XLIX.

§ 1. ῥηθεισῶν δὲ τῶν γνωμῶν, μάλιστα intensive, ἀντιπάλων predicative with ῥηθεισῶν. πρὸς ἀλλήλας, 'the one against the other': i.e. 'enforced by nearly equal weight of counter-arguments.'

ἀντιπάλων, 'aequales' rather than 'contrariae.'

ἀγῶνα τῆς δόξης, 'a conflict of opinion.' Cf. ἀγῶνα λόγων, Plato, Protag. 335 A.

ὅμως, 'after all,' i.e. in spite of the full discussion of the arguments 'pro and con' (Pp.), or in spite of their willingness to reconsider the question from mere motives of humanity. Cf. 36 § 3. Hude suggests ὁμοίως, in the sense of οὐχ ἥσσον, i.e. the difference of opinion on the part of the voters was as marked as that on the part of the speakers.

ἀγγώμαλοι, 'a harsh word,' says Pollux, but common in later Greek, and found elsewhere in Thuc.—cf. IV. 134 § 2—'almost equal.'

§ 2. ἄλλην=ἐτέραν. Cf. Shilleto on I. 48 § 3, who comments on the confusion of ἄλλος and ἕτερος in Greek. Note especially his exx. from Theaetetus. ἀπέστέλλον, imperfect. Cf. I. 26 § 1 of prompt action: 'the activity of the sender goes with the person sent' (Cl.).

φθασάσης τῆς προτέρας, 'si prior illa praevenierit.' The genitive absolute is the equivalent of a hypothetical sentence *ἢν φθάσῃ ἡ προτέρα*. The absolute construction can express all relations to the main sentence of which the dependent sentence is capable. ὅπως μὴ εὕρωσι, realistic subj., as usual in Thuc.

προεῖχε (τοῦ πλοῦ Sch.), 'had the start.'

ἡμέρα καὶ νυκτὶ, sc. μᾶ, a frequent ellipse. Cf. Dem. Fals. Leg. § 135, Soph. Phil. 83. The dative is a dative of measure.

Göller explains that the first ship left after the first day's debate, towards evening, the second in the late afternoon of the second day.

§ 3. τῶν πρέσβων, cf. 28. οἶνω, in lieu of the usual water, i.e. the οἶνοῦτα of Athenaeus as distinct from the μᾶζα (here ἄλφιτα) of Aristoph. Ran. 1073. The editors remark upon the superior quality of the rations. ἅμα ἐλαύνοντες, cf. Plato, Phaedo 60 B καὶ τρίβων ἅμα ἔφη. This construction of ἅμα and μεταξὺ is found both with gen. absol. and simple participle, Thompson, Syn. § 151. πεφυραμένα, 'kneaded with.'

κατὰ μέρος, 'in turn,' IV. 26 § 3. Similarly κατὰ διαδοχάς. They did not even avail themselves of the 'intervalla nocturnum.'

§ 4. κατὰ τύχην, 'providentially.' τύχη to the Greek represents the αἰτία ἀόριστος, 'the undefined cause.' Cf. Arist. Rhet. I. 10 § 12.

ἐναντιωθέντος...πλειούσης, the aorist momentary, the present continuous. At no point of the voyage had they a foul wind, whereas the slowness of the first vessel continued throughout.

ἀλλόκοτον, 'distasteful.' Cf. Lat. 'alienum,' Soph. Phil. 1191.

τοσοῦτον ὅσον ἀνεγνωκέναι, cf. the analogous construction of τοιούτος οἶος, Plat. Gorg. 457 D. Note also a variant in VIII. 72 § 1 οὕτω μέγα ἐν ᾧ ξυνελθεῖν: so also with ὅσον (Thuc. I. 2 § 2 ὅσον ἀποξήν). The infin. is one of limitation, and referable to exegetical use. According to Goodw., M. and T. § 759, the infinitive depends upon the idea of fitness, ability, or sufficiency expressed in these combinations. 'It came enough in advance (of the other ship) for Paches to have already read the decree.' The fact that he had read it is inferred, but not expressed. For the phrase compare Lat. 'tantum quod,' and note the interchange

of accus. with dat. (in Gk.), and accus. with ablat. (Lat.) in expressions of distance.

The account of Diodorus, XII. 55, differs slightly (Pp.).

ἐπικατάγεται, 'postea appellit' (St.), or = 'insuper,' VIII. 28 § 1, came into port, close on the heels of the first; or, at the critical moment. Observe coordination of present with aorist διεκώλυσε. μή, epexegetic of negative force of διακωλύω.

παρὰ τοσοῦτον κινδύνου, the same construction with infinitive in VIII. 76 § 4 παρ' ἐλάχιστον δὴ ἦλθε ἀφελέσθαι, and even with impersonal verb, VIII. 33 § 3 παρὰ τοσοῦτον ἐγένετο αὐτῷ μὴ περιπεσεῖν, i.e. 'within such measurable distance of danger,' or 'up to such point of danger.' The use of παρὰ may imply either that the line is followed to its full extent, or that a stoppage is made at a certain point. Jelf's diagram (Gr. G. § 637) may help the student to understand the apparently conflicting uses of παρὰ. See also Holden on VII. 2 § 4.

CHAPTER L.

§ 1. In this chapter Paches is for the last time mentioned in Thucydides. His end as chronicled by Plutarch was tragic, 'εὐθύνας διδοὺς τῆς στρατηγίας ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ δικαστηρίῳ σπασάμενος ξίφος ἀνέϊλεν αὐτόν' (Nic. 6). Plutarch adds the case of Paches to the list of τὰ πλημμεληθέντα τῷ δήμῳ περὶ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς (Arist. 26). The story is that he was brought to trial for the murder of the husbands of two women of Mytilene of whom he had become enamoured. See Grote, Vol. VI. 352. Agathias, Epigr. 57. (Anth. Pal. VII. 614.)

γνώμη, cf. I. 90 § 3, causal. Cf. Thomp. Synt. § 122 C.

χιλίων. This statement Müller-Strübing suspects as the work of some bloodthirsty grammarian. Schutz holds that Δ' was corrupted into Α. The Athenian enforcement of the principle 'vae victis' was notorious; yet, says Müller-Strübing, such wholesale butchery lacks confirmation by other historians. This theory, discussed by Holzapfel (Rhein. Mus. XXXVII. 3), has called forth a reply from Stahl (Rh. Mus. XXXVIII. 1), who argues that there is no need to suspect the text. The very fact of the income derived from the land confiscated being so small would tend to prove that the Athenian severity was not extreme. Nearly all the land of Lesbos was the property of the δυνατοί: if Thuc. had said that the lands of the δυνατοί were confiscated, it would have tallied with our text. (But see Diod. XIII. 30, who perhaps relied on Ephorus.)

τείχη, without article, as is usual in the case of familiar objects. Cf. VIII. 91 § 3.

παραλαβεῖν, the opposite of παραδοῦναι, cp. I. 19 § 1. Lit. 'took over,' 'traditas acceperunt' (Pp.), 'ademerunt' (Va.).

§ 2. φόρος, a term so odious as eventually to necessitate a ὑποκορισμός in the form σύνταξις.

κλήρους, according to Clinton, 96 iugera apiece.

Μηθυμναίων, they had remained faithful to Athens.

τριακοσίων, see Arnold's note, and cf. 'inter alia' the case of Veii; Livy V. 23. See also Arist. Pol. VII. 10.

κληρούχους, Arnold remarks that they could not have continued to reside there (cf. Thuc. VIII. 22, Xen. Hell. I. 6, II. 2). Böckh suggests that they went there as a garrison. Grote points out that it appears strange that Athens under such straitened circumstances as to call for an εἰσφορά should sacrifice the large sum of 5400 minæ (90 talents). Perhaps, however, Athens made Lesbos pay for its garrison in this way. In the 8th year of the war (cf. IV. 75) we find no mention of κληροῦχοι, who would naturally have been employed to suppress the Samian exiles. Grote further appeals to evidence of Antiphon (de caede Herod. 14) as making no allusion to cleruchs whether resident or absentees. But see Grote, Vol. VI. 347. Kirchhoff would contend that Athenian colonists were in all cases exempt from state contributions.

τοὺς λαχόντας, 'sorte ductos.'

ταξάμενοι, middle, as denoting mutual agreement.

ἐκάστου, construe with κλήρου.

§ 3. παρέλαβον, 'annexed.' Cp. sup. § 2.

πολίσματα, the so-called Ἀκταῖαι πόλεις (Kirch.), IV. 52 § 3, viz. Coryphantis, Heracleia, Rhoteum, Antandros.

ἐκράτουν, such possession of towns on the mainland was a common feature of island powers, e.g. Chios, Samos, Thasos.

ὑπῆκουον. Supply as subject πολῖται implied in πολισματα.

CHAPTER LI.

The first mention in Thuc. of that τειχομάχης ἀνὴρ, successful, but dilatory, and superstitious commander, Nicias.

§ 1. τὴν Λέσβου ἄλωσιν, for absence of article cf. I. 12 § 3 μετὰ Ἰλίου ἄλωσιν, with Poppo's note.

πύργον, Meineke (Hermes III. 364) insists on πύργωμα, on the plea that πύργος is not used in collective sense.

§ 2. *ἐβούλετο δὲ Νικίας*, a complicated sentence, found in simple form in II. 69 *φυλακὴν εἶχε μήτε ἐκπλεῖν μηδένα μήτε ἐσπλεῖν*. The crux is the accusative, *τοὺς Πελοποννησίους*, of which the following solutions are possible.

I. An anacoluthic accusative (1) by implied constrn. with *φυλακὴν εἶναι τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις* as representing *τοὺς Ἀθηναίους φυλακὴν ἔχειν*, (2) by change in *ὅπως* clause; i.e. the sentence shifts from *τοὺς Πελοποννησίους μὴ ποιεῖσθαι τὸ ὅπως μὴ ποιῶνται*. For such anacoluthic accusative cf. Hdt. v. 103 *καὶ γὰρ τὴν Καῦνον, πρότερον οὐ βουλομένην συμμαχεῖν, ὡς ἐνέπρησαν τὰς Σάρδις τότε σφί καὶ αὕτη προσεγένετο*. Dem. Theoc. 1342 § 65 *τοὺς δὲ τοιούτους σικοφάντας ποῖ χρὴ πορευθέντας ἀδείας παρὰ τούτων τυχεῖν*.

II. An ordinary antiptosis; i.e. *τοὺς Πελ.* represents the subject of *ὅπως μὴ ποιῶνται*, the objections to which are that (1) *ἐβούλετο* has already completed its construction with *φυλακὴν εἶναι*; (2) that it is not a verb of the class which takes a double accusative, e.g. Arist. *Nubes*, 144 *ἀνῆρετο Χαιρεφῶντα ψύλλαν ὀπόσους ἄλλοιτο πόδας*; (3) *ὅπως* cannot well find its sequence from *ἐβούλετο* (except indeed on Ionic precedents, cf. Hdt. *διενοεῖτο ὅπως*), although it can from *εἶναι*.

III. The accusative de quo: cf. Aves 1259 *δεινὸν γε τὸν κήρυκα εἰ μηδέποτε νοστήσει πάλιν*.

IV. The verbal force retained in substantives suggests the accusative *φυλακὴν*. But we have no Thuc. parallel to hand. Cf. however Dem. F. L. *τεθνάναι φόβῳ τοὺς Θηβαίους* (probably a false analogy), Plato, *Rep.* 465 *δέος τὸ βοηθεῖν* (a doubtful reading).

V. An implied repetition of *ἐβούλετο*, a most clumsy shift, yet suggested by Shilleto, I. 36 § 3.

The two *τε* clauses are evidently parallel: but parallel in what sense? as coordinate with main sentence, or subordinate? Subordinate in grammar, but expressing (logically) the main object in view. The occupation of Minoa was to subserve the twofold purpose (1) of checking Peloponnesian privateers, (2) of isolating Megara.

Stahl suggests the loss of *σκοπῶν* before *ὅπως*: this creates a new difficulty by compelling the construction of *ἐσπλεῖν* to return to the *εἶναι* sentence—hence a confusion of end with means.

Badham (followed by Herw.) suggests *ἐς τοὺς τε Πελ.*, but of *φυλακὴ ἐς* I can find no instance in Thuc., though several of *πρός*: although there is no disputing Thuc. confusion of *ἐς* and *πρός*.

Hude reads *τοῦ Πελοποννησίου*, neuter singular in ethnic sense.

Cf. v. 3 § 4, and VIII. 2 § 4, neither instance being conclusive, although from II. 69 *τὸ ληστικὸν* might give some clue.

Translate: 'Now Nicias' intention was to secure for the Athenians a guard-post on the spot...both to prevent the Peloponnesians from organising secret expeditions from that quarter, whether by dispatching ships of war, as on the former occasion (cf. II. 93), or sending out privateers (II. 69), and also to prevent anything being brought in to Megara by sea.'

αὐτόθεν, from the Megarid, or from its only harbour on this gulf, Nisaea.

Βουδόρου, cf. II. 94 § 3.

οἶον καὶ τὸ πρῖν, for constrn. cf. II. 54 § 6 *ταῦτα μὲν τὰ γενόμενα*. If one article only be read, connect it with the participle.

ἐσπλεῖν, neuter verb for passive, a common Thuc. use.

The *σπινθήρ Μεγαρικοῦ ψηφίσματος* (Ar. *Pax* 609) was not dead yet.

§ 3. *ἀπὸ τῆς Νισαίας*, either 'on the side of Nisaea,' or connect with *προέχοντε*, i.e. the two towers were carried out on *χηλαί*. Megara had long walls, cf. IV. 73. For such *πύργοι* forming terminations of walls see VIII. 90 § 4.

μηχαναῖς, 'by escalade'? (for *μηχαναί* frequently in Th. = *κλίμακες*) or 'battering engines'?

μεταξὺ τῆς νήσου (καὶ τῆς ἡπείρου), an ellipse in accordance with constant Attic use, cf. *μέσος*. Sometimes the phrase is found in full, but rarely. See Shilleto on Dem. F. L. § 181.

ἐλευθερώσας, sc. 'freeing,' 'opening' (*ἐν καθαρώ ποιήσας*).

τὸ ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου, Goller sees in these words an antithesis to *ἀπὸ τῆς Νισαίας*, Stahl a useless repetition of *ἀπὸ τῆς Νισ.* if allowed to stand. For *ἐκ* cf. I. 64 § 1 (so also *πρός* in Hdt.). It is doubtful whether the accus. is one of direct object, 'eam insulae partem' (St.), or whether it is quasi-adverbial, 'at the point of junction with.' For topography see Arnold's note, and Dict. of Geog. s.v. 'Megara.'

τῇ νήσῳ, possessive dative with *ἦν*. 'The island commanded reinforcement' = *ἐπιβοήθειαν εἶχεν*. Cf. VIII. 92 § 1 *τείχος ἐπείσασα γὰς ἔχον*.

τείχος ἐγκαταλιπὼν καὶ φρουράν, Meineke, *Herm.* 3. 364, omits both *τείχος* and *καί*. But the zeugma is not intolerable *τείχος* in collective sense, 'fortress,' cf. 65 § 3.

CHAPTER LII.

§ 1. ὑπό = περί.

καὶ οἱ Πλαταιῆς, καί, in addition to Mytilene.

πολιορκεῖσθαι, cf. 109 § 1, VIII. 76 § 5 δυνατώτεροι εἶργειν ἢ εἰργεσθαι, i.e. 'powerless to remain blockaded'—better expressed in II. 70 § 1 πολιορκούμενοι ἀντέχειν. But cf. I. 120 § 3 ἀδικεῖσθαι. For this 'permissive use' of the passive cf. Krüg. Gr. 52. 11 § 3.

ξυνέβησαν, more correctly παρέδωκαν τὴν πόλιν, Diod. XII. 56.

§ 2. προσέβαλον, observe the triple omission, (1) of subject, (2) of connecting particle, (3) of μέν.

βία μὲν οὐκ ἐβούλετο, answered by προσπέμπει δέ.

εἰρημένον γὰρ ἦν (sc. βία μὴ ἐλεῖν), Cobet reads εἰρημένον, accus. absol. on analogy of δέον, παρόν, ἐξόν. Cf. VII. 77 § 6.

The Scholiast, while explaining the use of accus. for genitive, seems to have had γὰρ in his text. There is no middle course: either cut out the words γὰρ ἦν or retain both, with Class., St., Boeckh, Kr.

ξυγχωροῖεν, not only of 'concession' but of 'agreement' also: hence a doubt arises whether the subject is Λακεδαιμόνιοι, or Λακεδ. καὶ Ἀθηναῖοι. ἀποδίδοσθαι, passive. ἔχουσιν, realistic indicative. The passage forestalls the agreement of the peace of Nicias v. 17 § 2.

ἀνάδοτος, a rare word. τὸ μετὰ τὴν πρᾶσιν ἀποδοθέν (Pollux).

αὐτῶν ἐκόντων, perhaps an intentional pleonasm. Stahl regards the expression as a strong contrast to βία, treating ἐκόντων as implying ὁμολογία.

προσπέμπει δὲ κήρυκα, this short sentence abounds in difficulties. Poppo connects κολάζειν with χρήσασθαι by τε, making both infinitives dependent on βούλονται, but with change of subject at κολάζειν (borrowed from ἐκείνοις): so also Arnold.

Göller finds a construction for κολάζειν from χρήσασθαι, as epexegetic infin.

Classen regards the sentence as an ordinary conditional constrn., the protasis extending to χρήσασθαι, the apodosis commencing with τοὺς τε ἀδίκους, reading, however, κολάσειν (fut.) and taking Λακεδαιμονίους as subject. This entails an irregular τε—δέ sequence, for which, however, see Shill. on I. 25 § 4.

λέγοντα, no need for λέγοντα. Cf. VI. 88 § 10 πρέσβεις πέμπειν κωλύοντας. St. quotes Livy XXI. 6 § 2, 'legati missi auxilium orantes.'

εἰ βούλονται, three solutions: (1) prefatory to formal offer of

terms—a common Thuc. use: perhaps also conciliatory in tone; cf. the colloquial use 'pace tua': e.g. Plato, Phil. 20 B τὸ γὰρ εἰ βούλει ῥηθὲν λύει πάντα φόβον: (2) interrogative use of εἰ: (3) hypothetical, as marking protasis. But treat the infinitives παραδοῦναι and χρήσασθαι as dependent on βούλονται.

τοὺς τε ἀδίκους, the τε clause is supplementary, the δέ adversative. Cf. Soph. Antig. 1690, with Jebb's note: see also Klotz de Part. 741. We cannot, with Classen, regard the τε—δέ sequence as a simple equivalent for τε—τε. When so used in Thuc. the δέ is usually emphasized by εἰ or ἄμα. The word οὐδένα points to a continuation of the oratio obliqua introduced by λέγοντα. 'He sent a herald with this message, Were they willing to hand over their city to the Lacedaemonians of their own act and deed and abide by their verdict? adding that they proposed to punish the guilty only....'

κολάζειν would thus represent κολάζομεν of orat. rect. 'We are for punishing.' (Cf. II. 44 § 1 ὀλοφύρομαι.)

Another possible solution is to treat the καί as corroborative or corrective, and make the clause καί...χρήσασθαι parenthetical, coupling τοὺς ἀδίκους with πόλιν and treating κολάζειν as epexegetic, 'to hand over the town to the Lacedaemonians—in fact to abide by their decision—together with all offenders, for punishment.'

Yet other explanations are: (1) a continuous protasis, with apodosis suppressed—a most questionable solution, (2) χρήσασθαι epexegetic, cf. II. 4 § 7, which however suggests an ellipse, (3) an independent infinitive construction. Cf. IV. 50 § 2 εἰ βούλονται...πέμψαι, but this involves a difficulty with ἐκόντες, although parenthetical constructions have much to answer for.

Note Spartan irony in τοὺς ἀδίκους and παρὰ δίκην, to say nothing of εἰ βούλονται.

τοσαῦτα, 'thus much' (and no more), Thuc. usual formula in citing brief speeches.

ἐν τῷ ἀσθενεστάτῳ, 'in the last stage of weakness'; a 'fames Perusina.'

ἐν ὧσφ ἀφίκοντο, cf. 28 § 1 ἐν ὧσφ δ' αὖν ἔλθωσι, 'pending the arrival,' = μέχρι οὗ. Cf. Latin use of 'dum.' Of these commissioners Aristomenides, the grandfather of Agesilaus, was one (Paus. III. 9 § 1). (Pp.)

§ 4. προετέθη, cp. 38 § 1, 'was preferred,' 'brought forward.'

ἐπικαλεσάμενοι, Portus, 'arcessitos,' 'summoned them before them.'

εἴ τι...ἀγαθόν τι, no intolerable pleonasm, 'si qua (quid) boni quid.'

Cf. the common use of *εἰ τι*=*si forte*. For the question, see Livy XXVI. 33.

§ 5. *ἔλεγον...ἔλεγον*, the second verb refers to the actual speakers only.

σφῶν αὐτῶν, partitive genitive (Hude), 'suae causae patronos' (Portus). Hude's appears the sounder explanation.

'*Αειμνήστου*, cf. Herod. IX. 64. Plut. Aristid. 19 names him 'Arimnestus.' The commander of the Plataean contingent at Marathon and Plataea.

ἐπελθόντες, sc. *παρελθόντες*, 'came forward.'

CHAPTER LIII.

§ 1. *τὴν μὲν παράδοσιν*, mark the parallelism (1) of the two aorist participial clauses *πιστεύσαντες καὶ δεξάμενοι* (both in construction with *τὴν παράδοσιν ἐποιήσαμεθα*), (2) of the two present participles, *οἰόμενοι...ἡγούμενοι*. The present participles express the fixed principle which finds application in the aorists. The Plataean surrender was due to two reasons: (1) a *πίστις* based on their belief in Spartan conservatism, (2) a *ὁμολογία*, in reliance on Spartan 'bona fides.' Classen holds that the weight of the sentence falls on *οὐκ οἰόμενοι ὑφέξειν*, but, with St. and Poppo, is clearly at fault in making *δεξάμενοι*=*εἰ δεχοίμεθα*. 'The surrender of our city was made in reliance on you—our firm conviction being that you would observe the ordinary forms of law—and upon our own consent to place ourselves in your hands, as the best means of obtaining fair play.'

τοιάνδε, i.e. a mere answer to an unanswerable question. Cf. 52 § 3 and infra § 2. *νομιμωτέραν*, 'more conventional.'

οὐκ ἐν δικασταῖς. ἐν, 'sensu forensi.' The repetition Herbst defends from VI. 82 § 4 *ἐπὶ τὴν μητρόπολιν, ἐφ' ἡμᾶς*. Press the *οὐ* closely with *ἄλλοις*, 'as having consented to place ourselves in the hands of no other judges.'

ἔσμέν, of result. *τὸ ἴσον*, *ius aequum* (Cl.). *μάλιστα ἂν φέρεσθαι*, sc. *εἰ ἐν ὑμῶν γενοίμεθα*.

§ 2. *νῦν δέ*, the usual contrast of 'stern fact' with 'fools' paradise.'

ἀμφοτέρων, i.e. both *δίκη νόμμος* and *τὸ ἴσον*.

μὴ ἡμαρτήκαμεν, realistic indicative; a constrn. primarily referable to simple interrogative parataxis, but see Goodw. M. and T. § 269 sqq.

περὶ τῶν δεινοτάτων, 'turns upon' (i.e. involves) 'the gravest issues.' Cf. *περὶ* of the premisses of an argument. The older Greek would

incline to dative, cf. *μάρνασθαι περὶ νεκρῶ*. It is a *δρόμος περὶ ψυχῆς* (*θανάτου*, says the scholiast).

μὴ οὐ κοινοὶ ἀποβῆτε, note change of construction from *εἶναι*, and the emphasis laid on *ἀγῶνα* and *ὕμᾶς*—'the question of life and death in the hands of no impartial judges.'

μὴ οὐ=*'ne non.'* Cf. I. 91 § 3. *ἀποβῆτε*, unusual, says Krüger, for 'evadere.'

τεκμαιρόμενοι προκατηγορίας, 'drawing this inference from the fact that no definite charge (impeachment) has first been made...and that the question put is brief.'

The construction, though curt, is correct (pace Badham). The absolute construction replaces a *ὥς* or *ὅτι* sequence, and Thuc.'s free coordination allows of the collocation of gen. absol. with accus. absolute. Cf. VIII. 96 § 2 *αὐτῶν τε στασιαζόντων καὶ ἄδηλον δὲν ὅπότε ξυρράξουσι*.

προκατηγορίας...προγεγεννημένης, the pleonasm is but slight. Cf. I. 23 § 5.

ἀλλ' αὐτοί, for parenthetical *ἀλλά* clause cf. VIII. 76 § 6.

ὃ τὰ μὲν ἀληθῆ, from Poppo and Classen's point of view, forming with infin. (non-articular) the subject to *γίγνεται*. Stahl, for clearness, now reads *ἐναντίον*. I suspect an assimilation of the first article to the second, *τὰ* for *τό*, the construction changing with the second clause—'to which to give a truthful answer must tell against us, while falsehood must entail exposure.'

ἔλεγχον, 'possibility of exposure' (Kr.). *ἔχει*=*παρέχει*, cf. I. 97 § 2.

§ 3. *πανταχόθεν*, cf. I. 124 § 1.

καὶ ἀσφαλέστερον δοκεῖ, a change from personal construction *ἀναγκαζόμεθα* to impersonal. We may however treat the *καὶ* clause as parenthetical in sense, although grammatically determining the main sentence; for note the accusative *εἰπόντας*.

εἰπόντας τι κινδυνεύειν, cf. I. 20 § 2, with Shilleto's note, 'to say something if we must risk our lives.' The stress falls on the participle.

ὃ μὴ ῥηθεὶς λόγος, the phrase is practically the equivalent of *τὸ μὴ ῥηθῆναι λόγον*. Cf. sup. 36 § 2, note.

τοῖς ᾧδ' ἔχουσιν, generic article. The particular instance of Plataea is merged in the general application of the principle.

αἰτίαν, 'occasio criminandi' (Pp.), lit. 'allegation.'

§ 4. *πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις*, 'to add to our other difficulties.'

ἀγῶνες, active, cf. VIII. 66 § 3 (Kr.); but, according to Pp. and Cl., as referring to both parties to the suit, is of wider range than the

mere subject of *ώφελούμεθα*: i.e. 'had we both been strangers to each other, we might have served our turn by producing evidence.'

ἐπεισενεγκάμενοι, 'by adducing evidence upon evidence,' i.e. 'accumulating.' *ώφελούμεθα*, with special allusion to *ἡ τοῦ νόμου βοήθεια*. Cf. v. 90.

πρὸς εἰδότας, cf. v. § 89 *ἐπισταμένους πρὸς εἰδότας*. The recital would be useless.

οὐχί, the more emphatic form: found in Thuc. six times only.

ἡμῶν, dependent on *κατά* of compound verb *προκαταγνόντες*, but also from its position marking antithesis to *τῶν ὑμετέρων*.

τὰς ἀρετάς, 'our services.' Cf. II. 42 § 2, or, in wider sense, 'merits.'

αὐτό, with reference to preceding sentence *προκαταγν. τὰς ἀρετὰς ἥσους εἶναι* (cf. I. 68 § 2), but hardly = *αὐτὸ τοῦτο*.

ἄλλοις, sc. Thebans (schol.).

χάριν φέροντες, one of the many instances in which logic and syntax are at variance. The difficulty is due to three main causes: (1) change from active to passive, (2) categorical confusion, i.e. of volition with non-volition, (3) the great tendency to personal agreement. The confusion of personality is explainable on the ground that the action of the principal is identified with the use made of the agent. The Plataeans are to be made unwilling agents for the gratification of Thebes. Herwerden would correct *φέροντες* to *φερόντων*: Cobet suspects a lacuna. For the expression *χάριν φέροντες*, cf. Eur. Med. 509, and for a similar passage to the present cf. Ar. Eth. I. 9 § 16 *ἐνίων δὲ τητῶμενοι ῥυπαίνουσι τὸ μακάριον*.

καθιστώμεθα, cf. Lat. 'reum sistere.'

CHAPTER LIV.

§ 1. *παρεχόμενοι*, cf. 36 § 1.

δίκαια, 'grounds of justification.' *πρὸς...ἐς*, hardly distinguishable in Thuc. (vid. Shill. on I. 38 § 1). Cf. Dem. Ol. III. § 1.

διάφορα, 'differences' = 'feud': rare in singular, II. 27 § 2.

πείθειν πειρασόμεθα, cf. 53 § 4.

§ 2. *τὸ βραχύ*, mark the position, 'that question (of yours), that brief one,' i.e. of the brevity of which we complain; to which we once more call attention. Cf. sup. 53 § 2.

εἴ τι, interrogative, 'num quid?' *εἰ μὲν*, hypothetical.

μὴ εὖ παθόντας, equivalent to an indirect admission of Plataean guilt; the *μὴ* begs the question.

φίλους νομίζοντας = *εἰ δὲ φίλους νομίζετε*: note the change in the protasis, in spite of formal *μέν...δέ*: the form of the sentence is assimilated to the nearer *ὑμᾶς*.

αὐτούς, emphatic 'you yourselves are in the wrong.'

τοὺς ἐπιστρατεύσαντας, article for more exact definition, 'you who attacked us.' Cf. Lat. 'qui adorti estis'; the participle without article would = Lat. subj. 'qui adorti sitis.'

§ 3. *τὰ δ' ἐν εἰρήνῃ*, the article affects both prepositions *ἐν* and *πρὸς*. *τὰ ἐν*, temporal; cf. I. 2 § 1. *τὰ πρὸς*, limiting (cf. Lat. 'quod ad,' 'quoad').

ἀγαθοί, 'good men and true,' 'honest.'

ξυνεπιθέμενοι, sc. 'with you.'

ἐς ἐλευθερίαν, 'with a view to' (cf. *βλέπειν ἐς*), more usually *ἐπ' ἐλευθερίᾳ*.

μόνοι, not 'soli,' but 'inter primos': for Thespieae and Haliartus must be added to the list (cf. Herod. VIII. 50). The hyperbole is perhaps intentional.

§ 4. *καὶ γάρ*, 'enimvero,' perhaps with resumptive force, 'for remember.'

μάχη, temporal dative, cf. II. 20 § 1, a rare use without *ἐν* in the case of nouns not temporal in meaning.

The allusion is to the battle of Plataea. Cf. Pind. Pyth. I. 76 *τὴν πρὸ Κιθαιρῶνος μάχην*. Dem. (pseud.) Neaera 1377; Diod. XI. 32; Hdt. IX. 62 sqq. The double dative construction with the same verb is not uncommon, especially when one dative represents a participle, e.g. Soph. O. C. 1318 *κατασκαφῇ...δηώσειν πυρί*.

πάντων, plural, as resumptive not merely of *εἴ τι ἄλλο*, but of *ἡ ἐν τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ μάχῃ* as well.

παρὰ δύναμιν, not only 'pro virili parte,' but 'ultra vires,' 'beyond our strength.'

§ 5. *ὅτεπερ δὴ, περ* emphasizing *ὅτε* ('amplificative,' Hartung), *δὴ* fixing the attention, 'at the very time, remember': although *δὴ* may be regarded as adding strength to *περ*, as in the collocation *γε μὲν δὴ = γε μὴν*.

περίεστη is used both with and without accus. of object; cf. IV. 10 § 1; VIII. 1 § 2.

τὸν σεισμόν, 'the great earthquake.' Cf. I. 101 § 2. For the ideas of the ancients on the subject of earthquakes see Lecky, 'Hist. of European Morals,' vol. I. 392.

τῶν ἐς Ἰθώμην Εἰλώτων, an objective genitive, as the position of the preposition shews; for position of participle cf. I. 90 § 1.

τὸ τρίτον μέρος, cf. 15 § 1, note.

ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, i.e. 'our native forces' (cf. II. 39 § 3), not ξένοι or ἐπικούροι. On the bravery of soldier-citizens, see Arist. Ethics III. 8 § 9 τὰ δὲ πολιτικά μένοντα ἀποθνήσκει.

ὧν (i.e. τῶν εὖ δεδραμένων): sometimes the reference is more precise, e.g. I. 35 § 4 ἦν οὐ δίκαιον. The relative is really adversative, 'sed is' rather than 'et is.' Cf. Madvig, Lat. Gr. § 448.

CHAPTER LV.

§ 1. τὰ παλαιά, cf. 54 § 3.

ἠξιώσαμεν, 'resolved,' 'determined' (i.e. as a point of honour), Cl.

δεομένων, gen. absol. with subject implied; a frequent use in Thuc. whether in relation to subject or object of main verb. Cf. 34 § 3.

ἐβιάσαντο, 'had already brought force to bear.' Cf. Hdt. VI. 108.

ὕμεις, emphatic.

ἀπέωσασθε, for the form, which is not Ionic, see Curt. Et. II. 580.

ὥς ἐγγὺς ὄντας, ὕμῶν δὲ μακρὰν ἀποικούντων. Observe the false balance of the sentence. The more usual sequence would be ὥς ἐγγὺς ὄντων, but the construction becomes reflexive, as in 54 § 2 φίλους δὲ νομίζοντας.

μακρὰν, cf. 13 § 5 μακρὰν ἀπεῖναι. Soph. O. R. 997 ἡ Κόρινθος... μακρὰν ἀπφκείτο.

§ 2. ἐκπρεπέστερον, cf. I. 38 § 4 (probably a litotes for the Ionic αἰκές), = 'abnormal,' 'unusual.' Cf. the Attic ἀπὸ τρόπου, 'contra morem,' Tac. A. III. 26.

ἐμελλήσατε, sc. παθεῖν, for ellipse cf. Demosth. Conon § 40 μηδ' ἂν μελλήσας, Plat. Theaet. 148 E ἀλλὰ γὰρ οὐτ' αὐτὸς δύναμαι πείσαι ἐμαυτὸν ὥς ἱκανῶς τι λέγω οὐτε ἄλλου ἀκοῦσαι λέγοντος...οὐ μὲν δὴ αὐτὸ οὐδ' ἀπαλλαγῆναι τοῦ μέλειν.

§ 3. οὐκ ἠθελήσαμεν, οὐ denying fact. Cf. 40 § 4 εἰ δὲ δὴ καὶ οὐ προσήκον ὁμῶς ἀξιούτε. But εἰ may mark a litotes for ὅτι, or the negative may coalesce with the verb, as in stereotyped phrases, οὐ φημι, οὐκ ἀξιῶ.

ὕμῶν κελευσάντων, cf. II. 72.

ἐναντία, adverbial adaptation of internal accus., cf. I. 29 § 1.

οὐκέτι, i.e. after such practical proof of Athenian good-will: the allusion is to 429 B.C.

οὗς εὖ παθὼν τις, cf. the assertion of Pericles in II. 40 § 4. See also Shilleto's regretful note on the loss of 'man' (A. S.) as equivalent to τις.

The relative οὗς Poppo regards as causal.

πολιτείας μετέλαβεν, i.e. κατὰ ψήφισμα. See Arnold's instructive note on such ἰσοπολιτεία, the 'ius Caeritum' of Rome. For the omission of αὐτῶν in second member of relative sentence, or the still more unusual ὧν, cf. the tendency of Latin, 'eamne rationem sequere, qua tecum ipse et cum tuis utare, profiteri autem non audeas' (Cic. Fin. II. 23). Cf. Madv. Lat. Synt. § 323.

παραγγελλόμενα, usually a military term. Cf. I. 121 § 2; but here the παραγγελία is more of a παρακένεσις, 'a party call.' Cf. Dem. F. L. § 1.

§ 4. αὐτὸ δὲ ἐξηγεῖσθε, whether ἐξηγεῖσθαι is literal or metaphorical, 'praeire' or 'praescribere,' matters little. The accus. is cognate; cf. V. 66 § 2 ἕκαστα ἐξηγουμένου. The relative clause is introductory: 'as for the lead that either of you gave your allies' (i.e. in the exercise of your hegemony).

εἰ τι μὴ καλῶς ἐδράτο = τῶν μὴ καλῶς δρωμένων, but more specific in its present form.

For the sentiment cf. 65 § 2.

CHAPTER LVI.

§ 1. τὸ δὲ τελευταῖον, either the construction changes with δέ clause, τὸ τελευταῖον (sc. ἀδίκημα) becoming direct object of ξύνιστε (cf. I. 73 § 2), or some word has dropped out of the text, e.g. οἶον or ὅ: πολλὰ μὲν ἄλλα ἠδίκησαν τὸ δὲ τελ. (ἠδίκησαν) οἶον αὐτοὶ ξύνιστε. My reason for thinking so is not merely the presumable loss of small words in many cases, but also the practice of Greek in bringing these ἄλλα τε...καὶ and μὲν...δέ sequences under one common vinculum. To explain the sentence by treating αὐτοὶ ξύνιστε as parenthetical, on analogy of οἶμαι, δοκῶ, &c. is intolerable (cf. Popp. ed. mai.). 'To the long list of injuries done us by the Thebans is added this crowning one of all, one within your own cognisance, which indeed is the cause of our being brought to this very pass.'

§ 2. καταλαμβάνοντας, imperf. pres. 'attempted to seize.'

ἱερομηνία, 'a festal season' (vid. Buttm. Meidias 175), practically = 'die festo.'

ὁρθῶς, emphatic, 'we were justified in taking reprisals.' This

ancient doctrine of retaliation was first overthrown by Plato's Gorgias (cf. Cope's Transl. Introd. XLV. Rep. 335 B, D).

ὅσιον, a higher moral stage (from point of view of context) than ὀρθόν or δίκαιον, but for its true conception see Plato, Protag. 330 sqq.

§ 3. εἰ τῷ αὐτίκα χρησίμῳ, note the single article connecting χρησίμῳ with πολεμῶ. 'If you intend to fix your estimate of justice by that vindictiveness of theirs which tallies for the moment with your own interests.'

χρησίμῳ, dat. of measure.

λήψεσθε, i.q. ὑπολήψεσθε. Cf. λόγῳ λαμβάνειν (Plat.), and infr. 59 § 1 ὀκτῶ λαβόντας.

φανείσθε, cf. 42 § 5, 'shew yourselves,' 'prove yourselves.' For the whole argument cf. the identification of ξυμφέρον and δίκαιον in the Melian discussion, v. 90 sqq.

§ 4. οἱ ἄλλοι Ἕλληνες, excluding the 'Medising' Thebans.

μᾶλλον, sc. ἡμεῖν (P. and Cl.), cf. 1. 86 § 2. But here the ellipse is intolerable. The supplement should be ἐδοκούμεν εἶναι, not merely ἡμεῖν: and the juxtaposition of τότε...ὅτε is suspicious. Is a word missing after τότε?

The historical reference is to the Persian war.

νῦν μὲν γὰρ ἑτέροις, the sequence of thought suggests an inversion of the order of the μέν...δέ sentences: the connecting link is ἐν μείζονι κινδύνῳ, 'in greater danger; for then slavery impended, whereas now you are free to menace others.'

ἐπέρχεσθε, 'are the aggressors.'

δεινοί, i.e. with the terrors of war.

ἐν ἐκείνῳ τῷ καιρῷ, for the adverbial καιρῶς the Attic equivalent is ἐς καιρόν or καιρῷ, rarely ἐν καιρῷ.

ἐπέφερον, on analogy of ἐπιφέρειν δπλα, and, by adaptation, ἐπιφέρειν ἐλευθερίαν (IV. 87 § 2).

§ 5. ἡμῶν, constructed with προθυμία as well as ἀμαρτία.

ἀμαρτίας, cf. II. 85 § 2: the genitive is due to the analogy of ἀντί uncompounded.

ἡμάρτηται, impersonal (cf. 45 § 3 παραβαίνεται). For personal use cf. Arist. Eth. II. 6 § 20.

μείζω...ἐλάσσω, in direct agreement with προθυμία and ἀμαρτία: b' Krüg. regarded (possibly rightly) as neuter.

ἐν καιροῖς, cf. the Demosthenic use of χρόνοι in plural.

σπάνιον ἦν, the Hellenic majority accepted Xerxes' sway. Cf. Hdt. VII. 132.

οἱ μὴ, 'all such as.' πρὸς, 'in view of,' 'in the face of.' Cf. VI. 58 § 1.

ἀσφαλεία = ἀσφαλῶς. Cf. 82 § 4; Soph. O. R. 51 ἀλλ' ἀσφαλεία τήνδ' ἀνθρώπων πόλιν.

ἔθλοντες, cf. v. 9 § 9: 'those, who in the face of his attack, instead of furthering in safety their own interests, were ready to brave the nobler though more perilous course.'

§ 6. ὧν, partitive genitive.

ἐς τὰ πρῶτα, for the facts cf. II. 71; for the construction cf. 39 § 2.

κερδαλέως, 'in a spirit of greed,' 'from motives of greed.' Both adverbs are somewhat strained. Cf. 65 § 3.

§ 7. καίτοι χρή ταῦτά, the sentence reflects the construction of 51 § 2, with strong suggestion of ἀντίπρωσις in τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, the dative suggesting an infinitive sequence, τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς βεβαιουῖσθαι τὴν χάριν: by the resolution of infinitive into ὅταν clause the dative is left to take an apparent construction from ξυμφέρον.

τῶν αὐτῶν, neuter. ὁμοίως, 'consistently.'

που, 'aliquatenus' (Pp.): rather 'aliqua ex parte' (usquam), 'whether your interest may, for the moment, point in the direction of this or that state.' Cf. v. 91 § 1.

ἔχειν χάριν, used indifferently of giver or recipient. Cf. VIII. 87 and sup. 39 § 1 ξυγγνώμην ἔχω, with 44 § 2.

'And yet you are bound to shew that you consistently hold the same opinions on the same questions, and to hold that expediency, in relation to good allies, implies conditions under which they invariably command a sure recognition of their good services, while to yourselves the possible interests of the moment are secured'; i.e. your standard of expediency must not shift with the exigencies of the moment, but be based on the fixed principle that good services demand a good return.

ἡμῖν, misplaced, to enforce the antithesis of αἰεὶ βέβαιον with τὸ παραντίκα.

Pp. and Cl. reading ἔχουσιν, in agreement with ὑμῖν, make χάριν ἔχειν = 'gratiam reddere': but this involves a dependency of dative upon dative.

Jowett treats the passage as a general γνώμη, finding a subject for ἔχουσι in the implied subject to the infinitive, sc. τοὺς ἀνθρώπους (so Portus).

CHAPTER LVII.

§ 1. προσκέψασθε, whether πρό ('seriously reflect') or πρόσ ('further reflect') is immaterial.

τοῖς πολλοῖς, excluding Athens, although (as Hobbes notes) the Spartans had small claim to such estimation.

ἀνδραγαθίας=ἐπιείκεια, not ἀνδρία, 'manly honesty,' 'probity,' 'integrity': but see the Melian estimate of this, v. 105 § 4.

μὴ τὰ εἰκότα, connect μὴ closely with τὰ εἰκότα, although μὴ is due to εἰ preceding.

ἀφανῆ, 'in secret' (in a corner): predicative=ἐν ἀφανεί.

περὶ οὐδ' ἡμῶν μεμπτῶν, following natural order of direct construction οὐδ' ἡμεῖς μεμπτοὶ ἐσμεν (Kr.), 'deciding in our case the fate of no despicable folk.' οὐδέ, 'no more than yourselves,' 'qui ne ipsi quidem.'

οὐκ ἀποδέξονται, 'refuse to countenance': for ἀποδέχεσθαι, 'to accept without demur,' cf. Plato, Theaet. 160 c. On ὅπως μὴ with subj. or indic. cf. Goodw. M. T. 271 sqq.

ἐπιγνῶναι, for ἐπὶ Hude cites I. 70 § 2, explaining as 'additional' (praeterea); but suggesting a dittography from ἐστι preceding. But ἐπὶ may merely strengthen the simple form γνῶναι: if it has special force, it can mean 'to make up one's mind to' (to decide, when it comes to the point) or, in offensive sense, 'a gratuitous iniquity,' the verdict being regarded as an ἐπίδοσις to the Thebans.

οὐδέ finds its sequence from ὅπως μὴ οὐκ ἀποδέξονται.

κοινῶς, e.g. Olympia or Delphi. There is probably no reference to the dedications commemorating the victory of Plataea.

ἀνατεθῆναι, not ἀνακεῖσθαι, the dedication is not yet an accomplished fact.

§ 2. δεινόν, 'monstrous,' 'atrocious.' πορθῆσαι, anticipative and causative.

ἀναγράψαι, on analogy of ἀνατεθῆναι. For the tripod cf. I. 132 § 2, Hdt. ix. 81. It was captured by the Phocians in the Sacred War: the pedestal was removed to Byzantium by Constantine, and was brought to light once more in 1856.

πανοικισία, in spite of the form πανοικεσία (Pollux), it is by no means certain that the derivation may not be from οἰκησις just as much as οἰκέτης, 'as an entire settlement' (cf. vi. 88 § 4) or 'commune.' The point here is the utter obliteration of Plataea as a recognised πόλις, not the destruction of a household with all its members.

Θηβαίους, without article, 'Thebans' contemptuously. Cf. next sentence.

ἐξαλείψαι, 'efface,' i.e. the γραφή (cf. ἀναγράψαι).

§ 3. ἐς τοῦτο ξυμφορᾶς, cf. I. 49 § 7 ἐς τοῦτο ἀνάγκης, followed by ὥστε. [On the interchange of ὥστε and ὅστις, though recognised in Attic, see Goodw. M. and T. § 575: no Thuc. instance is known to me.] τοῦτο is retrospective.

οὔτινες merges the particular in the general, but without losing sight of individuality, 'as men who' (not 'we who'). Cf. Soph. O. T. 1184 ὅστις πέφασμαι. The border-line between ὅς γε and ὅς τις in such sequences is easily crossed. Cf. the Latin 'ut qui,' 'quippe qui.'

Μήδων κρατησάντων, temporal, 'after the victory of the Persians,' e.g. at Thermopylae (Poppo).

ἀπωλλύμεθα, 'were on the verge of ruin,' 'cum Medi vicissent peribamus' (St.).

'The facts of history are against a hypothetical explanation; Plataea was actually burnt' (Poppo).

ἐν ὑμῖν, in forensic sense, 'in your court,' 'through your verdict,' 53 § 1.

ἡσώμεθα, cf. 53 § 1, 'are being worsted'; the genitive Θηβαίων is due to the notion of comparison in the verb.

ἀγῶνας, 'trials,' in wider sense of 'discrimina,' 'angustiae.'

ὑπέστημεν, 'have faced,' or rather 'been brought face to face with.' Cf. iv. 59 § 2 ὁ ὑποστάς) (ὁ φυγών).

τότε μὲν, no allusion to τὰ Μηδικά, but to the recent siege.

εἰ μὴ παρέδομεν, realised condition, as the ἀγών is decided. The dependent sentence preserves the protasis of the independent, τότε μὲν γὰρ διεφθαρῆμεν ἂν εἰ μὴ παρέδομεν. On these conditional forms cf. Goodw. M. T. § 411.

The infinitives διαφθαρῆναι and κρίνεσθαι are in apposition to, and expegetic of, ἀγῶνας.

θανάτου κρίνεσθαι, genitive of value, as fixing the penalty (τίμημα). Cf. Krüg. G. G. 47, § 22, note 1.

§ 4. περιεώσμεθα, 'pushed to and fro,' 'bandied about,' = 'rejected.'

ἐκ πάντων, 'on all sides,' 'at every hand,' = πανταχόθεν.

πρόθυμοι... ἐρήμοι. Mark the contrast by simple apposition, 'for all our zeal,' 'now so forsaken.'

Cf. 'fictilibus crevere deis haec aurea templa' (Prop. iv. 1. 5).

οὐ βέβαιοι, 'unsteadfast.' Heilmann remarks upon the pathetic despondency of this last sentence.

CHAPTER LVIII.

§ 1. *καίτοι*, 'though hoping against hope.'

καὶ θεῶν ἕνεκα...καὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς, 'cum—tum,' 'qua—qua,' the 3rd *καὶ* connecting *μεταγνῶναι* with *καμφθῆναι*.

τῶν ξυμμαχικῶν, lit. 'who served as gods of alliance,' i.e. who witnessed our oath of alliance.

τῆς ἀρετῆς ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, 'our good service towards Hellenes,' i.e. in the cause of Hellas.

καμφθῆναι (i.q. *ἐπικλασθῆναι*), 'flecti,' 'frangi.' Cf. *ἀγναμπτοι βουλαί* (Pind.). For the γν form cf. Curt. Gk. Et. 536.

εἴ τι ἐπέσθητε, 'si quid,' 'si forte,' 'if you have been in any way actuated (influenced) by Thebans.' The *εἴ τι* clause may be either the object clause to *μεταγνῶναι*, or merely parenthetical, continuing the construction, as in I. 44 § 1.

τήν τε δωρεάν, the article must be either possessive or deictic, 'your boon' or 'such boon' (i.e. as that implied in *εἴ τι ἐπέσθητε*). To this accusative *μὴ κτείνειν* stands in expegetic apposition (cf. 66 § 2 *τὰ μὲν ὁμοῖα οὐκ ἀνταπέδοτε μήτε νεωτερίσαι λόγοις τε πείθειν*), *καὶ μὴ* marking the alternative.

'We call on you to relent, and, if indeed you have been in any way influenced by Thebans, to alter your decision to asking of them, as a concession due to you in return, not to have to slay those whose death were your disgrace.' The two *τε* clauses *τήν τε δωρεάν* and *σώφρονά τε* are parallel.

οὐς μὴ πρέπει, sc. *κτείνειν*. The negative can be referred either to the main verb or dependent, but the infinitive supplement is necessary. In *οὐς μὴ* we have both a conditional and causal combination, one of which only can be reproduced in English. Cf. Goodw. M. and T. § 581 for exx., and the Lat. use of 'siquidem.'

σώφρονα, in strange antithesis to *αἰσχροί* (but see I. 84 § 3), 'temperate' v. 'intemperate,' 'decorous' v. 'indecorous.'

ἡδονὴν δόντας, cf. sup. *χάριν φέροντες*, 53 § 4.

κακίαν, 'infamy' (i.e. of treachery).

§ 2. *σώματα*, 'lives,' the usual Greek idiom, cf. II. 43 § 2 *τὰ σώματα διδόντες*.

αὐτοῦ, sc. *τοῦ τὰ σώματα διαφθεῖραι*, cf. I. 68 § 2.

οὐκ ἐχθροὺς γάρ. γάρ 'postpositum,' as *οὐ* adheres closely to *ἐχθροί*, although it applies with equal force to *εἰκότως*; with *ἀλλά* the

sentence becomes positive, 'we are no enemies on whom you will be taking vengeance justifiably, but good friends.'

κατ' ἀνάγκην, by Spartan rejection (55 § 1) and Theban aggression (56 § 1).

§ 3. *ἀδειαν ποιοῦντες*, cf. VIII. 76 § 7, 'granting immunity.'

καὶ ποιοῦντες...καὶ προνοοῦντες, the first *καὶ* St. treats as 'etiam,' holding that *καὶ...καὶ* do not correspond in this passage. But is not the point of the sentence 'your verdict will be a righteous one, not merely as guaranteeing the protection of our persons, but also as recognising the claims of suppliants'?

ὅσια, sc. 'righteous,' 'conscientious'—in the sight of the *θεοὶ ξυμμαχικοί*.

προνοοῦντες, 'nobis prospicientes' (Pp.), 'considering before you decide' (St.).

διὰ παντός, temporal, cf. I. 38 § 1.

§ 4. *πατέρων θήκας*, note omission of article, and position of *τῶν ὑμετέρων*, cf. 56 § 2. For the history cf. Hdt. IX. 85.

ἐσθήμασι, a needless bone of contention to editors. There is no allusion to offerings of raiment as in Tac. A. III. 2, 'vestes—cremabant,' or to the 'velamina nota' of Virgil, or to the extravagancies of a Lucullus' funeral pyre (Pliny N. H. xxxvi.). The story of Periander in Hdt. v. 92 is wholly different. See Thirlw. G. H. II. 365. Plutarch's Aristides XXI. explains the difficulty *τῶν Πλαταίων ὁ ἀρχων...χιτῶνα φοινικοῦν ἐνδεδυκώς*.

τοῖς ἄλλοις νομίμοις, 'aliaque funerum sollennia' (Tac.).

ώραῖα simply = 'fruges,' produce. Cf. I. 120 § 2.

ἐπιφέροντες, 'offering,' II. 34 § 2.

ὁμαχμοῖς (Ionic), 'brothers in arms' (cf. I. 18 § 3).

μὴ ὀρθῶς γνόντες = *εἰ μὴ ὀρθῶς γνολήτε*. Goodw. M. T. § 472.

§ 5. *ἔθαπτεν*, 'quod mansurum erat sepulcrum' (Poppo and Class.); but how far does the lasting result affect the choice of tense? The imperfect is descriptive, 'panoramic.' It must not be forgotten that the stress of the sentence frequently falls on the participle, so that the tense of the verb assimilates itself to the participle.

τοιούτοις, sc. *φίλοις*, a useful synonym, frequent in Plato and Aristotle. Cf. *ὡσαύτως γενομένων* (Ar. Eth. II. 3 § 11).

τί ἄλλο ἢ, cf. 39 § 2.

αὐθένταις, by siding with the Medes the Thebans were, in a manner, guilty of the blood of the Spartans.

ἀτίμους, proleptic: the genitive specifies the form of loss or

privation, e.g. *δωμάτων ἀτίμους*, 'without honour of a home,' 'denied a home.'

ἴσχειν, stronger form of *ἔχω*.

πρὸς δέ, adverbial = 'furthermore.' The only ex. in Thuc. *καί*, intensive.

ἡλευθέρωθησαν, middle in force, 'won their freedom.'

ἱερά, especially of *Ζεὺς ἐλευθέριος*. (Stahl.)

εὐξάμενοι, temporal, 'to whom they prayed (made their vows) before their victory.'

θυσίας τὰς πατρίους, sacrifices, ancestral (i.e. and those ancestral) in point of institution and foundation, lit. 'in connexion with those who founded them.' The genitive *εἰσαμ. καὶ κτισ.* Stahl rightly regards as objective. *εἰσαμένων* in connexion with *ἱερά*, cf. Pind. Pyth. IV. 204 *τέμενος ἔσσαντο*. See Jebb on Soph. O. C. 713.

κτισάντων, with *θυσίας*, cf. *κτίζειν δαῖτα*. Hude sees an allusion to the 'conditores et cultores,' which disappears in the text of Herwerden. The genitive could hardly depend on *ἀφαιρήσεσθε*, as the Plataeans will all be dead. (See Appendix.)

CHAPTER LIX.

§ 1. *πρὸς*, 'on the side of,' 'in favour of.' Cf. Eur. Alc. 52 *πρὸς τῶν ἐχόντων*.

νόμιμα, Panhellenic usage, whether in the matter of *ἱερά* or *δσια*.

ἀμαρτάνειν, 'bent on sinning,' 'meditating an offence,' present, as the mere notion constitutes a moral offence (peccatum), which has not yet found expression, but may at any moment; hence the aorist: cf. Cic. de Fin. III. § 32. The *ἔξις* is not yet an *ἐνέργεια*.

μὴ ἀδικηθέντας, cf. 58 § 5.

οἰκτῶ σῶφρονι λαβόντας, 'regarding (us) with rational compassion.' *σῶφρων*, as restraining the desire for revenge, 'self-contained.' *λαβεῖν* as in 56 § 3. The phrase appears no more difficult of comprehension (in spite of Herwerden's objection) than Plato's *λόγῳ λαμβάνειν* (Phaedr. 234 C) or the ordinary *δι' οἰκτου*. For *λαβεῖν* without object expressed cf. VI. 61 § 1: in the present instance *ἡμᾶς* is close at hand.

οἱοί τε, detach *τε* from *οἱοί* and connect with *καί* following.

πάθοιμεν ἄν, implied protasis.

ὥς ἀστάθμητον (sc. *ἐστί*), 'no forecasting the possibility of misfortune befalling at any moment even one who deserves it not.' *τὸ ἀφανὲς τοῦ μέλλοντος* is one of the few commonplaces of the Thucydidean rhetoric.

ᾧτινι, dependent on and explanatory of *ἀστάθμητον*: practically the equivalent of an *εἰ* clause, cf. *ἄδηλον εἰ*.

ξυμπέσοι, more usual with dat. of thing, but such inversions are common.

§ 2. *τε*, 'thus.' *ὥς πρέπον*, sc. *ἐστί*, cf. the like omission with *εἰκός*, *χρεών*.

ὁμοβωμίους, 'worshipped at common altars' (Duk. St.). Others explain with ref. to *ὁμωχέτας* (= *συννάους*), cf. IV. 97 § 4. *κοινούς*, 'national.' The idea of common privilege finds confirmation in the word *κυριώτατοι*, cf. V. 53.

πείσαι τάδε, 'to urge (press) this course'—without accus. of person, cf. 43 § 2.

προφερόμενός θ' ὄρκους, Stahl divides the sentence into three heads, (1) *αἰτούμεθα*, (2) *ικέται γιγνόμεθα*, (3) *ἀναμνησκόμεν*, combining in one common conception *ικέται γιγνόμεθα καὶ ἐπικαλούμεθα*, and referring *προφερόμενοι* to the words *ικέται γιγνόμεθα* only.

Göller sees an asyndeton, construing *μὴ ἀμνημονεῖν* with *αἰτούμεθα*, but omitting *τε* with *προφερόμενοι*.

Classen places colon after *τάδε*, leaving an asyndeton, and construing *μὴ ἀμνημονεῖν* with *ικέται γιγνόμεθα*.

Herwerden detects a string of *ἐμβλήματα*, and simplifies the sentence accordingly (see critical note).

'And pleading (in defence) those oaths your fathers swore we supplicate you by your fathers' graves not to forget them.'

ικέται γιγνόμεθα (= *ἰκεσίαν ποιούμεθα*), both genitives depend on this. For such genitive construction with verbs of praying see Madv. G. Synt. 61, 6, note 2. Cf. Aesch. Suppl. 321 *τί φῆς ἰκνεῖσθαι τῶνδ' ἀγωνίων θεῶν*; Hdt. VI. 68 *σε μετέρχομαι τῶν θεῶν εἰπεῖν*. The addition of *πρὸς* simply makes the case-relation more explicit. At the same time, in the passage from Aesch. at least, it is doubtful whether we cannot get a construction from *τί*, 'in what matter, connected with these gods, comest thou (as a suppliant)?'

γενέσθαι ὑπὸ Θηβαίοις, cf. VII. 64 § 1, 'to the dead we appeal to save us from falling into the hands of Thebans, or, for all our true friendship (to you), from being left at the mercy of (our) deadliest foes.' (Cf. Stahl.)

Greek love of antithesis places *ἐχθίστοις* side by side with *φίλτατοι*. The tense of *ὄντες* need cause no difficulty, as the imperfect of *εἰμί* can represent a historic tense.

ἡμέρας, the ellipse of article is unusual. τε, introducing climax, but cf. I. I § 2 (St.).

ἥ, temporal dative, although it may find a construction from preposition in second clause. Classen however regards ἐν as introduced to fix the critical moment. Note particularly the opposition of relative to demonstrative; the confusion is caused by the participle (due to Thucydidean condensation). When rewritten in the form ἐν ἣ μὲν τὰ δεινότατα ἐπράξαμεν, νῦν δὲ κινδυνεύομεν, the relation becomes clear. From a second point of view πράξαντες may suggest εἰ καὶ ἐπράξαμεν, 'in spite of our brilliant exploits.'

μετ' αὐτῶν, sc. τῶν κεκηνηκότων, as ὁμαιχοί.

§ 3. ὅπερ δέ, anticipative relative clause.

λόγου τελευτῆν, sc. τελευτῇ ποιῆσθαι λόγον. Cf. 104 § 5.

διότι ἐγγύς, sc. ἐστί. καὶ τοῦ βίου, i.e. as well as of the λόγος.

μετ' αὐτοῦ, sc. τοῦ τελευτῆν. Cf. 58 § 2 τὴν δύσκειαν αὐτοῦ.

τῷ αἰσχίστῳ, Livy XXI. 41 'ultimo supplicio humanorum fame' (St.). Cf. Od. XII. 342 λιμὸν δ' ὀκτιστον θανέειν.

ὑμῖν πιστεύσαντες, ὑμῖν, in emphatic contrast to Θηβαίοις.

προσῆλθομεν, 'approached (you)', used 'of making advances' rather than 'siding with' (προσχωρεῖν).

εἰ μὴ πείθομεν... ἑᾶσαι, 'if we are making no impression on you, to suffer us at once,' &c. &c.

ἐς τὰ αὐτὰ καταστήσαντας, 'to reinstate us in our original position.' Cf. 34 § 3.

τὸν ξυντυχόντα, the equivalent of a future perfect, δι' ἃν ξυντύχη (Krüg.). Hude suggests τὸν ξυντυχόντ' ἂν, in order to obtain a future meaning—but ἂν is needless. The words simply denote the risk incident to (coincident with) the renewal of 'in statu quo' (καταστήσας ἐς τὰ αὐτά).

ἰλέσθαι, 'accept,' cf. Aesch. Ag. 1653 τὴν τύχην δ' αἰρούμεθα.

§ 4. ἐπισκήπτομεν, 'obtestamur.' Cf. II. 73 § 3.

τε, introducing peroration.

περὶ τοὺς Ἕλληνας, περί marking the sphere or scope of such προθυμία.

πίστεως, 'fides,' 'protection.'

ἰκέται ὄντες, not, of necessity, restricted to πίστις, as=ήν ἰκετεύομεν; better taken in apposition with sentence, 'as suppliants.' Cf. supr. Πλαταιῆς ὄντες.

γενέσθαι σωτήρας, the accusative is necessitated by change of person.

ἐλευθεροῦντας, the favourite profession of Sparta. Cf. IV. 87 § 2.

CHAPTER LX.

πρὸς τὸν λόγον, the position διὰ μέσου points to a construction ἀπὸ κοινοῦ, i.e. with δέσαντες and ἐνδῶσι alike (Pp.).

πρός, of doubtful interpretation—(1) in view of, (2) in response to, (3) on the ground of.

ἔδοθη, aorist as pluperfect.

CHAPTER LXI.

§ 1. καὶ οὗτοι, 'et isti' (St.).

τὸ ἐρωτηθὲν ἀπεκρίναντο, no need for πρὸς, cf. Plat. Phil. 19 A ἀποκρινεῖται τὸ ἐρωτώμενον. Kr. G. G. 46. 6 § 3.

καὶ μτ', transition to opposite, cf. 58 § 1.

The order is complicated by the insertion of ἔξω τῶν προκ. καὶ ἅμα οὐδὲ ἡτιαμένων. The connexion is εἰ ἀπεκρίναντο καὶ μὴ κατηγορίαν ἐποίησαντο καὶ περὶ αὐτῶν πολλὴν τὴν ἀπολογίαν.

περὶ αὐτῶν, by common Attic confusion of περὶ with ὑπέρ.

ἔξω τῶν προκειμένων, 'outside the question' (i.e. τὸ ἐρωτηθὲν), and at the same time without even so much as any charge against them.

καὶ ἅμα, cf. 82 § 1. οὐδέ, in spite of εἰ preceding; cf. 40 § 4.

ἡτιαμένων, Classen rightly explains as referring to αὐτῶν (a view condemned by Poppe). The combination of prepositional with participial construction has already been observed; and we shall be within the limits of Thucydidean syntax in taking ἡτιαμένων as an impersonal genitive absolute if needful. For the passive form of deponent cf. VIII. 68 § 2. Steup suggests ἡτιαμένοι.

πολλὴν τὴν ἀπολογίαν, the article to emphasize ἀπολογία (Cl.). The presence of one article may denote either a common grammatical vinculum (πολλήν referring to each substantive), or shew that καὶ corrects ἀπολογία τοῦ ἐπαινος.

ὦν, the attraction is due to brachylogy, = τούτων ᾧ.

Render: 'had they not turned upon us with denunciations and, in their own behoof, in self-laudation, without reference to the point at issue, and, at the same time, entirely without accusation, defended, or rather panegyrised at length, actions which no one had discredited.'

If καὶ be treated as purely copulative, some suspicion arises of tautology between ἡτιαμένων and ὦν ἐμέμψατο: treat as 'corrective.'

πρὸς μὲν τά, for order cf. 82 § 7, VII. 12 § 1, with Plato Theaet. 167 E καὶ ἐν μὲν τῷ παιζῇ, ἐν δὲ τῷ διαλέγεσθαι σπουδάσῃ.

τὰ μὲν=κατηγορία. τὰ δέ=ἀπολογία. Arnold well quotes from Arist. Rhet. II. 25 § 1.

κακία...δόξα, εἰρωνικῶς, says the Scholiast. The 'bad name' of Thebes is contrasted with the 'good name' claimed by Plataeans for their services.

τούτων δόξα, 'the reputation of those services.' τούτων, neuter, sc. τῶν ἐπαινουμένων.

τὸ δ' ἀληθές, 'that you may hear the truth on both sides before you decide'; cf. 53 § 3, note.

§ 2. ἡμεῖς δέ, for δέ cf. I. 37 § 2, 'now'; no need for strongly inferential form δή.

'The original occasion of our feud with them was their refusal to accept Theban hegemony.' St. well explains that the point at issue was the recognition of Thebes as head of the Boeotian confederation, but not the reduction of Plataea to absolute dependency.

κτισάντων, for the settlement cf. I. 12 § 1.

ὑστερον, i.e. about 60 years after the Trojan war (Arn.).

ἄλλα χωρία, e.g. Orchomenus; but including the whole district from Cithaeron to Euripus.

ᾶ, plural, to include Plataea.

ξυμμίκτους ἀνθρώπους (cf. ξυμμίκτους ὄχλους, VI. 17 § 2), 'a motley population,' e.g. Pelasgians, Thracians, Hyantians (Strabo IX. 2 § 3).

οὐκ ἤξιουν, 'disdained,' 'dedignabantur,'—mark the imperfect, they 'persistently' refused. Cf. Isocr. Plat. § 6.

ἡγεμονεύεσθαι, perhaps a litotes for ἀρχεσθαι (ἄπαξ λεγ. in Thucydides).

ἔξω=χωρίς, 'apart from.'

παραβαίνοντες τὰ πάτρια, (1) in the matter of respect due to founders (cf. I. 25): (2) in the matter of national institutions (i.e. the ancestral confederation of Boeotia).

προσηναγκάζοντο, for imperfect cf. 57 § 3 ἀπωλλόμεθα. Stahl would supply τοῖς πατρίοις, but, from I. 106 § 1, no supplement is necessary to the construction. The word is used of 'pressing into service,' 'requisitioning.' Cf. Plat. Theaet. 153 C ἀναγκάζω προσβιβάζων.

ἐβλαπτον, by joining the Athenians ἀδικον ὁδὸν ἰόντων (64 § 4): as a border town, they were of special service to Athens; but the βλάβη is most probably exaggerated.

καὶ ἀντίπασχον, 'simply (merely) suffered reprisals.'

CHAPTER LXII.

§ 1. καὶ ὁ βάρβαρος, καὶ 'depravat orationem' (Pp.): it is intensive here as dealing with the strongest point of their case (ἢ μάλιστα δοκεῖ ἵστασθαι ὁ λόγος)—it is not placed here for convenience of position (Cl.), but for emphasis.

μόνοι, cf. 54 § 3.

ἀγάλλονται, cf. 82 § 7.

τούτω, in loose construction with λοιδοροῦσιν.

§ 2. διότι οὐδ' Ἀθηναίους, φάμεν continues its force. Ἀθηναῖοι would be equally correct, but once more Thucydides' love of coordination asserts itself; cf. v. 16 § 3. Poppo notes that in comparisons such assimilations are frequent; 64 § 1 resumes this argument.

ιδέα=ἐπινοία, cf. VI. 76 § 3: more usual with genitive of description or specification (e.g. θανάτου, φυγῆς, πολέμου, I. 109 § 1), = 'scheme,' 'design,' 'tactics' (for which cf. Thuc. use of τρόπος).

αὐ= 'e contrario.'

§ 3. εἶδει, the 'external' by contrast with the 'internal' relation (Cl.), i.e. 'concrete' with 'abstract,' a distinction familiar to all Platonists. The contrast is well marked in Ar. Eth. I. 6 § 10 ἢ οὐδ' ἄλλο οὐδὲν πλὴν τῆς ιδέας; ὥστε μάταιον ἔσται τὸ εἶδος. (Cf. Campbell, Theaet. App. C.)

εἶδει (πραγμάτων or πολιτείας), 'under what form of polity'; a similar implication in VIII. 90 § 1.

ἔπραξαν, 'took such action'; contrast the 3rd person with the 2nd in 55 § 4 ἑκάτεροι ἐξηγείσθε: the insertion of ἡμῶν makes ἑκάτεροι the subject of the verb: in 56 § 5 it is appositional.

ὀλιγαρχία ἰσόνομος, 'isonomous' in what sense? not as assigning equal power to each member of the oligarchic governing body, but as acknowledging equality of laws for all (cf. II. 37 § 2 μέτεστι δὲ πᾶσι πρὸς τὰ ἴδια διάφορα τὸ ἴσον). The allusion is not to a 'timocracy,' or ἀριστοκρατία ἀπὸ γένους,—for the first would not apply to either Thebes or Sparta—but rather to a 'moderate aristocracy,' regardful of the rights of citizens (δᾶμον γεραίρων, Pind. Pyth. I. 70): such ὀλίγοι would be μέτριοι as law-abiding, 'aequi iuris fautores.' Cf. Arist. Pol. IV. 5.

ὅπερ, anticipative and appositional; cf. 'id quod.'

τῷ σωφρονιστάτῳ, 'ideal moderation.' St. translates 'modestissimo cuique' (rei publicae statu). The double superlative is probably intended to enforce the contrast: the greater its development the wider the de-

parture from constitutional government: they are as opposite as the two poles.

δυναστεία, 'a cabal.' From Aristotle's point of view the worst form of **ὀλιγαρχία**, cf. Pol. vi. 5. Poppo well compares Tac. A. vi. 42, 'paucorum dominatio regiae libidini propior est.' (Cf. Plato Polit. 291 for the subdivision of **μοναρχία** into **τυραννική** and **βασιλική**, and of **ὀλιγαρχία** into aristocracy and plutocracy.) **τυράννου**, 'persona pro re.'

ὀλίγων ἀνδρῶν, e.g. Attaginus and Timagenides; cf. Hdt. ix. 86.

§ 4. **σχήσειν**, 'secure.' **εἰ κρατήσῃ**, as fut. perf. of oratio obliqua, 'si vicissent.'

ἰσχύι = 'vi et manu'; cf. **χειρί** (82 § 8). For the facts see Plut. Aristid. 18.

καὶ ἡ ξύμπασα, Classen destroys colon after **αὐτόν**, regarding **καὶ...** **ἐπραξεν** as parallel with **καὶ οὗτοι ἐπηγάγοντο**. The sentence needs no alteration: the argument is 'thus the action taken was not the action of the whole body of the Theban people—the many were in the hands of the few.' A law-abiding commonalty is not responsible for the acts of a law-despising tyranny.

'Thus our state as a whole (at large) was not responsible for her actions in so doing (i.e. **ἐπάγεσθαι τὸν Μῆδον**), nor is it fair to reproach her with errors she committed when without a constitution.'

οὐκ αὐτοκράτωρ, cf. sup. **δυναστεία εἶχε τὰ πράγματα**.

ὣν μὴ μετὰ νόμων, the construction says Class. = **ἐν ᾧ μὴ μετὰ νόμων ἤμαρτε**: the words **μὴ μετὰ** = **ἀνευ** (Pp.), but this does not explain **μὴ**, which is partly hypothetical.

ὣν, genitive of cause; cf. Hdt. i. 90 τῷ θεῷ τούτων ὀνειδίσαι, Dem. Con. § 11 φοβεῖσθαι τῶν τραυμάτων.

§ 5. **τοὺς νόμους**, i.e. the **πατρία πολιτεία**. **ἐλαβε** = **ἀνέλαβε**, 'regained.'

ἐπιόντων, the motive of the attack is found in **πειρωμένων**; from the broader point of view the second participle explains the first. Mark the order of the sentence, **πειρωμένων ὑφ' αὐτοῖς ποιέσθαι τὴν τε ἄλλην Ελλάδα καὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν**.

κατὰ στάσιν = **διὰ στάσιν**; cf. 82 § 2 'in consequence of.'

ἐχόντων, after CEnophyta, 458 B.C.

εἰ, interrogative, 'whether,' here a litotes for **ὅτι**.

Κορωνεία, cf. i. 113.

ἵππους, but **ἱππέας** in ii. 9 § 3, hence Cobet's **ἵππον**, 'cavalry.'

CHAPTER LXIII.

§ 1. **μᾶλλον**, sc. **ἡ ἡμεῖς**.

ἀξιώτεροι, resolve into **μᾶλλον ἀξιοί** (Bauer), 'that you, rather than we, deserve any and every punishment.'

πάσης, explain in its twofold sense, 'each and all,' i.e. as **διττῶς λεγόμενον**, Arist. Pol. ii. 3 § 2.

§ 2. **ἐγένεσθε**, note the abrupt introduction of the topic.

ἐπὶ τῇ ἡμετέρᾳ, 'for the purpose of protection against us': the agreement may represent either subjective or objective genitive, as required.

ξύμμαχοι, cf. 55 § 4.

τὰ πρὸς ἡμᾶς, 'quod ad nos attinebat,' limiting accus. with adverbial force.

ὑπάρχον γε, accus. absolute: cf. **δέον**, **παρέχον**, **ἐξόν**: the ellipse (**μὴ ξυνεπιέναι**) is easily supplied, lit. 'it being quite open to you' (so to do). For this use of **ὑπάρχω** cf. i. 124 § 1. **γε** emphasizes **ὑπάρχον**, Lat. 'quidem': in this collocation cf. 'siquidem.'

προσῆγασθε, the verb completes its construction either with **τι** of limitation or by supplement of **ξυνεπιέναι**. Duker, from viii. 106 § 4, gives it the meaning of 'compulsion.' **ἐπεί**, 'contra.'

ξύμμαχίας γεγεννημένης, the genitive absolute is coordinate with the accus. absolute **ὑπάρχον**: the second participial expression explains the first. Cf. 3 § 5.

προβάλλεσθε, i.e. 'your favourite subterfuge': for **προβάλλ.** of using a cloak or screen, cf. i. 37 § 4.

ικανή γε, the asyndeton offends editors; see crit. note.

ἀποτρέπειν, in milder sense (Cl.), 'to deter us from (attacking) you.'

τὸ μέγιστον, accus. in apposition with sentence, a use not so familiar in Latin.

βουλεύεσθαι, for the infinitive as accus. of object cf. Monro, H. Gr. § 237.

οὐ βιαζόμενοι ἔτι, now that the Lacedaemonian alliance was open to you, vid. 55 § 1.

μᾶλλον, 'by preference.' **τὰ Ἀθηναίων**, 'partes Atheniensium.'

§ 3. **πολύ δέ γε**, 'aye, but far more (dishonourable).'

καταπροδοῦναι, 'to betray downright,' 'betray to ruin.' Cf. i. 86 § 5.

τοὺς μὲν...τοὺς δέ, a chiasmus; for the assertion cf. i. 68 § 3.

§ 4. οὐκ ἴσθην, 'out of all proportion.'

αἰσχύνῃς ἀπηλλαγμένην, 'acquitted of' = 'free from' disgrace,—an Ionism. Cf. Hdt. I. 60 εὐθιείῃς ἀπηλλαγμένον with Th. I. 122 § 4.

καίτοι τὰς ὁμοίας κ.τ.λ., Hude sees a difficulty in the contrast of 'gratia non relata' with 'gratia cum iniuria non relata.' But ἐς ἀδικίαν here is not the mere equivalent of ἀδικία. His suggestion, ἦ for ἡ, making the construction μὴ ἦ 'we suspect that,' and translating 'we suspect that disgrace lies rather in repaying just obligations for unjust purposes—than in declining to repay them,' involves an independent use of μὴ, not found in Thucydides: vid. Goodw. M. T. § 265.

Taking the text as it stands, we may translate: 'And yet disgrace lies rather in failing to render in return like services than in declining to repay such obligations as, though honestly due, are in danger of being repaid in the interests of injustice.'

The services of Athens to Plataea, in rescuing Plataea from Theban oppression, called for a return in kind, i.e. in succouring Athens if oppressed, but not for payment in the unlike coin of helping Athens to oppress others.

τὰς ὁμοίας, cf. 66 § 2 τὰ ὅμοια.

μὴ ἀντιδιδόναι affects both members of the sentence: 'αἰσχρὸν (ἦν) μάλλον μὴ ἀντιδιδόναι τὰς ὁμ. χάριτας ἢ μὴ ἀντιδιδόναι τὰς μετὰ δικαί. ὀφειλῆθ. κ.τ.λ.'

αἰσχρὸν, cf. V. 111 § 4.

μετὰ δικαιοσύνης, 'sanctioned by justice'; cf. 82 § 11.

ἐς ἀδικίαν, 'pointing to,' 'tending to,' almost = ἐπ' ἀδικία.

ἀποδοιδόμενας, press the present, 'are (for) being repaid.'

Arnold's explanation is perfectly sound, and finds confirmation from his excellent parallel in Cic. de Off. I. 15, 'non reddere beneficium viro bono non licet, modo id facere possit sine iniuria.' On such return of εὐεργεσία, cf. Aristot. Eth. VIII. 13 § 9 with Plato Rep. I. 331 C (in reference to παρακαταθήκη).

'Mutatis mutandis,' IV. 61 § 4 will illustrate the case: αὐτοὶ τὸ δίκαιον μάλλον τῆς ξυνθήκης προθύμως παρέσχοντο.

CHAPTER LXIV.

§ 1. τε, inferential. ὅτι οὐδ' Ἀθηναῖοι, sc. ἐμήδισαν. Cf. VI. 18 § 1.

ὑμεῖς δέ, St. and Cl. ἡμεῖς, supplying ἐμήδισαμεν, a platitude. The absence of μέν in first clause is no bar to this reading. Hude sees

cause for retaining ὑμεῖς, lest Ἀθηναῖοι should suggest the attraction of βουλόμενοι into agreement with it. But is Thucydides always so regardful of his reader?

Without changing text, we can either (1) accept Hude's view, making βουλόμενοι dependent on ἐποιήσατε, ὑμεῖς being added for sake of clearness, i.e. we may look on the construction as a mere participial attraction, replacing ὑμεῖς δὲ ἐβούλεσθε: or (2) the sequence may be δηλὸν τε ἐποιήσατε...καὶ νῦν ἀξιοῦτε, the sentence ὑμεῖς δέ being quasi-parenthetical, a construction of which there is strong suspicion in 67 § 1: or (3) repunctuate by putting colon at Ἀθηναῖοι, and destroying full stop at τάναντία, giving to καὶ νῦν a temporal force 'once again,' in reference to the renewal of the claim urged in II. 71 § 3. 'Thus you have made it plain that even then (in the Median war) it was not for the sake of Hellas that you alone (of all Boeotians) refused to side with Persia, but simply because the Athenians themselves refused; though for your part, in spite of your intention to favour the one side (Athens) but thwart the other (Thebes), you once more claim protection on the ground of a bravery which was due to others.'

But to all these explanations there are objections: to (1) the intrusive ὑμεῖς, (2) δέ, (3) want of sufficient antithetical force in the participle βουλόμενοι.

The allegation is that the motives of Plataea were not motives of Panhellenism, but of partiality. The mere choice of Athens instead of Sparta disclosed their real intentions; cf. 56 § 6 and 62 sub fin.: throughout the Peloponnesian war the isolation of Athens, even in treaties, is noticeable.

τοῖς μὲν, Athens. τοῖς δέ, Thebes (or Βοιωτοῖς). Hude, however, sees a reference rather to the cause, than to its representatives.

§ 2. δι' ἐτέρους, 'at the instance of others,' i.e. Athenians, such ἀρετή as shewn οὐκ ἐκ προσηκόντων commanded no claim to consideration. Plataea had flattered Athens by imitation.

τούτων, resumptive; Poppo remarks that we should expect ἃ ἐγένεσθε or omit ἀπὸ τούτων: but see Kr. G. G. 51. 11 § 2.

ὠφελείσθαι, not of necessity restricted to βοήθεια, but in wider sense of 'benefit,' advantage.'

§ 3. οὐκ εἰκός, 'unreasonable.'

ξυναγωνίζεσθε, cf. V. 109. St. lays stress on the present, 'continue to share their fortunes.' The ἀγών implies κίνδυνος, 'peril.'

προφέρετε, 'keep on pleading,' middle in 59 § 2. Cf. προβάλλεσθε,

'do not keep on pleading that past alliance as a plea for present protection.' *ὥς=ὅτι*. *ἀπ' αὐτῆς*, resumptive.

τότε, cf. 59 § 2. *ξυνωμοσίαν*, 'alliance' (confederation).

παραβάντες, 'by your breach of faith.'

Αἰγινήτας, cf. I. 105, 108; II. 27.

ἄλλους τινάς, no allusion (says Stahl) to the Thessalian expedition (I. 111), or Coroneia (I. 113), or Phocis or Opuntian Locris (I. 108 § 3), who fought with Persia (Hdt. IX. 31); but rather to Euboeans, who sided with Pausanias (Hdt. IX. 28), and for whose reduction the Plataeans were personally employed by Pericles. Cf. Thirlw. G. H. Chap. XVI.

ἡ διεκωλύετε, Cobet's comment is violent; all that Thuc. says is 'you helped rather than hindered.' Does a poet never enforce his case by statement of the contrary? The question of 'degree' does not affect this passage.

ἔχοντές τε...καὶ οὐδενὸς βιασαμένου, coordination once more of two distinct participial constructions; cf. 53 § 2.

τοὺς νόμους, 'that constitution,' a distinct allusion to the 'free state' of Plataea, and in direct contrast to 62 § 4 *ὣν μὴ μετὰ νόμων ἤμαρτεν*.

περιτεχίζεσθαι, passive. *ὥστε=ἐφ' ᾧ τε*, 'the consequence becomes a limitation or condition': cf. Goodw. M. T. § 602 with § 610; for this *πρόκλησις* cf. II. 72 § 2.

§ 4. *τοῖς Ἑλλήσι*, dativus iudicantis, 'detestable in the eyes of Hellenes,' subjective dative rather than dative of agent.

οἵτινες, directly answering *τίνες*, but with suggestion of causal force, 'qui quidem praetulistis' passing into 'quippe qui praetuleritis.'

προύθεσθε, cf. VIII. 85 § 3, Hdt. VI. 21.

ἃ ποτε χρηστοί, accus. of limitation. *χρηστοί*, 'honesti' rather than 'fortes.'

ὥς φατέ, with direct reference to *χρηστοί*, cf. 54 § 3.

οὐ προσήκοντα, cf. § 2. The Persians in front, the Thebans behind, they had been 'kicked into courage.'

ἐς τὸ ἀληθές, not a mere adverbial equivalent, but a pregnant construction, due to the *ἐξ* of compound verb.

ἄδικον ὀδόν, Ionic (Hdt. I. 117), cf. Oed. T. 67.

§ 5. *τοιαῦτα ἀποφαίνομεν*, mark the predicative adjective without participle. Is not the defence a flimsy one? The obvious duty of the *πλήθος* was to act as *σωφρονιστὰι τῶν ὀλίγων*: cf. VIII. 48 § 6.

CHAPTER LXV.

§ 1. *ἃ δὲ τελευταῖα*, cf. *τελευταῖον*, 56 § 1. The Greek tendency to pluralise has already been noted.

παρανόμως γάρ, γάρ explanatory, rather than logically continuative.

ἱερομηνία, cf. 56 § 2.

§ 2. *αὐτοί*, 'ultro,' without provocation; the emphatic point.

εἰ ἐμαχόμεθα...ἀδικοῦμεν, the sequence admits of two explanations.

(1) A technical use, on analogy of *φεύγω* (see esp. Heindorf on Protagor. 310 D); cf. I. 67 § 1 *ὅτι σπονδὰς λελυκότες εἶεν καὶ ἀδικοῖεν*. For perfect present cf. Demosth. Call. § 12 *βλάπτειν*: see Goodw. M. T. § 27.

(2) Irregular conditional sentence, the supposition being notoriously contrary to fact (Goodw. M. T. § 404). Poppo cp. Ag. 840 *τραυμάτων εἰ τόσων ἐτύγχανεν...τέτρωται*.

τῆς ἔξω ξυμμαχίας, i.e. Athens. Cf. the exclusion of Athens in V. 79 § 2.

παῦσαι, with genitive of deprivation, cf. Hdt. I. 56.

τὰ κοινὰ πάτρια, cf. *τὰ ἴδια διάφορα* (II. 37 § 2). *κοινὰ* 'omitti potuit' (Pp.).

καταστήσαι, i.q. *κατάγειν*, 'reinstate,' cf. 59 § 3.

οἱ γὰρ ἄγοντες, a retort to 55 § 5.

§ 3. *ἀλλ' οὐτ' ἐκείνοι*, sc. *παρανομοῦσι*.

παραβαλλόμενοι, 'risking,' 'staking' (cf. II. 44 § 3).

τείχος, in collective sense (fortress), cf. 34 § 3.

φιλίως, οὐ πολεμίως, if the adverbs be sound, they can only refer to the intentions of the Plataean oligarchs. They opened their gates to the Theban force in 'kindliness,' not to the Thebans, but to their political opponents. Their object, presumably, was to overawe the *ἀντιστασιάζοντες* by show of force.

κομίσαντες, 'introducing'; for the facts cf. II. 2 § 2.

χείρους, euphemistic? 'improbi,' 'deteriores' (Popp.).

μηκέτι μᾶλλον γενέσθαι, usually explained by the clumsy device of supplying *χείρους*. Hude rightly questions the legitimacy of severing *εἰ* from *μή* (cf. Krüg. 'noch mehr'), suspecting some stronger word lurking in *γενέσθαι*, balancing *τὰ ἄξια ἔχειν*, and suggestive of *ἰσχύειν*. The double comparative *μᾶλλον χείρους* we can parallel from Hdt. II. 138 *μᾶλλον ἥδιον*.

Perhaps an Ionism is at the bottom of the difficulty; cf. *ἐπὶ μᾶλλον*

(Hdt. III. 104): but this might demand a change of *γενέσθαι*, e.g. *νέμεσθαι*, 'encroach.' With a dative, *τοῖς χείροσι*, we could find an Attic clue; cf. Aesch. Choeph. 371 *παισὶ δὲ μᾶλλον γεγένηται*. For this pregnant force of *γενέσθαι* 'bene cedere,' cf. v. 55 § 3.

σωφρονισταί κ.τ.λ. (cf. VIII. 48 § 5), the difficulty of the passage (already noted by Arnold and others) Weil's ingenious suggestion (*οὐ τῶν σωμάτων*) fails to remove entirely: still it appears so far the best, in spite of the zeugma caused: 'enforcing the lesson of moderation not on your persons, but on your minds, not by estranging your state but by making it at one with its own kith and kin, placing it on ill terms with none, but on good relations with all alike.'

Krüg. well compares Plato Rep. 471 A *σωφρονιοῦσιν οὐκ ἐπὶ δουλείᾳ κολλάζοντες οὐδ' ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ, σωφρονιστὰς ὄντες οὐ πολέμοιοι*.

The political motive attributed to these *πρῶτοι ἄνδρες* is of a twofold nature: (1) to check the 'worse sort,' (2) to secure to the better class their due; this end they proposed to gain by moral force, not by physical violence (banishment, slavery, or death), but by the revival and consolidation of the old Boeotian federation.

οἰκιοῦντες, 'reconciling,' and suggesting also the notion of *οἰκίζοντες*: observe the pregnant *ἐς*.

ἐνσπόνδους, i.e. so far as concerned federated Boeotia. It should be noticed that the ordinary text construes *σωμάτων* with *ἀλλοτριοῦντες*, a somewhat doubtful inversion, though analogous to Thuc.'s use of *ἀποστερεῖν*. Cf. I. 40 § 4, and consult Shilleto on I. 69 § 1.

CHAPTER LXVI.

§ 1. *τεκμήριον δέ* κ.τ.λ., in spite of Thucydides' fondness for the use of this appositional accusative, the *γάρ* sequence raises a difficulty.

προείπομεν, i.q. *προῦκαλεσάμεθα*, 'we gave formal notice.'

τὸν βουλόμενον, generic article. The sentence is complete: *τὸν βουλ.* = *εἰ τις βούλεται*: *λέναι* we can treat either as dependent on *προείπομεν*, or as = imperative of oratio recta, 'ἴτω.'

πολιτεύειν, 'to live as a free citizen,' i.e. under a *πολιτεία*, not a *δυναστεία* or *ὀλιγαρχία*.

§ 2. *χωρήσαντες*, i.q. *προσχωρήσαντες*, the preposition possibly unnecessary on account of nearness of *πρός* with *λέναι*.

ἀνεπιεικέστερον, lit. 'inequitably,' here 'unjustifiably.'

οὐ μετὰ = *ἀνευ*, 'without the consent of,' cf. I. 98 § 3.

τὰ μὲν ὁμοῖα κ.τ.λ., a complicated sentence. The framework of the sentence is *καὶ ὑμεῖς...τὸ μὲν πρῶτον ἡσυχάζετε, ὕστερον δὲ τὰ μὲν ὁμοῖα οὐκ ἀνταπέδοτε, ἐπιθέμενοι δὲ παρὰ τὴν ξύμβασιν*. The construction so far is complete: now an asyndeton intervenes, *οὓς μὲν ἀπεκτείνετε οὐκ ἀλγοῦμεν, οὓς δὲ χεῖρας προισχομένους διεφθείρατε, πῶς οὐ δεινὰ εἰργασθε*; with the words *καὶ ταῦτα* the clue of the sentence is resumed.

There are no less than three *μὲν...δέ* sentences; the second, *τὰ μὲν ὁμοῖα...ἐπιθέμενοι δέ*, being subordinate to and explanatory of the first, the third, *οὓς μὲν...οὓς δέ*, an asyndeton; the words *καὶ ταῦτα* resume the sentence, the particulars of the résumé being borrowed partly from the main sentence, partly from the parenthetical.

'Thereupon, you, who were only too glad to approach us and to come to terms, at first kept the peace, but afterwards, although we might have seemed to have acted somewhat unfairly in entering your town without the sanction of your commons, instead of meeting us fairly by refraining from actual violence, and inducing us by argument to leave the town, retorted by attacking us in the very teeth of your agreement: as for those indeed whom you slew hand to hand, their fate we do not feel so much, for they suffered, we grant you, the penalty of a rough justice—but in lawlessly butchering prisoners whose lives you took in spite of their stretching forth their hands to you, after giving quarter and pledging your word to us to spare them, how can your act be other than atrocious?'

The sentence is subject to a twofold interruption: (1) the sentence *εἰ ἄρα καὶ ἐδοκοῦμεν...εἰσελθόντες*: (2) a longer parenthesis *οὓς μὲν...οὓς δέ*, complete in itself, but with the suggestion of a rhetorical climax in *πῶς οὐ δεινὰ εἰργασθε*; for such parenthetical interruption cf. VIII. 76.

If *ἐπιθέμενοι* be left in construction with *πῶς οὐ δεινὰ εἰργασθε*, the sentence *οὓς δέ...διεφθείρατε* has no construction except by repeating *ἀλγοῦμεν*, or assuming a construction *ἀπὸ κοινού*. The construction of the parenthesis may cross the construction of the main sentence, but, in such cases, the parenthetical construction determines the essential form of the sentence. Strong grammatical teeth may find a tough nut to crack in Plato Phaedr. 249 E.

The clue to our difficulty is the complete antithesis in *τὰ ὁμοῖα...ἐπιθέμενοι δέ*, partly objective, partly subjective, in point of agreement.

μήτε νεωτερίσαι, appositional to *τὰ ὁμοῖα*, cf. I. 32 § 4 *ἢ δοκοῦσα σωφροσύνη τὸ μὴ ξυγκινδυνεύειν*.

πεῖθειν ὥστε ἐξελεῖν, ὥστε unnecessary, but inserted probably to save the crudeness of two infinitives side by side.

οὗς μὲν, abrupt, but probably intentional: the pathos of the incident suggests a broken form of expression. Such asyndeton, though not common with Thuc., may be traced to use of relative without definitely expressed antecedent: for abrupt parenthesis cf. I. 40 § 4 Κορινθίοις μὲν γε κ.τ.λ.

ἐν χερσίν, 'cominus'; cf. IV. 96 § 3. κατὰ νόμον, cf. 56 § 2.

πῶς οὐ δεινά, rhetorical question supplanting direct statement.

§ 3. καὶ ταῦτα, with reference to previous context, but more fully developed in τρεῖς ἀδικίας, 'and herein' ('herèby').

θάνατον = θανάτωσιν, V. 9 § 6.

μὴ κτείνειν, perhaps the true reading, the infin. present epexegetic of substantive. Cf. 58 § 1; cf. St. Qu. Gr. p. 7.

τὰ ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς, not an accusative of direct object; cf. II. 5 § 5.

§ 4. οὐκ, cf. V. 101, emphatic form of negative.

CHAPTER LXVII.

§ 1. ἡμεῖς δέ...τετιμωρημένοι, usually explained by repetition of εἰδῶμεν or some verb of kindred meaning from εἰδῆτε. But no statement in open court was necessary to convince the Thebans of the goodness of their own cause. A confusion of persons seems hardly possible in so simple a sentence. To me it appears one of Thucydides' free coordinations, suggested by antithesis of ὑμεῖς to ἡμεῖς, but leaving the words ἡμεῖς δέ τετιμωρημένοι to find a constr. from the main verb ἐπεξήλθομεν. Cf. 64 § 1 ὑμεῖς δέ βουλόμενοι κ.τ.λ. The ἡμεῖς sentence becomes parenthetical or held in suspense, without passing into a nominative absolute, until it finds development in καὶ γὰρ ἀνταποφαινόμεν. Meanwhile, the μὲν clause is fully developed because of the necessity of convincing the Spartan judges. With persons, and even nouns, it is no uncommon thing to find the μὲν 'solitarium.'

'On these points we have dwelt...that you may be assured that you will be justified in passing sentence on them, though we ourselves have been more than justified in demanding satisfaction.'

Krüger's reading ἡμᾶς...τετιμωρημένους cuts the knot.

καταγνωσόμενοι...τετιμωρημένοι, usually explained in the relation of 1st fut. to fut. perf.

I should suspect ὁσιώτερ' ἄν=though we should have been still more justified in taking the law into our own hands (i.e. without appeal

το δίκη), if an ex. of ἄν with pluperf. participle were forthcoming. τετιμωρημένοι, middle.

§ 2. παλαιὰς ἀρετὰς, no article; its addition might imply a personal claim.

εἰ τις ἄρα καὶ ἐγένετο, 'if any such indeed were ever actually rendered.'

ζημίας, Meineke suggests a lost word αἰτίας, making ζημίας genitive (cf. I. 86 § 1). But the plural lends itself naturally to the plural τοῖς δρώσι. ζημία='ground of punishment,' 'cause of punishment.' Cf. ξυγγνώμη, 40 § 1. For the idea cf. I. 86 § 1.

οὐκ ἐκ προσηκόντων, i.e. οὐ προσηκόντως, cf. II. 65 § 8. There is no trajection of the negative (see Vahlen, Ar. Poet. c. 21).

ὠφελείσθων (ὠφελείσθωσαν MSS.): on the substitution of these shortened forms of imperative for the longer, e.g. κολασθέντων for κολασθήτωσαν, 39 § 6, μαθόντων for μαθέτωσαν I. 34 § 1, see Herwerden, Stud. Thuc. p. 116, Stahl, Qu. Gr. 63.

ἐρημίαν, cf. 57 § 4, 'isolation.'

§ 3. ἡλικίαν=νεότητα, II. 8 § 1; cf. 98 § 4. Lat. 'iuventus.'

ἄγοντες, cf. VIII. 24 § 6, 'bringing Boeotia to your side.'

Κορωνεία, cf. 64 § 5.

πρεσβῦται, predicative, 'those who still survive in their old age.' No need for Stahl's κατ' οἰκίας. The καὶ is quite Thucydidean; cf. VIII.

23 § 4 τὴν Ἐρεσον ἀποστήσας καὶ ὀπλίσας καὶ τοὺς ὀπλίτας κ.τ.λ.

ὑμῶν ἱκετεῖαν ποιοῦνται=ὑμᾶς ἱκετεύουσιν, cf. 59 § 2.

§ 4. ἀπρεπές, cf. ἐκπρεπές, 55 § 2.

τὰ ἐναντία, more usual in singular.

ἐπίχαρτοι, cf. Demosth. Steph. § 85, a poetic word: for ἐπιχαίρε-κακία, 'malevolent joy,' cf. Arist. Ethics II. 6 § 18.

εἶναι, by implication of ἀξιοί.

§ 5. πλέον ἢ=μᾶλλον ἢ, cf. II. 89 § 6. κρίναντες, without object.

οὐκ ἂν ἀνταποδόντες, Dobree's addition of ἂν is necessary, unless we accept Stahl's ἀνταποδώσοντας, which, after all, no more forestalls the issue than καταγνωσόμενοι.

The participial construction once more reverts to the main verb παρενόμησαν.

χείρας προϊσχύμενοι, cf. 66 § 2. ἐκ μάχης, 'upon a field of battle.'

ἐς δίκην, 'for trial.' Contrast with the more direct dative construction.

§ 6. ἀμύνετε οὖν, 'uphold,' 'maintain.'

τῷ νόμῳ, sc. to spare a suppliant. Cf. in 84 § 3 a comment on the violation of such 'iura gentium.'

ἀνταποδόντες would make the construction smoother, especially in relation to the καί sequence, e.g. ἀμύνετε καὶ τῷ νόμῳ καὶ ἡμῖν.

ὧν πρόθυμοι γεγενήμεθα = τῆς προθυμίας, e.g. at Coroneia.

περιωσθῶμεν, cf. 57 § 4.

ποιήσατε παράδειγμα, 'shew by force of example' = ἐπιδείξατε: hence the participial attraction.

ἀγῶνας, not only in forensic, but also in rhetorical sense: 'trial')('competition.'

λόγων, predicative. προθήσοντες, 'establish a precedent that the competitions you will institute will be of deeds not words.'

ἀγαθῶν ὄντων, conditional, 'si bona sunt.' βραχεῖα, predicative, 'of which, when good, the recital, though brief, is sufficient.'

ἀμαρτανομένων, passive; cf. Thuc. II. 65 § 11, Ar. Eth. II. 6 § 20.

λόγοι κοσμηθέντες, cf. I. 21 § 1 ἐπὶ τὸ μείζον κοσμοῦντες, 'speeches tricked out in fine phrases serve as veils.'

Böhme compares Plato Apol. 17 B κεκαλλιπημένους λόγους.

§ 7. ἣν ποιήσῃσθε, 'if you once adopt.' The confusion in person is caused grammatically by influence of parenthesis; logically, by the application of the general principle to the particular case, i.e. if all in a leading position, like yourselves at this moment.

κεφαλαιώσαντες, 'summarily'; cf. 52 § 3.

πρὸς τοὺς ξύμπαντας, i.e. 'in dealing with all alike.'

ἐπὶ, 'under conditions of'; a dative of attendant circumstances: cf. I. 70 § 3.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

§ 1. 'The Lacedaemonian judges, thinking that they would be justified in putting the question "whether their state had received any service at their hands during the war"—because, as they alleged, they had all along requested them to keep the peace in accordance with the original treaty of Pausanias after the Persian invasion, and again afterwards, when, before investing the town, they made them the offer of remaining neutral, in compliance with those very terms—holding (in accordance with their own just intentions) that, on the strength of their refusal, they were entirely relieved from all obligations and had sustained an injury at their hands, had them brought forward one by one and once more put to them the same question "whether they had done any service to the Lacedaemonians or their allies during the war," and, on their owning that they had not, had them led out to instant execution, sparing none.'

The text appears, on the whole, sound, although emendations are rife. The simplest mode of connecting the construction is to treat the words from διότι to κατ' ἐκείνα as parenthetical, and to regard the participle νομίζοντες as finding its explanation in ἡγούμενοι.

The expedient of coordinating ἡξίουν with ἡγούμενοι (on analogy of I. 1 § 1) is rightly condemned by Stahl, although accepted in Valla's version.

The Spartan commissioners wanted, 'dicis causa,' to have an ἀκριβὴς πρόφασις, i.e. to be within the letter of the law: hence they put a question which they thought would be justified on these grounds: (1) rejection of Spartan mediation: (2) refusal of special conditions: the first would be an insult to the league at large, the second a direct affront to the Spartans. At the same time the 'imago iustitiae' was sufficiently transparent, as they held that all treaty obligations were already at an end and that the Plataeans stood self-condemned.

ἐπερώτημα, Diodorus speaks of a twofold question (cf. Diod. XII. 56), referring probably to 52 § 4.

εἰ τι πεπόνθασι, cf. 52 § 4. τὸν ἄλλον χρόνον, i.e. from the battle of Tanagra to the siege of Plataea.

ἡξίουν, sc. οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι. The state is identified with its representatives (cf. V. 46 § 1).

δῆθεν, implying always either falsity of statement or falsity of thought (cf. Shill. on I. 92).

Πανσανίου, cf. II. 71 § 4.

ἡσυχάζειν, i.e. μηδὲν νεωτερίζειν, with special reference to Thebes.

προείχοντο, 'held out,' 'proffered'; cf. προτείνειν.

κοινούς εἶναι, 'to remain neutral': with special allusion to Athens.

κατ' ἐκείνα, the reference, though lax in point of concord, is sufficiently explicit for Thucydides.

ὡς οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, a causal ὡς sentence (Goodw. M. and T. § 712); for ἐδέξαντο without object cf. 13 § 1.

ἡγούμενοι, explanatory of νομίζοντες, cf. 3 § 3, note.

Another possible solution is that ἡγούμενοι represents an antithesis to νομίζοντες, i.e. the real 'animus' of the Spartans is contrasted with the 'externa species' of a conventional justice.

τῇ αὐτῶν δικαίᾳ βουλήσει, perhaps a covert sarcasm on the part of the historian. βουλήσει cannot = ἀξιώσει, 'request,' nor can δικαίᾳ βουλήσει represent δικαιώσει, whether in Attic or Ionic sense. From V. 105 we can explain βουλήσει as = προαιρέσει, 'intention': the substantive reflects the verb in its stronger sense (cf. 3 § 1 μείζον νέμοντες

τῷ μὴ βούλεσθαι ἀληθῆ εἶναι): the dative is causal (cf. 50 § 1). Practically the expression replaces βουλόμενοι αὐτοὶ δίκαιοι εἶναι (cf. II. 16 § 1 τῇ αὐτονόμῳ μετοικήσει).

ἔκσπονδοι, so far as any claim to βοήθεια was concerned.

παραγαγόντες καὶ ἐρωτώντες, a σχῆμα διὰ μέσου: the first accusative is referable to the remoter participle (see Shilleto's note on I. 39 § 3).

ὁπότε μὴ φαῖν, iterative optative (cf. VIII. 53 § 3), answered as usual by imperfect, ἀπέκτεινον.

ἀπάγοντες, there is no need for Cobet's alteration to ἀπαγαγόντες, as the construction merely = ἀπῆγον καὶ ἀπέκτεινον, the participle assimilating its tense to that of the finite verb.

ἐξαίρετον ἐποίησαντο, the usual periphrasis for ἐξηροῦντο.

§ 2. οὐκ ἐλάσσους, 'no fewer than,' i.e. 'fully,' shewing that this number was reached but not exceeded. διακοσίων, for the actual number of the besieged cf. II. 78 § 3, III. 20 § 2, 24 § 2.

ξυνεπολιορκούντο, they had not taken part in the sortie: Meineke's proposed change to pluperfect is needless.

ἡνδραπόδισαν, compare the Athenian treatment of the Melians (V. 116).

§ 3. ἐνιαυτόν τινα, 'for about a year'; Meineke, on analogy of εἰς τις proposes ἕνα τινά (cf. VI. 61 § 2). This use of τις, though common with plurals, is uncommon with singular. The analogous use of ἡμέρα (as = μία ἡμέρα) would justify ἐνιαυτός τις.

Θηβαῖοι, expunged by Stahl and Classen, on the ground that the allotment rested with Sparta, as well as on the authority of Diodorus, XII. 56.

Μεγαρέων, cf. IV. 66. τὰ σφέτερα φρονούντες, i.e. who were ὁμωγνώμονες (VIII. 31 § 2); for the phrase cf. V. 84 § 1.

ἐς ἔδαφος, 'to the ground'; cf. IV. 109 § 1.

ἐκ τῶν θεμελίων, construe with ὑποδόμησαν (Meineke, Hermes III. 365). Classen, however, regards the expression as the equivalent of 'funditus.' The passage quoted from Procopius points to a misconception of Thucydides' own construction.

τῷ Ἑραῖῳ, cf. Hdt. IX. 52. καταγώγιον, 'deversorium': a necessary precaution, after the destruction of all houses, for the protection of those who visited the shrine (see Becker's Charicles I. 136).

πανταχῇ, 'all ways,' 'quoquo versus': i.e. it was 200 ft. square. οἰκήματα, 'chambers,' 'cubacula'; cf. I. 134 § 1, Plato Phaed. 116 A.

κάτωθεν καὶ ἄνωθεν, i.e. of two stories.

τοῖς ἄλλοις, 'with the rest,' an instrumental dative, though somewhat strained.

τῷ τείχει, in collective sense, 'within the fortress'; cf. I. 62 § 6.

ἐπιπλά, 'res moventes.' χαλκὸς καὶ σίδηρος, in the nominative, by attraction to the parenthetical relative clause, ἃ ἦν, in lieu of appositional dative, wrongly explained by some editors as denoting the 'cramps of iron' (retinacula) which held the masonry of the walls together.

κλίνας, possibly for the use of the worshippers, although suggestive of a 'lectisternium.'

νεών, as an act of propitiation to the gods of the captured land (Arnold).

δημοσιώσαντες, 'iuris publici fecerunt,' 'confiscated.'

§ 4. σχεδὸν δέ τι, cf. V. 66 § 4; VII. 33 § 2 (Böhme).

καὶ τὸ ξύμπαν, καὶ is intensive. περὶ Πλαταιῶν, the prepositional construction is complete in itself, = 'quod attinebat ad'; cf. Plato, Theaet. 177 B περὶ μὲν οὖν τούτων ἀποστῶμεν. Herwerden, by striking out περὶ, apparently misunderstood the construction. ἀποτετραμμένοι, 'aversi.' ἐγένοντο, an unusual periphrasis in good prose (Krüg.).

ἄρτι καθιστάμενον, cf. 3 § 1: it was still in its first stage: for the periods of the war cf. V. 26.

ὠφελίμους, the cession of Plataea to Thebes would bring Thebes into immediate contact with Athens: at the same time the Spartans sorely needed the services of the Boeotian cavalry.

τρίτῳ καὶ ἐνενηκοστῷ, i.e. from 519—427 B.C. Grote, placing the treaty some 10 years later, would read ὀγδοηκοστῷ. See however Curtius, Gk. Hist. I. 318.

ἐπειδὴ, strengthened form of ἐπεὶ, strictly a form of addition = 'postquam,' in lieu of subtraction 'ex quo.' Cf. VIII. 68 § 4.

The later history of the Plataeans is one of strange vicissitudes. In 420 Scione was assigned them as a residence (cf. V. 32): ejected at the close of the Peloponnesian war they were admitted to rights (apparently) of ἰσοπολιτεία at Athens. In 387 they were reinstated by the Spartans, but in B.C. 372 the city was once more surprised by the Thebans and utterly destroyed. They then again returned to Athens (cf. Grote x. 220). After the battle of Chaeroneia (338 B.C.), the Plataeans were once more reinstated by Philip. From this time forth the city continued to exist until comparatively late times (see Smith's Dict. Geogr. s.v. Plataea).

CHAPTER LXIX.

(The narrative is now resumed from Chap. XXXIII.)

§ 1. *τεσσαράκοντα*, for number of ships cf. 26 § 1; 29.

ὥς, cf. V. 6 § 1. τότε, cf. 33 § 1. *φεύγουσαι*, in a S.W. direction from Ephesus (Cl.). *ἐκ τῶν Ἀθηναίων*, this use of *ἐκ*, although Ionic and poetic, in spite of Poppo's quotation from Antiphon II. 8 § 1, cannot rank as an Attic equivalent for *ὑπό* (see Shilleto on I. 21 § 2). Of two other instances in Thuc., I. 20 § 2, VI. 36 § 2, neither are satisfactory. Schomann's explanation that the chase was only made by a portion of the Attic fleet seems untenable. In the present instance it appears we must accept the Ionism.

ἐπιδιωχθεῖσαι, the pursuit was, at least, sustained; which will account for *ἐπὶ*. *σποράδες*, treated by Böhme as the equivalent of *σποράδες γενόμεναι* (cf. II. 82 § 1, V. 64 § 4). To escape this difficulty, Classen strikes out *καὶ* before *ἀπ' αὐτῆς* and construes *σποράδες* with *κατηνέχθησαν*.

κατηνέχθησαν, 'were driven there' (by stress of weather).

καταλαμβάνουσιν, 'offendunt.' *Κυλλήνη*, the seaport of Elis and naval station of Peloponnesian fleet (cf. II. 84 § 5), opposite Zacynthus. *Βρασίδαν*, the Spartan *ἀλετρίβανος*, Ar. Pax 275, long destined to be a thorn in the side of Athens. The hero of many a feat of arms until his fall at Amphipolis 422 B.C. (cf. V. 10).

ξύμβουλον, the usual expedient of the Spartan government in the case of those whom they suspected; cf. II. 85 § 1.

Ἀλκίδα, it is somewhat surprising to find this incapable officer still in command; but, probably, the term of his *ναυαρχία* had not yet expired. *ἐπεληλυθότα*, Classen remarks upon the graphic tense, 'he had just come'; *ἐπὶ*, either to join Alcidas, or, on analogy of *ἐπιπλεῖν*, 'had come on board.'

§ 2. *ἡμαρτήκεσαν*, lit. 'missed,' failed in the case of Lesbos, i.e. been too late to save Mytilene.

δώδεκα μὲν...πρὶν δέ, note the false relation of the *μὲν* and *δέ* clause (see Krüg. G. G. 59. 2 § 3); Göller would find a connexion through *ἐβούλοντο*, i.e. *ἐβούλοντο μὲν...ἐβούλοντο δέ*. Classen, more wisely, gives each clause a construction with *ὅπως προφθάσῃσι*. The difficulty disappears if we give a temporal meaning to *παρόντων*: 'while the Athenians had only 12 ships available, and before reinforcements

could arrive.' For the strength of the squadron at Naupactus, cf. 75 § 1.

παρεσκευάζοντο, inchoative imperfect, 'proceeded to make preparations.'

CHAPTER LXX.

§ 1. *οἱ γὰρ Κερκυραῖοι*, cf. Diod. Sic. XII. 57: γὰρ recalls the mention of *Κέρκυρα* in 69 § 2.

ἐστασίαζον ἐπειδή, i.e. the *στάσις* had commenced with the return of the captives. *ἐπειδή*, temporal, as in 68 § 5.

αἰχμάλωτοι, 250 in number, cf. I. 55. *αὐτοῖς*, a 'dativus incommodi'; for structure with *ἦλθον*, cf. I. 13 § 3.

περὶ Ἐπίδαμνον, i.e. Sybota, cf. I. 47 sqq.: a convenient central locality for the purposes of Thucydides' narrative.

ὀκτακοσίων, genitive of price. *προξένοις*, dative of agent: they had acted as 'intercessores': there had been no lack of civility on the part of their captors (*ἐν θεραπείᾳ εἶχον πολλῇ*). The largeness of the sum demanded as ransom has provoked much comment; Classen regards it as a merely nominal sum. It is true that they were persons of note (*πρῶτοι δυνάμει*), but when in Hdt. VI. 79 we find the ransom (of *οἱ παχέες τῶν Χαλκιδέων*) fixed at 2 minae, in Demosth. Nicostr. at 26 minae, and in Thuc. VII. 83 at one talent, the sum here demanded appears exorbitant, even for such 'warm men' as these Corcyreans (see Boeckh Pol. Ec. I. 100). Jowett wisely deprecates discussion of a purely fictitious sum.

πεπεισμένοι, 'bribed,' i.e. by the promise of release.

μετιόντες, 'soliciting' (cf. VIII. 73 § 5), Lat. 'ambire.'

§ 2. *ἀγουσῶν*, i.e. *both* with ambassadors on board.

καταστάντων, sc. *τῶν πρεσβέων τοῖς Κερκυραίοις* (Schol.); cf. IV. 58.

ἐνυκέμενα, i.e. *τὰς ξυνθήκας* (Poppo). From I. 44 § 1 we find that an *ἐπιμαχία* only was concluded at the time.

§ 3. *ἦν γὰρ*, 'causa παρενθέτως praemissa' (Poppo): but on the practice of universally punctuating these γὰρ sentences as parentheses, see Shilleto's stringent comments on Thuc. I. 25 § 2.

ἐθελοπρόξενος, i.e. without state authority or public recognition in the capacity of *πρόξενος*. *προειστήκει* = *προστάτης ἦν*, 'a leader of the popular party.' *ὑπάγουσιν*, used sometimes without the supplement, *ἐς δίκην* (cf. Hdt. VI. 72). *καταδουλοῦν*, conative present.

§ 4. *ἀποφυγών*, 'absolutus,' on being acquitted.

ἀνθυπάγει, 'retorts by bringing to trial.' *ἄνδρας*, = *τινάς*, the old

Ionic use. *τέμναι*, the present marks the habitual practice, although it may be used in technical sense (cf. *ἀδικῶ*). With the Athenians the penalty for such an offence was death. Poppo quotes several instances of the reverence in which sacred enclosures and groves were held by the ancients.

χάρακας, 'vine props,' probably of greater value than 'vine-saplings,' as Corcyra abounded in vineyards and orchards (*παγκαλῶς πεφυτευμένη*, Xen. Hell. VI. 2 § 6).

Ἀλκίνου, Corcyra was a reputed Phaeacian colony (cf. I. 25 § 4): the tradition is, however, disputed.

στατήρ, whether the Attic didrachma, the silver stater, or the Attic gold stater of 20 drachmae, is doubtful.

§ 5. *καθεζομένων*, cf. I. 126 § 1. *πλήθος* = *μέγεθος*.

ταξάμενοι ἀποδώσιν, 'that they might arrange for the payment,' whether by compromise ('facta pactione,' as Herwerden suggests), or by instalments, is doubtful: the latter is probably correct: cf. I. 101 § 3. *βουλῆς ὧν*, partitive genitive: Herwerden disputes the phrase, in spite of Dio's imitation. The assumption of a Corcyrean word *βουλῆς* (i.e. *βουλευτῆς*) on analogy of *τιμῆς* (*τιμηεῖς*) is a pure fiction, especially in close proximity to the orthodox *βουλευτῆς*. *Πειθίας πείθει*, the paronomasia is purely accidental. Kr. quotes VII. 39 § 2; Plato Symp. 185 c.

ὥστε, marking result attained. *χρήσασθαι*, 'to enforce' (the law): the legal penalty would probably be one of *ἀτιμία*.

§ 6. *ἐξείργοντο*, whether *τῆς βουλῆς* or *τοῦ ταξάμενοι ἀποδοῦναι*, Poppo hesitates to decide. Arnold, who compares Hdt. I. 31 § 3, is probably right in rejecting all attempts at supplement.

νομίζειν, cf. I. 44 § 1, 'recognise.' This policy of Peithias' would at once convert the *ἐπιμαχία* into a *ξυμμαχία*.

ξυνίσταντο, 'coniurare' (cf. VIII. 65 § 2).

ἐγχειρίδια, as easily concealed; cf. VIII. 69 § 4.

οἱ δέ τινες...ὀλίγοι, 'but certain others, a few only'; for the order cf. II. 21 § 3. *τῆς αὐτῆς γνώμης*, the genitive is one of quality or description: cf. I. 113 § 2 with VIII. 92 § 6.

CHAPTER LXXI.

§ 1. *ταῦτα*, i.e. the action they had taken in getting rid of these *δημοτικοί*.

καί...καί, 'ut,' 'ita.' *εἴη*, without *άν*, as conveying no notion of futurity: convertible into realistic *ἐστί*, just as *δουλωθεῖεν άν* might be

realised by direct future of indicative. The use of optative may, in either case, be due to subjective statement of the case, from the speaker's point of view. *δέχεσθαι*, the infinitive is due either to implied repetition of *εἶπον* in altered sense ('censebant'), or to imperative lurking in infinitive, i.e. 'they submitted that what they had done had been done for the best, and proposed that thenceforth they should receive neither'; cf. a like ambiguity in 3 § 3. For *εἶπον* in stronger sense cf. II. 24 § 1.

ἀλλ' ἢ = 'nisi'; cf. VIII. 28 § 2. *μὴ νηί*, the like precaution had been taken by Lacedaemonians, II. 7 § 2. *ἡσυχάζοντας*, in agreement with subject of infinitive, sc. *τοὺς Κερκυραίους*.

τὸ πλεόν = *τοὺς πλείονας*, 'a larger number.' On the necessity of such precaution see Arnold's note.

καὶ ἐπικυρῶσαι, καὶ marks the sequel (cf. II. 93 § 4); a poet might have used a twofold *ὥς*, e.g. *ὥς ἴδον ὥς ἐμάνην*.

ἡνάγκασαν, 'induced' (by pressure), 'constrained'; cf. VIII. 41 § 3.

§ 2. *ὥς ξυνέφερε*, 'as was expedient,' 'ut ipsis commodum erat' (Poppo). *ὥς* is here the equivalent not of *ὅτι* but of *ὅπως* (Poppo).

τοὺς ἐκεῖ καταπεφευγότας, ἐκεῖ, not *ἐκεῖσε*, as the place of refuge is already reached, cf. IV. 14 § 1: some had escaped on board the trireme (70 § 6). *ἀνεπιτήδειον*, lit. 'untoward,' i.e. 'prejudicial' (to Corcyra). *ἐπιστροφή*, 'animadversio' (attention on the part of Athens, resulting in punitive measures), rather than 'rerum conversio' (reaction):—i.e. to avoid attracting the attention of Athens.—Cf. Soph. O. R. 134, and see Jebb's note. Connect *ὅπως μὴ* in point of structure with *μηδὲν πράσσειν*.

CHAPTER LXXII.

§ 1. *ἐλθόντων*, sc. *τῶν πρεσβέων*; for omission of subject, cf. I. 2 § 2: not *ἐλθόντας*, which would include *καὶ ὅσους ἐπεισαν*.

ὥς νευτερίζοντας, 'on a charge of sedition': for use of *ὥς* with circumstantial participle, cf. Goodw. M. T. §§ 864, 865.

ὅσους ἐπεισαν, = *τοὺς ἐκεῖ καταπεφευγότας* (71 § 2): the relative structure relieves the monotony of a participial coordination.

ἐπεισαν, 'had tampered with': there is no indication in the aorist that the intrigue had actually succeeded.

κατέθεντο ἐς Αἴγινα, cf. Paches' treatment of Mytileneans (28 § 2). Aegina was now an Athenian colony.

§ 2. *οἱ ἔχοντες*, cf. *οἱ ἐν τοῖς πράγμασιν* (28 § 1) = *οἱ ἐν τέλει*, 'those in authority,' the *δημουργοί* of V. 47 § 9.

ἐλθούσης τριήρους, for position, cf. 70 § 2 (Cl.). The concord in such cases is capricious, e.g. VIII. 63 § 1; cf. Thompson G. Syn. § 25. 3. καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων, 'with some Lacedaemonian ambassadors.' ἐνίκησαν, the aorist points to the ease with which the victory was won (cf. Curtius, Elucidations, c. xx.).

§ 3. ἀφικομένης. Krüger, on analogy of ἐπελθούσης, ἐπιγενομένης, suggests ἐφικομένης.

τὰ μετώρα = τὰ καρτερά. The old acropolis was the long undulating promontory to the south of the modern town (Smith, Dict. Geo.).

καταφεύγει... ἰδρύθη... εἶχον, this coordination of present, aorist, and imperfect is noteworthy. The sentence = καταφεύγει καὶ ἰδρυθέντες εἶχον. The historic present may replace either imperfect or aorist: the imperfect εἶχον being used on analogy of ἐνίκων, 'were masters of.' For change of number at εἶχον, cf. I. 13 § 1. The plural is more usually evolved from the singular than the singular from the plural. ξυλλεγείς = ξυστραφεῖς, 'rallied,' Lat. 'conglobati.' Ὑλλαϊκόν, at the present day known as Kaliokopulo or Peschiera; it has at its entrance an island called Condilonisi, but is now choked with silt and mud. Scylax speaks of three harbours: apparently there were only two, viz. 'Portus Alcinoi' and 'Hyllaicus.' The site of the ancient town was on a peninsula a little to the south of Corfu; on the one side is the gulf of Kaliokopulo, on the other side a bay which separates the peninsula from the promontory on which the modern citadel now stands (Smith, Dict. Geo.); cf. Cic. ad Div. XVI. 8.

τὸν πρὸς αὐτῇ, i.e. the 'Portus Alcinoi.'

πρὸς τὴν ἡπειρον, 'in connexion with'; cf. VIII. 90 § 4.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

§ 1. ἡκροβολίσαντο, used of 'skirmishing,' 'out-fighting'; cf. IV. 34 § 1; Ar. Eth. III. 1 § 17 ἀκροχειρίζεσθαι.

ὀλίγα, another instance of the Greek tendency to pluralise; cf. μεγάλα (40 § 3). ἐς τοὺς ἀγρούς, known as ἡ χώρα or τὸ πεδῖον, to the west of the city in the direction of M. Istone. περιέπεμπον, inchoative, 'after some slight skirmishing, they proceeded to send.'

παρακαλοῦντες, cf. 39 § 2 κτώμενοι.

τὸ πλῆθος, = οἱ πλείονες: cf. I. 106 § 2 (Cl.).

τοῖς ἐτέροις, i.e. τοῖς ἐναντίοις.

ἐπικούροι, 'mercenaries'; cf. 18 § 1, the 'proeliores,' 'fighting men,' of Plato's Republic.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

§ 1. διαλιπούσης, 'after a day's interval,' 'die interiecto'; cf. I. 112 § 1. χωρίων τε ἰσχύι καὶ πλήθει, both datives find their construction with προέχων, as indeed the τε καὶ sequence indicates. αἱ τε γυναῖκες, for the behaviour of the women cf. II. 4 § 2. Classen places a comma only at προέχων on the plea that the supplementary τε sentence adds an additional reason for the superior force of the democrats. ξυνεπέλαβοντο, cf. I. 115 § 2, a strengthened form from ξυλλαμβάνεσθαι (cf. the use of ξυναίρεσθαι) used without object.

κεράμῳ, in collective sense; cf. II. 4 § 2.

παρὰ φύσιν, either 'beyond their sex' or 'superhuman.' Cf. VI. 17 § 1 (which Weil would alter to παρὰ τισιν).

§ 2. περὶ δέλην ὄψιν, 'late in the afternoon'; cf. VIII. 26 § 1.

οἱ ὀλίγοι, i.e. οἱ δυνατοί, the 'optimates.'

αὐτοβοεῖ, 'with a sudden rush' (Jowett), 'primo impetu et clamore' (Livy): the word is not found in Hdt. although described by Marcellinus as ἀρχαιότερον.

ἐπελθών, marking hypothetical protasis, = εἰ ἐπέλθοι.

διαφθείρειν, 'make an end of them' (Jowett): perhaps it merely represents 'cut off their last chance' (of escape).

τὰς οἰκίας, i.e. the detached houses, mansions (of the wealthy).

ξυνοικίας, 'insulae,' 'lodging-houses,' 'flats.' συνοικία, ἡ πολλοῖς κατοικουμένη καὶ μισθουμένη (Ammonius); cf. Aeschines c. Timarch. 137. The distinction is between the dwellings of the rich and poor.

ἔφοδος, access (i.e. to the νεώριον), 'aditus'; cf. II. 11 § 3.

οἰκίας, genitive singular. χρήματα, 'property,' 'money's-worth,' Lat. 'merces'; cf. Demosth. c. Phormio. § 17.

πᾶσα διαφθαρήναι, 'was in imminent danger of being totally destroyed, in the event of any wind springing up to waft the flame towards it.' In point of conditional relation, ἐκινδύνευσεν διαφθαρήναι is merely a resolved form for διεφθάρη ἂν, but a more realistic form of expression: cf. 'deperi potuit exercitus si persecuti essent.' The absence of ἂν points to the imminence of the danger. κινδυνεύειν is not used in Thucydides in the Platonic sense of 'likelihood' or 'probability,' not even in IV. 117 § 2. ἐπίφορος, cf. II. 77 § 5.

§ 3. οἱ μὲν, the Corcyreans, the rival factions as distinct from the ἐπικούροι. πανσάμενοι, temporal = μετὰ τὴν μάχην. ὡς ἑκάτεροι, 'utrique pro se' (Poppo), cf. ὡς ἕκαστοι: the ὡς is at once limiting and distributive.

ἡσυχάσαντες, i.e. οὐδὲν κινήσαντες, without further attempt at hostilities. ἐν φυλακῇ ἦσαν, 'remained on the alert.'

ἡ Κορινθία, cf. 70 § 2. ὑπέβαν ἡγετο, 'slipped out to sea': note the furtive ὑπό. τοῦ δήμου, Corinth was oligarchical; but the exclusive oligarchy of the Bacchiadae had long been 'in melius temperatum.' διεκομίσθησαν, middle in force, though passive in form.

With regard to the threefold καί sequence, Shilleto, in a note on 1. 50 § 5, remarks on the obscurity occasionally resulting from the use of this particle. In the present case, the 1st καί forms the link with the preceding sentence, being, indeed, almost temporal in effect, the 2nd and 3rd are copulative, καί...καί suggesting community of action on the part of the Corinthian vessel and the mercenaries.

CHAPTER LXXV.

§ 1. τῇ δέ, continuing the narrative from οἱ μὲν (74 § 3).

Νικόστρατος, probably the Σκαμβωνίδης of Ar. Vesp. 81; cf. Thuc. iv. 129 § 2. He fell at Mantinea: cf. v. 64, 71.

Διτρέφους, Stahl from an inscription reads Διειτρέφης, not that in a matter of itacism the evidence of an inscription carries much weight. Are we to correct the spelling of Διπέτης to Διειπέτης? Again, what of the Latin dative forms, e.g. -ei, -e? (cf. Quintilian i. 7 § 15 sqq.).

παραγίνεται βοηθῶν = παραβοηθεῖ, 'came to their relief.'

Ναυπάκτου, cf. 69 § 2. δώδεκα, the regular guard-force there. ἐπρασσε, probably inchoative, 'tried to effect'; by some explained of the sustained effort. πέθει, historic present.

ὥστε, of result attained: he induced them to accept this arrangement. κρίναι, 'bring to trial,' 'reos sistere.'

ἔμειναν Classen explains as pluperfect: they had promptly disappeared, 'had not waited further results.'

οἰκεῖν, without object, cf. 48 § 1. ποιησαμένους, not only preliminary to οἰκεῖν but also conditional. ὥστε = ἐφ' ᾧ τε, cf. i. 44 § 1. τοὺς αὐτοὺς, i.e. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις. For the formula, cf. 70 § 6.

§ 2. ἡσσόν τι, 'aliquanto minus' (Poppo).

ἐν κινήσει, the periphrasis reflects the adjectival expression, whether active or passive, e.g. ἐν φυλακῇ εἶναι, ἐν καταλήψει εἶναι, but is more graphic than the simple verb.

ξυμπέμψειν, loose in construction, suggestive of some verb of promise

lurking in πείθουσιν, but, the oratio obliqua once introduced, or even suggested, Greek freedom of construction will answer for the rest; cf. 94 § 3.

ἐκ σφῶν αὐτῶν, 'e numero suorum,' i.e. of their own fellow-citizens.

§ 3. κατέλεγον ἐς, pregnant construction, 'told off into the vessels,' 'eligebant ad naves complendas'; for κατέλεγον cf. VIII. 31 § 1.

ἀποπεμφθῶσι, 'ne missi fuerint,' fut. perfect.

Διοσκόρων, the old Attic form. There was a second temple on M. Istone. Cf. Boeckh Corp. Inscr. No. 1874.

§ 4. ἀνίστη, cf. i. 137 § 1. His attempt was a failure: hence the imperfect. ὀπλισθεῖς, Cobet's suggestion ὀργισθεῖς appears needless. ἐπὶ ταύτῃ, cf. 42 § 3. ὥς...διανοομένων, a convenient brachylogy, replacing ὥς or ὅτι with finite verb, e.g. ταῦτα προφασιζόμενοι ὅτι οὐδὲν ὑγιὲς διανοοῦνται. But though ὥς can thus be used with participles, ὅτι cannot (cf. 82 § 1). In such expressions ὥς suggests no idea of unreality: see Goodw. M. T. § 865. Here it marks the ground on which action is taken, 'on the plea that they could be bent on no wholesome scheme, in thus refusing to sail with Nicostratus.'

ὑγιὲς, frequently supplemented by ἀπλοῦν; cf. Dem.

τοῦ μὴ ξυμπλεῖν, the negative is due to negative form of ἀπιστία, the genitive is primarily a possessive genitive, 'the mistrust implied in the not sailing.' These oblique forms of the articular infinitive are, of course, necessitated by the absence of any gerund in Greek.

διέφθειραν, note the transition to plural, probably to escape confusion with ἐκώλυσε.

§ 5. καθίζουσιν, cf. i. 24 § 7.

Ἡραῖον, i.e. the τέμενος, 'precinct'; it was near the Hyllaic harbour (Göll.), and, from Bloomfield's point of view, a more inviolable sanctuary than the temple of the Dioscuri.

γίγονται, present, somewhat awkwardly, by assimilation to καθίζουσιν.

νεωτέρισωσιν, 'attempt some violence,' desperate act,—a suspicion justified by their previous action in setting fire to the town.

νῆσον, which of the many small islands about Corcyra is meant? would any one of them hold 400 persons? The choice of commentators varies between Ptychia and Condilonisi.

διεπέμπετο, a sudden transition to passive.

CHAPTER LXXVI.

§ 1. ἐφ' ὅρμῃ οὔσαι, the existence of such an adjectival form as ἐφορμοί (vid. Bekker's text) is denied by Meineke.

Κυλλήνης, cf. 69 § 1. ἐκ, i.e. at Cyllene; the construction is proleptic: cf. I. 8 § 2. τρεῖς καὶ πενήκοντα, i.e. 40 sail of the original Peloponnesian fleet under Alcidas, reinforced by 13 Ambraciot and Leucadian ships: cf. 69 § 1.

ἐπέπλει, i.e. 'was on board': contrast this use with the hostile ἐπὶ of ἐπέπλεον in next sentence.

Σύβοτα, cf. I. 50 § 3, I. 47 § 1. τῆς ἡπείρου, to distinguish it from the island (Poppo).

CHAPTER LXXVII.

§ 1. οἱ δέ, the democrats. θορύβῳ, dative of circumstance, coordinate with participle πεφοβημένοι. τὸν ἐπίπλουν, in collective sense. Cf. κατάληψις, v. 72 § 4.

τὰς αἰὲ πληρουμένας, such as were manned from time to time, i.e. as fast as they were manned: cf. 23 § 2.

ἐξέπεμπον, 'kept sending them out'; the imperfect necessitated by iterative αἰὲ (Cl.).

παραινούντων, 'quamvis suaderent,' 'in spite of the Athenians urging.' πάσαις ἅμα, i.e. ἀθρόαις ταῖς ναυσὶ, 'with all at once.'

ἐπιγενέσθαι, 'come up afterwards' (i.q. ἐπιβοηθῆσαι), dependent on παραινούντων, not on εἶσαι.

§ 2. αὐτοῖς, initial dative in position (cf. I. 48 § 4), subjective in point of meaning. ἦσαν πρὸς, cf. 22 § 3.

ἐν ἑτέραις, ἐν in lieu of the more usual ἐπὶ is suggested simply by the compound ἐμπλέοντες, i.e. the ἐπιβάται.

κόσμος, 'discipline': cf. II. 11 § 8. τῶν ποιοιμένων, a rare use for γιγνομένων: cf. VIII. 69 § 2. Naber suggests τῶν ἐπίπλουν ποιοιμένων. The Scholiast had evidently the same reading as our text.

§ 3. ἐτάξαντο, 'took up their position': cf. IV. 11 § 1.

αἱ δύο, 'the two well-known vessels.' αἱ, deictic, = 'illae'; cf. 33 § 1.

CHAPTER LXXVIII.

§ 1. κακῶς, 'clumsily,' 'awkwardly.' τὸ καθ' αὐτοῦς, i.e. 'sua ex parte' (St.): omitting the article, καθ' αὐτοῦς would mean either 'per se' (II. 99 § 2), or 'inter se' (II. 88 § 1). Even if we admit the article, it is doubtful whether we should give the phrase a local meaning.

τὴν περικύκλωσιν, 'the danger of being outflanked.' ἀθρόαις Dobree interprets as instrumental (or sociative), on analogy of VIII. 80 § 1, 'with all their ships,' 'en masse.' But ἀθρόαις must be predicative to ταῖς ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦς τεταγμέναις (sc. ναυσὶ), they did not venture to attack the main body, 'the solid formation,' opposed to them.

The Peloponnesian fleet had divided into two squadrons, 20 to attack the Corcyreans, 33 to fight the 12 Athenian ships. The Athenians, consequently, did not venture to attack the solid central formation, although their superior skill and speed emboldened them to attack the wings. The centre was, presumably, the strongest portion of the line: the danger of weakening it is well illustrated in VIII. 104, 105. The crescent formation was much in vogue with the ancients, as in later times with the Zulus. κατὰ κέρασ stands in contrast to κατὰ μέσον, it cannot represent ἐπὶ κέρως, 'in column.'

In fine, the Athenians dared not risk their favourite device the διέκπλους. προσβαλόντες κατὰ, cf. v. 9 § 4.

καταδύουσι, 'disabled,' 'cut down to the water's edge.'

κύκλον ταξαμένων, 'casting themselves into roundels'; cf. II. 83 § 5.

περιέπλεον, sc. οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι. θορυβεῖν, cf. the tactics of II. 84.

§ 2. πρὸς τοῖς Κερκυραίοις, 'those opposed to the Corcyreans'; for the dative (which Herw., Stud. Thuc. p. 46, would replace by accusative) cf. 77 § 2, 22 § 3. ὅπερ, sc. ἐγένετο. Ναυπάκτῳ, cf. II. 84.

γενόμενοι ἀθρόαι, the two divisions of the fleet had now combined.

πρύμναν κρουόμενοι, 'backing water': cf. I. 50 § 5. The Herodotean phrase is πρύμνην ἀνακρούεσθαι or ἐπὶ πρύμνην ἀνακρ. The expression probably arose from affinity of thought in 'striking' and 'thrusting,' e.g. ὦσαι τῇ πληγῇ (Ar. Rhet. I. 5 §§ 12, 15) as well as from the use of the simple verb for the compound (ἀνά), i.e. 'to thrust (backward) the stern by the strokes of the oar.' The object of the manœuvre was to keep the ship μετωπηδόν, 'stem on,' to the enemy and so escape the risk of being rammed amidships, whether in the act of retreating, or to gather way for a charge. Whether in the execution of this manœuvre the rowers 'faced about' ('converso remigio'), is more than doubtful. In Gronovius 'Observationes' IV. c. 26, will be found a note of vast erudition on the subject. Cicero (ad Att. XIII. 21) discusses the point of distinction between ναῦν ἐπέχειν, 'inhibere remos' and πρύμναν κρούεσθαι, 'inhibere remis.'

§ 3. ἅμα, i.e. a simultaneous, combined, attack.

ὅτι μάλιστα, rightly connected by Stahl with ἐβούλοντο προκαταφυγεῖν, 'they wanted above all things to secure their escape': cf. 47 § 3. Classen, following the Vatican MS., alters the order to ἐαυτῶν ὅτι μάλιστα.

ἐαυτῶν ὑποχωρούντων, the parallelism of τεταγμένων (τετραμμένων?) accounts for the genitive in lieu of nominative (Pp.).

τεταγμένων, i.e. 'keeping the enemy confronted with themselves.'

τοιούτη, sc. παραχώδης: cf. 77 ἦν δὲ οὐδεὶς κόσμος. My friend Mr Heitland of St John's College has called my attention to this touch of Thucydidean irony lurking in τοιαύτη.

ἔτελεύτα ἐς, pregnant construction: cf. V. 1 § 1 διελέλυντο μέχρι Πυθίων.

CHAPTER LXXIX.

§ 1. σφίσιν, dativus incommodi (Krüg.): really an ethic dative. ὡς κρατοῦντες, 'uti victores' (Pop.), 'in the flush of victory.' ἀναλάβωσιν, 'take on board' (pick up): cf. II. 25 § 5. νωτερίσωσι, in general sense (Cl.), 'cause some further trouble.' νήσου, cf. 75 § 5. Ἡραῖον, cf. 75 § 5. ἐφύλασσαν, i.e. διὰ φυλακῆς εἶχον.

§ 2. ἐπὶ μὲν τὴν πόλιν, for order cf. 82 § 7.

κρατοῦντες τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ, the circumstantial participle expresses reserve, 'for all their victory,' 'although victorious.' Krüger would expunge the words as a gloss, but Stahl cites in defence I. 69 § 5 ἐπιστάμενοι.

ὄθενπερ, i.e. Sybota: cf. 76 fin.

§ 3. οὐδὲν μᾶλλον, cf. II. 70 § 1: they were no more ready to attack than on the day preceding. ὄντας, sc. τοὺς πολίτας, contained in πόλιν—once more the particulars are evolved from the general expression.

ὄντας...παραινοῦντος, for coordination of two different forms of construction cf. 53 § 2.

ὡς λέγεται, perhaps an apology of Thucydides for any imputation of cowardice on the part of his favourite hero.

οὐκ ἰσοψήφου, as a mere ξύμβουλος, and consequently not holding equal rank with the Lord High Admiral of Sparta. On the importance of Alcidas' office see Ar. Pol. II. 9 § 33 ἡ ναυαρχία σχεδὸν ἑτέρα

βασίλειά καθέστηκεν. But Aristotle's statement is to be accepted with reserve: see Goodhart on VIII. 6 § 5.

Λευκίμμη, the south-eastern promontory of Corcyra (cf. I. 30 § 1).

CHAPTER LXXX.

§ 1. ὁ δῆμος...ἦσαν, the plural is all the harsher on account of the intervening singular περιδεῆς γενόμενος. Stahl well compares V. 82 § 2: for further exx. see his note.

τοῖς ἄλλοις, i.e. of the number of the ὀλίγοι (who had not taken refuge in the Heraeum), cf. 74 § 2 (Cl. and Göll.).

ὅπως, 'quomodo' rather than 'quo' = 'in what way,' 'how'; cf. VIII. 63 § 4 ὅτῳ τρόπῳ μὴ ἀνεθήσεται τὰ πράγματα.

ἔπεισαν, with better success this time (Cl.): but on what representations? the promise of a safe convoy, e.g. to Athens?

ὅμως, 'after all,' i.e. in spite of all difficulties (vid. 77 and 78): cf. 28 § 2. τριάκοντα, thirteen had been captured: how many disabled, is not recorded. The cooling of Corcyraean courage, after their first experience, may perhaps account for the smallness of the number.

§ 2. μέσον, neuter: a unique instance in Thuc.: Krüger compares Xen. Anab. I. 8 § 8: cf. Lat. 'medium diei.' ὑπὸ νύκτα, 'sub noctem.' ἐφρυκτωρήθησαν, i.e. διὰ φρυκτωρῶν ἐσημάνθησαν (VIII. 102 § 1). The only instance of the verb in Thucydides.

ἐξήκοντα, no acknowledgment of any refinement in the art of signalling; but, as Böhme suggests, an insertion of the historian's own. The signals given were the φρυκτοὶ πολέμοι: cf. 23 and II. 94 § 1. For evidence of later expertness in the art of signalling, see Göller's note. προσπλέουσai, cf. I. 50 § 5.

ἀπὸ Λευκάδος, Didot rightly construes with ἐφρυκτωρήθησαν. Leucas was a φίλια χώρα, and the distance from Leucas to Sybota was only about 10 miles. ἃς, anaphoric and explanatory: cf. I. 10 § 3. στάσιν καὶ τὰς ναῦς μελλούσας πλεῖν, a combination of substantival and adjectival form of predication, 'hearing of the revolution and of the intended expedition against Corcyra.'

Εὐρυμέδοντα, probably the Eurymedon of VII. 52 § 2.

CHAPTER LXXXI.

§ 1. τῆς νυκτός, Classen detects a sarcasm. The veil of darkness hid the incompetency of Alcidas; but with 53 vessels only to fight 72, 'discretion was the better part of valour.'

παρά τὴν γῆν, 'they hugged the shore, to escape detection' (cf. VIII. 102 ὑπομίζαντες τῇ Χερρονήσῳ), nor did they 'much affect' the open sea at any time.

ὑπερενεγκόντες, for the device cf. I 5 § 1 and IV. 8 § 2.

τὰς ναῦς, dependent on ἐνεγκόντες.

τὸν ἰσθμόν, governed by ὑπέρ of compound. This isthmus was the ἀκτὴ ἡπίρου of Homer, the S. Maura of modern times; the neck of land joining Leucas with the mainland. By hauling the ships across, they escaped doubling Leucate. The isthmus was about 3 stades in width (Pliny N. H. IV. 1 § 5) and had been cut through, Strabo p. 452 C: it was reopened by the Romans, Livy XXXIII. 17.

ἀποκομίζονται, i.e. in the direction of Cyllene and Gythium. Thus ended Peloponnesian naval operations for this year (Cl.).

§ 2. λαβόντες...ἤγαγον, pleonastic, cf. II. 67 § 3 ('perhaps a gloss,' Cl.). Stahl compares Ar. Vesp. 1379 (for the poetic use) ἀγειν ταύτην λαβών, i.e. 'they promptly brought into the town.' Hude suggests λαθόντες, Comm. Crit. p. 110.

Μεσσηνίους, cf. 75 § 1. Such mercenaries might perhaps revel in some such feat of arms as that of the Thracians at Mycalessus: cf. VII. 29.

κέλεύσαντες, i.e. ὁ δῆμος, implied in Κερκυραῖοι.

Ὑλλαϊκόν, cf. 72 § 3. The ships must have been manned in the Portus Alcinoi, the site of the dockyard, adjoining the ἀγορά. While the ships were making their way round the peninsula, the promontory of S. Nicolas, the democrats (aided doubtless by the mercenaries) killed all the aristocrats left in the city upon whom they could lay hands: only a few had gone on board (cf. 80 § 1). The object of the democrats was to divide the strength of the oligarchs, with a view to overpowering them.

ἐκ τῶν νεῶν, construe with ἐκβιβάζοντες, i.e. as they put them ashore, they cut them down.

ἀπεχρῶντο, for more usual διά compound, cf. I. 126 § 11. The explanation of the grammarian, ἀνήρουν, settles the question.

ἐς τὸ Ἡραϊόν τε, for order cf. VII. 84 § 4.

δίκην ὑποσχεῖν, cf. 53 § 1.

ἔπεισαν καὶ κατέγνωσαν, i.e. πείσαντες κατέγνω. The more important of the two aorists is κατέγνωσαν, 'they promptly condemned them.'

Classen here comments on the recurrence of the graphic imperfect: ἀπέκτεινον, ἀπεχρῶντο, ἀπήγγχοντο, ἀνηλοῦντο, ἐφόνεον.

§ 3. ἐπέσθησαν, i.e. δίκην ὑποσχεῖν.

ὡς ἑώρων, their elevated position gave them a full view. The ὡς sentence may be either temporal or circumstantial.

ἱερῷ, in the τέμενος. The words ἐν τῷ ἱερῷ some edd. treat as an interpolation: Stahl, however, justifies the pleonasm.

ἀλλήλους, cf. Tac. A. III. 46 'mutuis ictibus occidere.'

ἐκ τῶν δένδρων, in the fore-court of the temple (Poppo).

ὡς ἕκαστοι ἐδύναντο, a suspicious constrn. side by side with v. 1, ὡς ἕκαστος ὥρμητο: see also Cobet Var. Lect. 113, Nov. Lect. 453. In the present case there was no need for distinction of groups (ἕκαστοι). But were the Greek writers so precise in their discrimination of ἕκαστος and ἕκαστοι as their critics represent them to have been? A Latin, after all, writes almost indifferently 'maximus quisque,' 'maximi quique.'

§ 4. ναυσί, sociative.

σφῶν αὐτῶν, i.e. 'suorum,' 'their fellow-citizens.'

δοκοῦντας, reputed, suspected: cf. the use of δόκησις, 43 § 1, V. 16 § 3.

ἐφόνεον, 'butchered'; the word is essentially a bloodthirsty one.

τὴν μὲν αἰτίαν...τοῖς τὸν δῆμον καταλύουσιν, Duker suggests the possibility of a ὡς sequence, ὡς καταλύουσιν (cf. II. 59 § 2). But Stahl points out that the μὲν sentence distinguishes the political victims from those who were massacred from private motives. Matthiae, G. G. § 268, treats τοῖς καταλύουσιν as appositional to an imaginary αὐτοῖς; his instances however are oddly selected and, for the most part, do not affect our present passage. Classen paraphrases λόγῳ μὲν αἰτιώμενοι τοὺς καταλύοντας, ἔργῳ δὲ ἀποκτείνοντες κ.τ.λ. But if τὴν αἰτίαν be the true reading, τὴν demands explanation in the context, which a ὡς or ὅτι clause or appositional accusative could supply. From I. 107 § 6 we should be justified in reading τὴν μὲν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέροντες τοῦ δήμου κατάλυσιν—when the alteration of κατάλυσιν to καταλύουσιν took place the insertion of τοῖς became natural—otherwise τοῖς may represent the last syllable of αὐτοῖς.

From Classen's point of view we may explain that the charge of 'perduellio' was extended to all alike, although they really fell victims to private animosity or to the villainy of dishonest debtors. From Stahl's standpoint a distinction is made between the case of those who were executed on a specific charge and that of those who were φονευόμενοι ὁθενδῇ ('on any grounds or none').

αἰτίαν ἐπιφέροντες, cf. 46 § 6.

ἀπέθανον, for transition to passive structure, cf. 75 fin.

ὑπὸ τῶν λαβόντων, sc. τὰ χρήματα (Schol. δανεισαμένων), 'their debtors.' Arnold quotes from Dem. Timoth. 1186, where ληφθέντα appears as a banking term, and agrees with Stahl and Poppo in construing with ἀπέθανον. Böhme, appealing to 81 § 2, εἴ τινα λάβοιεν, construes with ὀφειλομένων, i.e. they were put to death because money was owing to them by those into whose hands they fell.

§ 5. τε, resumptive (says Cl.) = 'in brief': why not inferential = 'thus'?

ἰδέα θανάτου, cf. 83 § 1, Tac. Hist. III. 28, Virg. Aen. II. 369, 'plurima mortis imago.'

κατέστη, 'was rife.'

οἷον φιλεῖ, why not accept Wasse's suggestion οἷων? To this I incline for more than one reason: (1) the words οἷον φιλεῖ point to a parenthetical use in Thuc.: cf. IV. 28 § 3, VI. 63 § 2. (2) οὐδὲν ὅ τι οὐ, if appositional, suggests a partitive apposition, i.e. of singular to plural (οἷα). (3) Thucydides evidently intends to state that all the usual horrors of a revolution were realised: this appears best expressed by a partitive genitive.

ἐν τῷ τοιούτῳ, 'in such a case' (as I have described), 'under such conditions': cf. 43 § 4.

καὶ ἔτι περαιτέρω, 'and even worse' (adverb for adjective). Bloomfield cites Aristoph. Thesm. 705, Aesch. Prom. 225. Poppo compares Sallust Jug. 44 'quaecunque dici aut fingi queunt...probra cuncta fuere, et alia amplius.'

πρὸς αὐτοῖς, 'close to them,' beneath their very walls.

οἱ δέ τινες, cf. 70 § 6.

περιοικοδομηθέντες, a most rare word, unique in Thuc., although ἀπικοδομήσαν occurs in I. 134 § 2.

CHAPTER LXXXII.

§ 1. ὥμή, proleptic, 'to such savage extremes was party strife carried.' Classen and Stahl insert the article (ὥμή ἡ στάσις), an addition which Shilleto regards as needless: cf. I. 23 § 1 μήκος μέγα προὔβη.

ἔδοξε μᾶλλον (Schol. ἤπερ ἐγένετο), i.e. ὥμή προχωρήσαι, 'it attracted all the more attention.'

ἐν τοῖς πρώτῃ, cf. 17 § 1, note.

ἐπεὶ, in contrast 'although': cf. Plato Prot. 333 C.

ὕστερόν γε, 'postea quidem'; γε is emphatic, 'eventually.'

καί, intensive.

ὡς εἰπεῖν, 'ut ita dicam,' in qualifying sense.

τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, neuter in ethnic sense, cf. 83 § 1. The allusion is to all the Hellenic-speaking portion of the human race: even the Ionian cities were affected.

ἐκινήθη, 'felt the shock': cf. I. 1 § 2.

διαφορῶν (from διαφορά), 'in consequence of the quarrels which everywhere prevailed.'

ἐπάγεσθαι (cf. 65 § 3), epexegetic infinitive; as though Thuc. had written διαφερομένων τῶν προστατῶν ἐπάγεσθαι. Classen compares I. 128 § 3.

ἐν μὲν εἰρήνῃ, the equivalent of εἰ εἰρήνη ᾗν (Poppo).

οὐκ ἂν ἐχόντων, the subject (προστατῶν) is understood: cf. 72 § 1. For this use of ἂν with participle, which practically replaces εἰ καί, see Krüg. G. G. 54. 10. 3 and Goodwin M. T. § 213 sqq.

πρόφασιν, almost = αἰτία, cf. 13 § 1.

ἐτοίμων (sc. ὄντων), 'notissima ellipsis' (says Poppo), but rare in Thucydides, and contrary to the usual practice of Attic Greek. Böhme quotes a doubtful case from 69 § 1. In combination with a participle the use is found in V. 64 § 4 (unless indeed ἀθρόοις has supplanted ἀθρόοις οὖσιν): II. 49 § 5 supplies another doubtful instance, γυμνοὶ ἀνέχεσθαι (C. F. Müller's suggestion of ἐτόλμων is quite uncalled for).

πολεμουμένων (from πολεμοῦσθαι not πολεμεῖσθαι), 'cum bello premerentur' (St.). The real meaning is, in my opinion, 'as they became embroiled' (i.e. the one party with the other): for this antithesis of πολεμοῦν with οικειοῦν, cf. I. 36 § 1. Hude explains as neuter impersonal: a doubtful interpretation.

καὶ κατὰ ξυμμαχίας, for sequence of prepositional constrn. with participle, cf. IV. 24 § 5: lit. 'in consequence of.'

ἅμα, 'therewith' (cf. 61 § 1).

ἐκατέροις, i.e. Athens or Sparta: the dative finds its constrn. from verbal substantive ξυμμαχίας (cf. I. 92, παραινέσει τῷ κοινῷ). The ordinary text καὶ ξυμμαχίας treats the genitive singular as dependent on ἐπαγωγᾷ: but this makes the connexion so remote that Herwerden suggests οὐσης ἐπὶ, Snow προκειμένης. For ξυμμαχίας as plural, cf. V. 27 § 1, 48 § 1, 79 § 1. Classen and Stahl agree in treating ἐκατέροις as dependent on ἐπορίζοντο, τοῖς βουλομένοις being explained by partitive apposition, i.e. 'on either side, those who were bent on any disturbance (of the πολιτικὴ κατάσταση) gladly found such appeals provided.'

κακώσει, dative of motive, or cause, replacing participle, 'in the desire (attempt) to harm their opponents'; cf. the use of the verb κακώσαι in I. 33 § 3.

σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, 'their own party,' dependent on verbal notion lurking in προσποιήσει, for which cf. I. 73 § 1. The presence of one article only shews that both datives κακώσει and προσποιήσει come under one common grammatical 'vinculum.'

ῥαδίως, 'libenter' (Dobree), 'gladly,' 'readily,' i.e. with a light heart: cf. VI. 17 § 2 ῥαδίας ἔχουσι τὰς μεταβολάς.

ἐπαγωγὰ, 'invitations,' cf. VIII. 92 § 1, ἐπεισαγωγὰ, and ἐπάγεσθαι of context.

τοῖς βουλομένοις, dative of agent.

νεωτέρειν, in broadest sense: 'those who were bent on any new departure.'

ἐπορίζοντο, lit. 'were procured by': a passive construction with dative of subject replaces an active or middle verb with nominative of subject. They made light of having recourse to such means as these external alliances supplied.

The drift of the sentence appears to me this: The feuds which everywhere prevailed between the party of progress and constitutionalists cleared the way for appeals to either of the rival powers, Athens or Sparta. In time of peace neither side would have countenanced such a course, nor indeed have tolerated foreign interference.

But as these feuds ripened into war (as the στάσις became an οἰκείος πόλεμος), and as it became necessary for either faction to strengthen their hands by alliance with one or the other of the two leading powers, the disturbers of the public peace found a ready plea for appeal to external aid, of which they only too readily availed themselves.

§ 2. ἐπέπεσε, 'ingressive aorist' (Cl.).

κατὰ στάσιν, for κατὰ as=διά, cf. 68 § 3.

γιγνόμενα...ἑσόμενα, a contrast of transient with permanent: 'such as are of constant occurrence and will always continue.'

ὥς ἂν ἡ αὐτὴ φύσις ᾗ, cf. Tac. Hist. IV. 74 'vitia erunt, donec homines.'

μᾶλλον Classen explains by supplement of χαλεπά: but is any supplement necessary? cf. περαιτέρω 81 § 5 and μάλιστα 39 § 4. Hude suspects a flaw in text, and suggests from Dio. Hal. μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ ἥσσον, while in -χαίτερα he detects the presence of another adjective, e.g. χαλεπά, or according to Gertz, ἀτηρα, ἀγρια. Has Thucydides suppressed, as he not unfrequently does, part of the comparative constrn.,

e.g. μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ ἥσσον, καὶ ἡσυχαιτέρα καὶ σφοδρότερα, or does the termination -χαίτερα conceal καὶ ἕτερα? In the latter case, gloss-hunters will find fresh spoil in καί...διηλλαγμένα. The σφόδρα and ἡρέμα of Plato Phil. 24 B, C is a mere παρονομασία prompted by Protarchus' reply 'καὶ σφόδρα.' The text is, I believe, sound: translate, 'though in greater or less intensity and with variation in their features.'

διηλλαγμένα (ποικίλα gloss), unique in passive in Thuc. (Cl.). Still we have ἀντηλλαγμένα in IV. 14 § 3. Herodotus and Thuc. affect the active forms.

ὥς ἂν, 'prout,' 'quocunque modo'='in such way as,' 'according as': a direct relative sequence from implied antecedent (οὕτως), see Goodw. M. T. § 519 sqq.

ἐκασται (Krüg. ἐκάστοις, Hude ἐκάσταις, sc. ταῖς πόλεσιν), 'in each case,' the adjective replaces the adverb: cf. sup. § 1 ἐκασταχοῦ.

ξυντυχίων, 'coincidences,' cf. I. 33 § 1, III. 45 § 4.

ἐφιστῶνται, a stronger form of expression, perhaps, than παραστῶσιν (Eur. Med. 331). Still in Soph. O. R. 777 ἐπέστη conveys no stronger force than παρέστη. A comparison of Plato Theaet. 172 E might suggest the notion of control. Lit.: 'in such way as changes of coincidences may befall,' i.e. varying with the various surroundings or circumstances (περιστάσεις).

ἐν γὰρ εἰρήνῃ, not so much in explanation of διηλλαγμένα, as in preparation for the introduction of πόλεμος and force of circumstances.

ἀγαθοῖς πράγμασιν, an unusual phrase, 'res secundae': cf. εὐεστῶ, εὐετηρία.

γνώμας='sententias,' spirit (disposition), cf. I. 140 § 1.

ἀκουσίους ἀνάγκας, 'imperious necessities' (Gail): the phrase is copied by Dio. Hal. and paraphrased by Josephus, ἀβουλήτοις, but feebly: the moral nature of man revolts.

πίπτειν, a rare substitute for ἐσπίπτειν (Poppo). ἐς may have been absorbed in -ας, the last syllable of ἀνάγκας.

ὕφελών, 'diminishing,' 'sapping.'

εὐπορίαν, 'comfort,' 'ease.'

τοῦ καθ' ἡμέραν, Krüg. and Herw. add βλον, lost in βλαιος.

διδάσκαλος, Bloomfield cites Xen. Cyr. II. 3 § 3.

πρὸς τὰ παρόντα, replacing more usual constrn. of ὁμοιοῦν with dative: cf. Tac. Germ. 9, 'assimulare in.'

ὀργάς, cf. I. 130 § 2, VIII. 83 § 3 'moods'='mores.'

§ 3. τε, 'thus': detach from following καὶ (Cl.): Hude shrewdly suspects δέ: for δὲ οὖν as='ceterum,' 'igitur' (after digression, ἐν μὲν

γὰρ εἰρήνη κ.τ.λ.), Krüg. compares VII. 59 § 2, where the peccant particle has suffered correction.

τὰ τῶν πόλεων, the usual periphrasis, = 'the states and all belonging to them,' the whole political world.

τὰ ἐφυστερρίζοντα (Schol. *al* ὕστερον στασιάζουσαι), the neuter is due merely to the periphrasis.

πύσται, Herwerden from a paraphrase of Dio. Hal. 'οἱ ὕστερίζοντες ἐπιπυνθανόμενοι' reads ἐπιπύσται, which Stahl and Poppo accept: but the value of this 'testis antiquissimus' appears to me frequently of small weight. The dative replaces a participle in temporal sense 'on getting to know.'

προγενομένων, the perf. pass. is the more common form.

πολύ, adverbial with ἐπέφερε: cf. Aesch. Choeph. 1052. πολλήν, the reading of Dio. Hal., Herwerden accepts with gratitude. The Greek is sound, though harsh: Hude wisely remarks that it is hard to see how πολλήν became πολύ. The collocation with ἐπιφέρειν might suggest ἐπὶ πολύ, cf. 46 sub fin.

τοῦ καινοῦσθαι, Stahl from Dio. Hal. edits ἐς τό, a reading which on Ionic analogy may be correct (cf. v. 75 § 3). His quotation is not a happy one, as αἰτίαν ἐπιφερομένην ἐς μαλακίαν recalls the use of διαβάλλειν ἐς (see Duker's note on VIII. 88). In the present case τοῦ is perfectly satisfactory.

διανοίας, 'designs' (cf. ἐπινοίας). 'Those who came later, upon hearing of that which had already preceded, largely extended their extravagant inventiveness of design, whether in point of elaborate ingenuity of attack or novelty of reprisal.'

ἐπιχειρήσεων, 'attacks' on political antagonists (Gail).

περιτεχνήσει, 'causal dative' says Stahl, and = διὰ. To me the dative appears modal, or limiting, as shewing the particular form in which such 'originality of design' evinced itself. Note the περί of compound (cf. περίνοια) marking the 'limata subtilitas,' 'the extreme elaborateness': cf. Arist. Ran. 957.

τιμωριῶν, 'punishment' (Poppo), better understood in sense of 'reprisals.'

ἀτοπία, 'strangeness,' suggesting ingenuity rather than 'atrocious': τῷ ἀηθεῖ says the Scholiast.

§ 4. ἀξίωσιν, in objective sense as contrasted with subjective δικαίωσις (Cl.). Schol. σημασία (aestimatio), 'acceptation,' 'meaning': a rare word, says Krüger.

ἐς τὰ ἔργα, 'to serve their ends' (lit. with a view to the job in

hand): the τέλος was in this case an ἔργον (cf. Arist. Eth. I. 1). Poppo explains by reference to the constr. of ἐς τὸ καινοῦσθαι § 3, and suggests a structure ἀπὸ κοινοῦ both with ἀξίωσιν and ἀντήλλαξαν. For the contrast of ὄνομα and ἔργον, cf. VI. 78 § 3.

ἀντήλλαξαν, more common in middle, cf. Plato Theaet. 189 c, 'changed,' 'reversed,' i.e. the vice became a virtue.

δικαιώσει, 'at their arbitrary pleasure' (lit. 'justification'): Lat. 'arbitratu (arbitrio) suo.' The following passage is rightly regarded by most Thucydidean critics as an elaborate specimen of ὑποκορισμός (cf. Ar. Rhet. I. 9 § 29), or 'interpretatio in melius.' Poppo's note accumulates instances.

The relation of the μέν...δέ clauses is somewhat complicated and difficult to analyse. The simplest course is to take τόλμα μέν as antithetical to μέλλησις δέ, τὸ δὲ σῶφρον as continuative, καὶ replacing a third δέ, and introducing the third enumeration of the topic of τὸ ἐναντίον inaugurated by μέλλησις. At the same time, μέν, δέ, δέ, καὶ may be simple modes of enumeration, 1, 2, 3, 4, as in the famous scholion of Simonides, 'ὕψιστον μέν ἄριστον' (cf. Hartung II. 410). In the next sentence, τὸ δ' ἐμπλήκτως, the first δέ is resumptive, the second used in contrast. Then follows a third sentence introduced by καί, 'and so,' containing an antithesis of ὁ μέν...ὁ δέ, with second antithesis of δέ...δέ. We have thus:

A. (1) a strong contrast τόλμα μέν...μέλλησις δέ:

(2) a weaker contrast = καὶ τὸ μέν σῶφρον...τὸ δὲ ξυνετόν:

B. a sequence of two more δέ's, recalling the topics of A:

C. a 'finale': χαλεπαίνων balancing ἐμπλήκτως ὁξύ, ἀσφαλεία ἐπιβουλεύσασθαι balancing μέλλησις προμηθής, χαλεπαίνων answering to τὸ σῶφρον, ἐπιβουλεύσας to ἀσφαλεία.

τόλμα (the true form, in spite of Dionysius' exception to its poetical colouring) = θρασύτης of ethics, 'reckless daring.'

φιλέταιρος (παρελκόντως κείται, i.e. 'superfluous,' Schol.), lit. 'that loved its comrades.' The reference is to the ἐταιρίαι, the political clubs (sodalitia), on which see Arnold's note (VIII. 54): 'bravery in the cause of party,' 'self-sacrificing heroism,'—'amicorum studiosa' (Portus). Poppo compares Sallust Cat., 'malarum rerum audacia fortitudo vocatur.'

ἐνομίσθη (Herw. from Schol. προσηγόρευσαν and Dionysius' ἐκάλουν reads ὠνομάσθη: cf. Badham, Mnemosyne, N. S. II. 18, Herw. Stud. p. 47), 'came to be regarded': the aorist marks result attained (P. St.). Classen refers the aorist to the individual characteristics, the imperfect to habitual practice.

προμηθής (a poetical and Platonic word), 'cautious.'

εὐπρεπής, 'specious,' 'fair-seeming': cf. I. 39 § 2, VIII. 86 § 1.

τὸ δὲ σῶφρον, 'self-containment' (moderation). Krüger well illustrates from Plato Rep. 560 D σωφροσύνην ἀνδρῶν καλοῦντες ἐκβάλλουσιν. The recurrence of neuter adjective with article as replacing substantive demands attention (Pp.).

πρόσχημα (προκάλυμμα), 'outer veil,' 'cloak': cf. Latin 'tectoria': here = πρόσφαις.

τὸ πρὸς ἅπαν ξυνετόν, the suggestion is that of extreme political ἐποχή, suspension of judgment, such as Arnold well illustrates by the example of Cicero. 'To see the case in all its bearings was to commit yourself to no one course of action.' ξυνετός carries with it sarcasm, cf. ἀχρεΐα ξυνετοί (I. 84 § 3): for ἐπὶ πᾶν (ἐν πᾶσι Dion. Hal.), cf. II. 51 § 2: such intelligence was too comprehensive to descend to particulars.

ἀργόν = ἀπραγμον, used of simple 'inaction.'

ἐμπλήκτως ὀξύ, 'frantic precipitation.' Classen quotes Soph. Aj. 1358, Krüger Aeschin. F. L. 327 πολιτείας ἐμπληξίαν. The Scholiast explains as μανιωδῶς: cf. ἐμβρόντητος. For ὀξύ in good sense of 'promptness,' cf. Plato Theaet. 175 τοῦ καὶ ὀξέως διακονεῖν.

μοίρα, an unusual use of the word, which in Thuc. is always employed in literal sense. Plato's θεία μοῖρα is, however, ready to hand.

προσετέθη, 'was set down on the side of,' 'ascribed to': cf. Lat. 'imputare' (lit. 'scored to').

ἀσφαλεία, Hude objects to the position of the dative; vid. Comm. Crit. p. 112 sqq. The position is probably due to emphasis. Krüger suggests τῷ (τινί), but ἐπιβουλεύσασθαι can hardly represent 'insidiari.' Hude's final acceptance of ἀσφάλεια τοῦ ἐπιβουλεύσασθαι still leaves us in a difficulty for a verb, unless we adopt the awkward expedient of returning to ἐνομήσθη. The scholia leave us in doubt as to text, but the comment δι' ἀσφάλειαν would point to the dative (which, indeed, there is small reason to suspect) as = ἀσφαλῶς. Can the substantival verb ἦν have dropped out from the last syllable of ἀποτροπῆς? If so, our context is clear.

ἐπιβουλεύσασθαι, Meineke, in Hermes III. 352, explains as 'reconsider,' on analogy of ἐπικτείνειν, ἐπιδιώκειν, suggesting at the same time ἀσθένεια. A better explanation can be found from ἐπινοεῖν (I. 70 § 2), 'consilium ad tempus accommodare,' to cautiously adapt one's plans to the moment.

ἀποτροπῆς, reflecting the middle verb ἀποτρέπεσθαι (see Stahl's

note) = 'detrectatio periculi.' The word is here used of 'evasion,' 'shirking,' but not in the rhetorical sense of dissuasion or discouragement. 'Frantic precipitation was set down on the side of manliness, whereas to cautiously mature one's plans was but a plausible reason for evasion.'

πρόφαις, apparently here used in weaker sense of 'plea' or 'excuse,' contrary to the practice of Thucydides.

§ 5. χαλεπαίνων, 'the violent man,' 'the advocate of strong measures,' cf. VIII. 92 § 9, the 'iracundus et acer' of Horace. Rauchenstein's πάντ' ἐπαινῶν is utterly uncalled for.

πιστός, 'trustworthy,' i.e. as having given a pledge to his party, by offence given to the opposition.

ὑποπτος, i.e. as playing a double game, ἐπαμφοτερίζων, or as seeking an ἀποστροφή σωτηρίας; cf. Arnold's note: once more, we must either supply ἦν or go back to ἐνομήσθη.

ἐπιβουλεύσας = ἐν τῷ ἐπιβουλεύσαι, 'in laying a plot'; the participle may be either hypothetical or appositional: the τις structure replaces ὁ with participle. Practically, it is only another form of generic expression.

τυχόν, 'if successful': the sentence, if rewritten, would run, ὁ δὲ ἐπιβουλεύσας εἰ τύχοι (sc. κατορθώσῃ) ξυνετὸς ἐνομίζετο, cf. 39 § 8: cf. Virg. Aen. VI. 624 'ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti.'

ὑπονοήσας, 'si praesentiret,' 'if he detected one.'

δεινότερος, i.e. ξυνετώτερος, 'the shrewder of the two.'

προβουλεύσας, 'deliberately planned': cf. the like force of πρό in προμαθεῖν, προδιδάσκειν.

αὐτῶν, a loose reference to ἐπιβουλεύσας and ὑπονοήσας as implying ἐπιβουλή and ὑπόνοια, or from Dionysius' point of view φυλακή, lurking in ὑπονοήσας.

δεήσει, realistic indicative.

τε, not δέ, in accordance with Thucydidean use: cf. 40 § 5.

ἐταιρίας, 'the league,' cf. ξύνοδοι infra § 6.

διαλυτής, a most rare word: why should Thuc. discard the analogy of λυτήρ? Here almost = διαλυτικός, 'bent on breaking up': cf. supr. 81 § 4.

ἐκπεπληγμένος, i.e. καταπεπληγμένος, 'in mortal dread of.'

ἀπλῶς, 'in brief.'

ἐπικεύσας, 'egged on,' sc. κακὸν τι δρᾶν. Herwerden Stud. p. 47, with Badham, suggests ἐπικωλύσας (cf. Thuc. VI. 17 § 6), Campe ἐπικολούσας: no emendation is needed.

τὸν μὴ διανοούμενον (sc. κακὸν τι δρᾶν), cf. Dem. Conon § 40 μηδ' ἂν μελλήσας. Herwerden, possibly rightly, suggests τὸν μὴδὲ διανοούμενον.

§ 6. τὸ ξυγγενές, Schol. οἱ ξυγγενεῖς.

τοῦ ἐταιρικοῦ, cf. VIII. 48 § 3.

ἐτοιμότερον, the Scholiast refers to τὸ ἐταιρικόν, and rightly; Badham and Herwerden suggest ἀντοιμότερον, with remoter reference to τὸ ξυγγενές. Cf. Hesiod's dictum γέλτονες ἀζωστοὶ ἔκιον ζώσαντο δὲ πηοί.

ἀπροφασίστως, 'without demur,' cf. I. 49 § 6.

οὐ γὰρ μετὰ τῶν κειμένων, both text and interpretation are most doubtful. Vollgraff (Stud. Pal. 50), from Dionysius and Isocrates Phil. § 40, suggests the nominative, ὠφέλεια, πλεονεξίαι: he is followed by Herwerden (Stud. Thuc. 48), who cites III. 95 μεγάλη ὠφέλεια ἐδόκουν εἶναι, but at p. 145 he recants and returns to the dative reading, on analogy of I. 123 § 1. Poppo and Stahl retain the dative; Badham condemns the whole sentence. Bekker retains the genitive ὠφελίας, which could find a constr. with μετὰ (cf. I. 32 § 5): but this would destroy the balance of the sentence, as it is clear that μετὰ τῶν κειμένων νόμων directly answers παρὰ τοὺς καθεστῶτας ('ad amussim respondent'). A genitive of definition or description, though rare in Greek, might solve the difficulty, while the change to dative πλεονεξία 'Thucydidem sapit.' From VI. 33 § 2 the sequence of two datives is justified: but the pressing need of the sentence is a verb. To give the causal dative a construction with the substantival verb implied only is a somewhat desperate device; but a construction κατὰ σύνεσιν can either raise or remove mountains for the grammarian. On the assumption that ξύνοδοι ἦσαν = ξυνῆσαν, we may explain the dative. The paraphrase of Dionysius is worth reference, as also the opposite assertion in Isocr. Paneg. 56 (cf. Arnold's note).

ὠφέλεια, 'the benefit of the commonwealth' (Poppo). Is it not rather the 'benefit of the law,' i.e. 'protection,' which is meant? cf. 84 § 3 and V. 90.

πλεονεξία, 'greed' (e.g. τὰ τοῦ πέλας ἔχειν, cf. 84 § 1), or better, 'aggrandisement,' resulting from ἐξουσία (cf. 45 § 4), 'such cabals were not due to protection, under sanction of established laws, but to aggrandisement, in defiance of existing institutions,' i.e. they were not constitutional or defensive, but unconstitutional and aggressive.

σφᾶς αὐτούς, cf. 81 § 4.

πίστεις, by the interpretation ὅρκους διδόντες the Scholiast limits the sense, viz. 'pledges of good faith.'

θείῳ νόμῳ, cf. V. 105 § 1 τῶν ἐς τὸ θεῖον νομίσεως. Dobree, from a criticism of Dionysius, whose text is however in doubt, reads ὁσίῳ καὶ νομίμῳ, but needlessly. This confusion of θεῖον with ὁσίον is a favourite plaything of Cobet's (cf. Var. Lect. 357).

ἐκρατύνοντο, 'found secured.'

κοινῇ παρανομῆσαι, 'complicity in some deed of wrong.'

§ 7. ἀπὸ τῶν ἐναντίων, for ἀπὸ cf. 36 § 6.

λεγόμενα, 'proposals': cf. the use of λόγος in the phrase λόγους προσφέρει.

ἐνεδέχοντο, an Ionism for Attic προσεδέχοντο.

ἔργων φυλακῆ, what ἔργα or whose ἔργα, ask the editors? Hude explains by contrasting 'diligentia in actionibus' with 'speciosi sermones.' The allusion is to the ἔργα of those who made the proposals; cf. IV. 87 § 1 τὰ ἔργα ἐκ τῶν λόγων ἀναθρούμενα with II. 72 § 1. ἔργων φυλακῆ may, however, equally well, on analogy of τὰ ἔργα sup. § 4, mean 'vigilance in action.'

εἰ προύχοιεν, sc. οἱ ἐναντίοι. Hude, however, suggests that the subject is οἱ ἐνδεχόμενοι, and reads πρόσχοιεν, 'animo secum cogitantes si superiores ipsi fieri possent.' But in the two instances he quotes, IV. 58, V. 37 § 2, the reading is εἰ πως, not εἰ.

γενναϊότητι (Schol. χρηστότης, ἀπλότης), cf. τὸ γενναῖον 83 § 1, = 'generosity,' 'frankness.' They could not realise the possibility of generous concession on the part of a superior (cf. I. 77 § 3 ἐλασσούμενοι). 'Fair proposals on the part of their antagonists they met in no spirit of generosity, but, if they had the upper hand, by watching their actions,' i.e. generous proposals merely provoked suspicion.

ἀντιτιμωρήσασθαι, the non-articular infinitive offends the purist: cf. 31 § 1.

περὶ πλείονος. Badham injudiciously inserts οὐ: 'revenge took precedence of self-protection.'

ὅρκοι ξυναλλαγῆς = ὅρκοι ξυναλλακτικοί, 'oaths of agreement': a genitive of connexion (whose use is very loose) or perhaps of definition (see Thompson G. Syn. § 111), 'agreement sworn to by either party' (Jowett).

εἰ πον, suggesting the infrequency of such a course of action: for εἰ ἄρα cf. 56 § 5.

γένονιντο, iterative optative, or rather distributive, 'in the rare instances in which they were contracted': when given, if given at all.

πρὸς τὸ ἄπορον, 'to meet the emergency' (Classen compares I. 136 § 2).

ἐκατέρω, dative of agent (Reiske's suggestion ἐκατέρων is needless).

διδόμενοι (no need for Krüger's δεδομένοι), cf. παρέχειν ὄρκον (Poppo).

ἐχόντων, genitive absolute with indefinite subject (cf. § 1), either 'temporal,' 'quamdiu' (Valla), or circumstantial, 'quia' (Poppo): the plural number is suggested by ἐκατέρω.

ἄλλοθεν, e.g. from external allies, cf. § 1: so long as each side was dependent on its own resources: lit. 'could not command strength from elsewhere' (cf. 45 § 2 ἄλλων ξυμμαχία).

τῷ παρατυχόντι, 'when an opening offered': cf. I. 122 § 1, v. 38 § 1.

φθάσαι θαρσήςας, 'had the courage to be first,' i.e. to strike first. This is Herwerden's correction of the vulgate φθάσας θαρσῆσαι, which although found in Ar. Nub. 1384, Eq. 935, he condemns as a soloecism. Shilleto suggests θαρσῆσει, cf. v. 72 § 1.

ἄφρακτον, 'unsecured,' 'unprotected,' rather than 'unguarded': cf. I. 117 § 1.

ἥδιον διὰ τὴν πίστιν...ῆ, for the brachylogy and contrast of a real with an assumed case, cf. II § 3. But to our context ἄν appears essential: it may have dropped out after the last syllable of ἥδιον (ἥδιον ἄν), which would, however, involve the difficulty of ἄν iterative in the one case but potential in the other; more probably, if lost at all, its loss is due to confusion of H with K (Bast. p. 987, Index), and of A with Ἀ (AN).

ῆ κὰν ἀπὸ τοῦ προφανοῦς, 'he took revenge with a zest all the keener on the score of his pledge (broken) than (he would have felt) in open action,' i.e. his breach of faith 'lent an added savour' to his revenge. But Thuc. does not much affect the ῆ καὶ sequence, cf. VIII. 27 § 3, and the assumption of a potential meaning may be gratuitous. Thucydides is not, after all, so precise in his logical categories, and the inference of the received text is plain.

τὸ ἀσφαλές=τὸ ἀκίνδυνον, 'the absence of all risk,' his opponent being unprotected.

ἐλογίζετο (lit. 'reckoned up'), 'took into account.'

καὶ ὅτι, a parallelism of ὅτι clause with clause of direct object, 'as well as the fact that by fraudulently overreaching he was also gaining the prize of superior ability' (Jowett).

ἀγώνισμα, more substantial than δόξα; cf. VIII. 12 § 2.

προσελάμβανε, πρὸς implying an addition to mere τιμωρία.

ῥᾶον δ' οἱ πολλοί, 'it is easier in most cases for men when rogues

to gain the name of shrewd, than for a simple-minded man to gain the name of honest': such is Poppo's explanation, confirmed by an imitation of Procopius.

ῥᾶον κέκληνται, 'more easily find themselves called': Badham explains ῥᾶον as ἥδιον, so also Krüger: Hude agrees, but objects to κακοῦργοι ὄντες expressing a condition: he suggests a repetition of κακοῦργοι, rendering 'libentius autem homines, si nefarii sunt, nefarii callidi quam imperiti boni audiunt': i.e. men less resent the name of 'clever rogue' than that of 'honest fool.' The comment of Dionysius (vid. Popp. ed. ma. II. 814) is justly flouted by Reiske. On the perfect κέκληνται, cf. II. 37 § 1, and on the whole passage see Arnold's note.

τῷ μὲν, sc. τῇ ἀμαθίᾳ.

ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ, for position of τῷ, cf. 61 § 1: for chiasmus in μὲν...δέ see Krüg. G. G. 50. 1, 2. The preposition ἐπὶ is reserved for the second member of the sentence—a common poetic device, not unknown in Thuc.

ἀγάλλονται, 'they pride themselves,' 'glory in their shame' (cf. II. 44 § 2).

§ 8. πάντων δ' αὐτῶν αἴτιον ἀρχὴ ἡ. The main difficulty of the text is the retention or rejection of ἀρχή, which the Scholiast explains as ἐπιθυμία ἀρχῆς, and for which Classen compares the Latin use of 'gloria'='gloriae cupiditas.' Madvig, Adv. I. 317, condemns αἴτιον as a gloss, treating ἀρχή as 'initium.' Weil (Rev. de Philolog. II.) suggests ἡ λίαν πλεονεξία: Hude suggests a διττογραφία of ἡ (ἀρχὴ ἡ) with ellipse of ἦν. Dionysius, however, appears to have had ἀρχή in his text. διὰ is in itself ambiguous; cf. I. 77 § 3, and see Rutherford's introduction to Thuc. IV. p. xxxix. On the article appended consult a note of Vahlen's on Arist. Poet. 1459 b 21. Render, with Madvig, 'and of all this the origin is due to avarice and ambition.'

ἐκ δ' αὐτῶν, 'as the outcome of these': sc. πλεονεξίας καὶ φιλοτιμίας.

καθισταμένων (indefinite subject; cf. sup. ἐχόντων), 'engaged in,' 'committed to.'

φιλονεικεῖν (Herw. and St. φιλονικεῖν), 'contention': cf. VIII. 76 § 1.

τὸ πρόθυμον, 'party spirit,' 'studium contentionis.'

ὀνόματος, 'honesta nomina praetendebant' (Tac.).

ισονομίας πολιτικῆς, 'constitutional equality of rights,' implying far more than the removal of legal disabilities: cf. Byron, Marino Faliero, 'no rash equality but equal rights': vid. II. 37 § 1.

σώφρονος, 'moderate': the name of aristocracy would veil the intended oligarchy.

προτιμήσει, 'preferring,' 'advocating.'

τὰ κοινὰ θεραπεύοντες, 'studying the common weal.'

ἄλλα ἐποιοῦντο, the constrn. is not the direct equivalent of the analogous λείαν ποιῆσθαι, ἄλλα being predicative to τὰ κοινά. The interests of the state became the prize of a political competition: from the point of view of Alcibiades, VI. 17 § 3, and of Cleon, III. 38 § 3, the state 'had to pay.'

τὰς τιμωρίας, accusative quasi-cognate with ἐπεξῆσαν, cf. I. 3 § 5. Dobree adds a strong instance from Antiphon 127 τὸ μίasma ἐπεξερχόμεθα. In ἀγωνιζόμενοι, the figure of the 'competition' is still maintained: cf. 38 § 2.

ἐτι μείζους, cf. 81 § 4. Krüger suspects ἐπὶ μείζον. Poppo supplies the ellipse suggested by the comparative as ἢ οἱ ἐναντίοι πρόεθεσαν.

μέχρι, 'intra fines' (Bauer).

προτιθέντες (the reading of Dionysius), cf. 45 § 3, see also Cobet, Mnemosyne I. 83.

ἐς δὲ τό, practically the equivalent of μέχρι, 'secundum' (Krüger), rather, 'usque ad' (cf. IV. 92 § 4, V. 111 § 5). The vulgate προτιθέντες appears justified by poetic and Ionic use: 'not enforcing them within the limits of justice or state expediency, but regulating them by the momentary caprice of either party' (lit. 'that which for the moment chanced to afford pleasure to either side').

καταγνώσεως, Herwerden expunges, so also Hude, on the plea that ψῆφον καταγιγνώσκειν is not Greek, and that in 16 § 1, Thuc. has used the word κατάγνωσις in a different sense. The first objection is met by treating καταγνώσεως as a genitive of definition, the second needs no refutation.

χειρὶ, 'vi et manu'—no suggestion whatever of χειροτονία in connexion with ψῆφος. Cf. Antiph. Herod. § 92.

κτώμενοι, 'in the attempt to win' (the upper hand), a conative present.

τὴν αὐτίκα φιλονεικίαν ἐκπιμπλάναι, 'to satiate the animosity of the moment': for ἐκπιμπλάναι cf. ἀποπιμπλάναι, VII. 68 § 1.

εὐσεβείᾳ, the dative is an Ionism, cf. I. 77 § 4, II. 38 § 1.

εὐπρεπείᾳ λόγου, 'speciousness of representation,' cf. VIII. 66 § 1. Construe with διαπράξασθαι, for which cf. V. 89.

οἷς ξυμβαίη, for the postponement of the relative clause Poppo cites 39 § 2.

ἐπιφθόνως, 'invidiously,' i.e. to their own discredit: Badham reads (from a schol. γενναῖον τι) ἀνεπιφθόνως.

ἄμεινον ἤκουον, 'had the better reputation,' 'melius audiebant.'

τὰ μέσα, 'the neutrals,' or perhaps 'the moderate party': cf. VIII.

75 § 1.

φθόνῳ, causal dative, coordinate with ὅτι sentence, 'because they resented their immunity.'

διεφείροντο, 'fell a prey to both' (Jowett). The plural serves not only to assert the personality of the neutrals, but also to mark the existence of independent bodies of such neutrals ἐκασταχοῦ.

CHAPTER LXXXIII.

§ 1. οὕτω, in reference to previous narrative.

πάντα ἰδέα κακοτροπίας, 'iniquity in every form': κακοτροπία = 'pravi mores,' 'pravitas.' ἰδέα in literal sense, more usually represented by εἶδος: cf. I. 109 § 1 ἰδέαι πολέμων, with Hor. Od. II. 1. 2 'belli modos': cf. also II. 19 § 1.

κατέστη, 'was rife,' 'was rampant' (lit. 'became established'): cf. II. 51 § 2 of a recognised specific.

τῷ Ἑλληνικῷ, cf. 82 § 1.

τὸ εὐθές, in good sense of 'credulitas,' as 'fides,' 'simple good faith,' 'simplicity' (not the ὑπόμωρος of later Greek), 'the simple, innocent, artless, candid, turn of mind which thinketh no evil, and puts a favourable interpretation on any doubtful act or expression' (Cope, on Ar. Rhet. II. 12 § 9).

οὐ τὸ γενναῖον...μετέχει, 'the main feature of a generous nature.' Hude renders 'quae maxime e generositate constat,' on the plea that the ordinary version 'ex qua generositas maxime constat' supplies a definition of τὸ γενναῖον rather than of τὸ εὐθές. Poppo's 'proxime cohaeret' avoids the difficulty. Compare the like ambiguity in I. 84 § 3 (Arnold): for τὸ γενναῖον cf. Soph. Oed. Col. 8.

καταγελασθὲν ἠφανίσθη, 'became contemptuously ignored' (lit. 'disappeared under ridicule'), i.e. 'vanished before the contempt of public opinion.'

ἀντιτετάχθαι, 'confronting,' really a military phrase ('e diverso instructi'), cf. V. 111 § 2, 'an attitude of perfidious (incredulous?) antagonism' (Jowett).

τῇ γνώμῃ ἀπίστως, for combination of dative and adverb with one verb, cf. Soph. O. C. 1318 sq., where we have two datives πυρὶ (instrument) and κατασκαφῇ (modal), both in construction with δηλώσειν.

ἐπὶ πολὺ, of space, or extent, 'far and near' ('longe lateque').

διήνεγκεν, the Scholiast rightly explains κρείσσον ἐγένετο, 'gained the upper hand,' 'over-rode all.' Poppo rightly corrects Göller's 'invaluit' by Portus' 'praestitit.'

§ 2. ὁ διαλύσων (i.e. ξυναλλάξων), for the 'noun-making' participle see Thompson G. Syn. § 150.

λόγος ἐχυρός, epexegetic of ὁ διαλύσων, as the οὔτε...οὔτε sequence shews. 'For means of reconciliation there were none, whether bond of word, or fear of oath.' ἐχυρός, i.q. ἐχέγγυος, φερέγγυος (VIII. 68 § 3).

ὄρκος, cf. 82 § 7.

κρείσσους δὲ ὄντες, a much vexed sentence. Stahl's explanation that τοῦ βεβαίου = ἡ τῷ βεβαίῳ, though accepted by Classen, receives no confirmation from either of the passages quoted (VI. 1 § 1, Xen. An. II. 5 § 13). Dobree's translation 'steemed against' (i.e. either λόγος or ὄρκος) demands a far-fetched ellipse. The true construction of τοῦ βεβαίου (for which cf. 37 § 3) is, in my belief, with ἀνέλπιστον: the words κρείσσους ὄντες apparently recall the words εἰ προύχουσιν of 82 § 7, of which sentence, indeed, the present passage seems an echo.

λογισμῷ, either causal with κρείσσους, or perhaps modal, as limiting, 'stronger in point of calculation.' From IV. 108 § 4, we may perhaps trace an allusion to the αὐτοκράτωρ λογισμός of mankind. (But did Thuc. write λογισμοῦ? i.e. 'they were superior to sober reasoning.')

ἐς τὸ ἀνέλπιστον, ἐς for πρὸς as IV. 17 § 1, 'in view of.'

παθεῖν, cf. προπαθεῖν 82 § 7 and 38 § 1.

ἰδύναντο, suggesting 'intolerance': cf. I. 130 § 1. Translate: 'but each and all alike, while they reckoned themselves the stronger, in their hopelessness of stability (security) formed their plans to save themselves rather than condescend to trust another.' At the same time, I am fain to confess that Thuc., by the words κρείσσους ὄντες λογισμῷ, may have simply meant a contrast to οἱ φαυλότεροι, and that the real distinction is between the diplomatic strategy of those 'superior in point of reasoning power,' and the rough and ready measures of the less 'intelligent.'

§ 3. φαυλότεροι, i.e. ἀξυνετώτεροι, cf. 37 § 3.

γνώμην, limiting, determinant, accusative.

περιεγίγνοντο, cf. 82 fin.

τῷ γὰρ δεδιέναι, causal dative, = διὰ τὸ δεδιέναι.

τὸ ξυνετόν, almost = τὸ περισσόν by contrast with τὸ ἐνδεές.

μὴ λόγοις ἤσσοις ὦσι, the μὴ clause is epexegetic simply.

ἐκ τοῦ πολυτρόπου, 'as the result of such subtlety of judgment

(diplomacy)': there is no need to connect ἐκ closely with προεπιβουλευόμενοι: once more the prepositional predication is complete in itself. ἐκ, in 'causal sense,' says Classen (cf. I. 2 § 4). τοῦ πολυτρόπου for πολυτροπίας, Hdt. II. 121 § 5 (Krüg.).

φθάσωσι προεπιβουλευόμενοι, a pleonasm. Gildersleeve, Am. J. Ph. XII. 76, suggests φθάνωσι on the ground that the constant use of φθάνω admits of no variation in the tense; i.e. in contra-distinction to the auxiliary τυγχάνω. 'In φθάνω, the action of the verb must coincide with that of its participle: to use a homely phrase, neither can get through the door before the other.'

§ 4. οἱ δέ, sc. οἱ ξυνετοί.

καταφρονούντες, i.e. ἐν καταφρονήματι ὄντες (cf. Hdt. I. 66), 'thinking in their contempt.'

κάν προαισθέσθαι, emphatic καί, 'that they must surely find them out beforehand.'

λαμβάνειν, simple for compound (καταλαμβάνειν), = 'occupare,' 'secure.'

ἄφρακτοι, sc. ὄντες (Schol.).

μᾶλλον, 'on a larger scale' (Cl.).

CHAPTER LXXXIV.

This chapter, although found in all mss., the majority of critics concur in condemning either wholly or in part on the ground (1) of paucity of scholia, (2) reticence of grammarians, (3) absence of allusion to it by Dionysius, in spite of his elaborate criticism of the eighty-second chapter as far as the words ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ ἀγάλλονται. The paucity of scholia is certainly remarkable, none being found in F, and three only in the Leyden ms. G brackets the whole as spurious. Poppo, Stahl, Krüger, Göller, Classen, Cobet, Herwerden, and Arnold, reject it in toto. Badham recognises the hand of Thucydides so far only as the words ἀπαραιτήτως ἐπέλθοιεν. Haack, while detecting no internal evidence against it, rejects it on the ground of its non-recognition by scholiasts: οὐδενὶ τῶν ἐξηγητῶν ἔδοξε Θουκυδίδου εἶναι. Jowett, on the contrary, argues in its favour (1) that its condemnation by the Scholiast is founded on a tradition of its spuriousness, (2) that the grammarians quote but sparsely from Thucydides. Cobet assumes it to have been the composition of the 'pusillus Thucydides' Philistus, and to have found its way into our text from the margin of some ancient ms. Naber, while

treating the question with indifference, declines to father it on Philistus, who was not only, according to Quintilian (x. 1) 'Thucydide lucidior,' but also, on the authority of Dionysius, no imitator of Thucydides' finished style or affectation of strange words (τὸ γλωττηματικὸν καὶ περιέργον οὐκ ἐξήλωκε Θουκυδίδου). Quotations from Dio Cassius would point to the early presence in the text of this disputed passage. Göller's own prejudices have apparently led him to mistake or ignore Thucydides' meaning. The notion of a Christian writer, e.g. a Byzantine of the 6th or 7th century, as suggested by Arnold, found but small favour with that consummate critic of Thucydidean style, Richard Shilleto: long familiarity with the chapter has only strengthened my own conviction that Chap. 84 is just as much the work of Thucydides as either of its two predecessors.

§ 1. ἐν δ' οὖν τῇ Κερκύρῃ, 'But, to resume, it was in Corcyra that most of these deeds were for the first time ventured, whether indeed all such acts as men bent upon reprisal would commit when governed with more arrogance than moderation by those who now placed vengeance within their reach, or such iniquitous resolutions as men would form, either in their desire to escape penury, their normal condition, or most of all amidst a reign of terror through longing to possess the goods of their fellows, or such savage and pitiless excesses as men would perpetrate, not for the sake of gain so much as in a struggle man against man, when carried to the greatest lengths by bigotry of passion.'

Three motives are suggested: (1) vengeance upon oppressors, (2) greed of gain, prompted either by sheer poverty or by the opportunities afforded by such social disorder of appropriating the possessions of the wealthier, (3) the savage vindictiveness of a struggle in which each man's hand was against his fellow.

δ' οὖν, resumptive, as 82 and 83 have dealt with τὸ Ἑλληνικόν at large. Poppo connects with 82 § 1.

αὐτῶν, a loose reference, but not without Thucydidean parallel: cf. I. 1 § 2.

προετολμήθη, i.e. prior to the general disturbance of the Hellenic world: cf. 82 § 1 ἐν τοῖς πρώτῃ ἐγένετο.

καί, epexegetic of τὰ πολλὰ αὐτῶν.

ὁπόσα finds a construction with all three optatives, δράσειαν, γιγνώσκειν, ἐπέλθοιεν.

σωφροσύνη, 'moderation,' cf. VIII. 64 § 5: both datives are modal.

τιμωρίαν παρὰσχόντων, 'afforded (occasion of) revenge,' i.e. laid themselves open to reprisals: cf. 22 § 2.

δράσειαν, Poppo and Stahl both feel the want of ἄν, which indeed is needed just as much in the first clause as in the second, although in the latter position Krüger can hardly be justified in construing it with ἐπιθυμοῦντες.

διὰ πάθους, lit. 'under suffering,' in the midst of misery, or even calamity, for in this sense of 'clades' or 'calamitas' πάθος is constantly used by Thucydides: such a political convulsion was only too favourable to the development of such ἐπιθυμία. On this topic of πένια see 45 § 4 and II. 53 § 1. In the later sense of 'emotion' πάθος is not found in Thucydides. On this use of διὰ see Appendix.

ἀπαλλαξέοντες, cf. I. 95 § 6. Desiderative forms are rare in Thucydides.

οἱ τε. Madvig, who sees here an allusion to two different classes of crimes (1) prompted by greed of gain on the part of inferiors against superiors, (2) on the part of superiors against inferiors, suggests αἱ τε, to connect with ὁπόσα (vid. Adv. Crit. I. 317).

μὴ ἐπὶ πλεονεξίᾳ, Göller wrongly takes exception to μὴ as a soloeism, a piece of hyper-criticism which provokes Poppo's censure.

ἀπὸ ἴσου, 'ex aequo,' 'as man against man,' i.e. ignoring all distinctions: cf. I. 77 § 3.

ἀπαιδευσίᾳ, 'bigotry,' cf. 42 § 1: the word need not be restricted to the mere sense of ἀκολασία. Could Thuc. have written ὀργῆς ἐπὶ πλεῖστον?

ἐκφερόμενοι, 'carried away': the allusion is to a δρόμος ἐκδρομος: cf. Soph. Elect. 628.

§ 2. ξυνταραχθέντος...καὶ κρατήσασα, for the false coordination, cf. I. 65 § 1.

ἐς τὸν καιρὸν τοῦτον, for ἐς in temporal relation cf. IV. 89 § 1. Stahl explains 'in hunc modum,' 'usque adeo,' 'to such an extent.' But is not this use of καιρός for μέτρον Platonic?

τοῦ βίου, 'vitae disciplina' (Portus).

ἀνθρωπεῖα φύσις=ἀνθρωποι. Bauer compares Cicero's use 'pecudum natura' as= 'pecudes.'

καὶ παρὰ τοὺς νόμους, the allusion is to the violation of even the ἄγραφα νόμιμα of morality: law was now not only defied but discarded.

ἀκρατής, 'impotent.'

κρείσσω, 'superior to,' 'regardless of.'

τοῦ προύχοντος, neuter, 'quidquid emineret' (Tac.), not masculine, as Haack suggests, in sense of 'optimates': see Arnold's illustration from Hdt. VIII. 236 § 3.

προτιθέσαν, 'preferred,' cf. 39 § 3.

ἐν ᾧ μὴ βλάπτουσιν, 'sine sensu est' (Madvig Adv. I. 317). Madv. suggests βλάπτουσιν, 'in quo adversus eos qui nihil nocebant valebat invidia.' The analogy of *ἵνα μή* must not be too closely pressed here. ἐν ᾧ μὴ carries with it in the present case a hypothetical sense (= *ei μή ἐν τούτῳ*) rather than a temporal. In Thucydides ἐν ᾧ fluctuates between temporal and realistic use. Cf. the like use of ὥς, Soph. O. T. 1392.

§ 3. τοὺς κοινούς, i.e. the 'iura gentium,' the common principles of humanity; in a narrower sense the words imply Vergil's 'communia belli': cf. Aen. x. 532.

περὶ τῶν τοιούτων, 'applying to such matters,' i.e. such party quarrels: but the words may mean 'in striving for such ends.'

ὑπόκειται, cf. VI. 87 § 4.

σφαλεῖσι, 'periclitantibus,' 'when endangered.'

αὐτούς, for accus. cf. I. 31 § 2.

προκαταλύειν, 'to be the first to break.'

ὑπολείπασθαι, middle, cf. I. 140 § 5.

εἴ ποτέ τις, the singular is evolved from the preceding plural.

CHAPTER LXXXV.

§ 1. μὲν οὖν, continuing the narrative.

οἱ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν, as distinct from οἱ φεύγοντες.

τοιαύταις, predicative and recalling the description given in Chap. 82 and 83.

ταῖς πρώταις, as contrasted with the subsequent narrative of IV. 46. Herwerden needlessly suggests ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, cf. 82 § 1. Stahl rightly renders, treating ταῖς πρώταις as attributive, 'primae libidines, quibus inter se utebantur, tales erant.'

ἀπέπλευσαν, after a seven days' stay, cf. 81 § 4. In this curt mention some detect a condemnation of Eurymedon's conduct. Grote contrasts the inaction of Eurymedon with the more successful attempts of Nicostratus, and that with an inferior force at his disposal (Gr. VI. 373).

§ 2. διεσώθησαν, to the mainland (apparently in ships of their own).

τῆς πέραν, 'the territory belonging to Corcyra on the opposite coast' (i.e. facing the island 'e regione sitae'): cf. the action of the Mytilenean exiles, 91. The possession of cities and forts upon the

mainland was not an uncommon feature of these island powers, e.g. Samos, Chios, Rhodes, Lesbos.

ἐλήζοντο, the retention of the active form Poppo justifies on the analogy of πλωρίζειν, πολιτεύειν, ξυνεπιλαμβάνειν, as well as on the authority of the best MSS. The middle is perhaps due to repetition of το from τοῦς. Haack's suggestion τε Poppo condemns: only one other instance of the active is found in Thucydides, IV. 41 § 2.

ἐβλαπτον, imperfect of continued damage.

πόλει, Corcyra.

§ 3. περὶ καθόδου, 'to treat for (their) restoration,' cf. VIII. 47 § 1.

αὐτοῖς ἐπράσσετο, the imperfect marks the protracted nature of the negotiations: for the dative, cf. II. 101 § 5.

ὕστερον χρόνῳ, 'some time afterwards,' cf. I. 8 § 4: the expression denotes some considerable lapse of time, probably from the autumn of 427 to 425 B.C.

οἱ πάντες, 'in all,' cf. I. 60 § 1.

§ 4. τὰ πλοῖα ἐμπρήσαντες, Agathocles had recourse to the like expedient: cf. Diod. Sic. xx. 7.

ἀπόγνοια ἦ, = ἀπογνωσιν, 'abandon,' 'give up.'

τοῦ ἄλλο τι ἦ, for the ellipse, cf. II. 16 § 2 and note on 39 § 2.

ἐνοικοδομησάμενοι, it was built for their own occupation: hence the middle.

ἐφθειρον, for the end of these raids see IV. 46—48. The position of Mt. Istone is still a matter of conjecture; some identify it with S. Salvatore, others with Mt. Falario. Xenophon, Hell. VI. 2 § 7, speaks of a hill some five stadia from the city (vid. Dict. Geo. s.v. Corcyra). See Appendix.

CHAPTER LXXXVI.

This chapter records the first attempt on the part of Athens at interfering in the affairs of Sicily, under pretext of aiding the Ionian states of Sicily against Syracuse and its Dorian allies.

§ 1. εἴκοσι, according to Diodorus, the fleet consisted of 100 ships, but in 88 § 1 the combined fleet only numbers 30 sail.

Σικελίαν, cf. Xen. Hell. VI., Arist. Ach. 606.

Δάχητα, the cur who pilfered the Sicilian cheese, the Labes of Vespae 838, 240. He was the hero of the Platonic dialogue which bears his name and which deals with the question of courage. In 115 § 5 we find him superseded in his command by Pythodorus, who, like Eurymedon and Sophocles, proved venal (cf. IV. 65 § 3). In

IV. 118 we find him mentioned as proposing the ratification of the twelve months' armistice, and again, in v. 19, 24, 43, he is a prominent figure in the negotiations with Sparta; indeed the peace of Nicias was mainly due to his intervention. He commanded a force sent to Argos (v. 61 § 1), and finally fell at Mantinea (v. 74 § 3). The particulars of this expedition are given in Diodorus XII. 53.

στρατηγόν, the use of this word in lieu of ἀρχοντα may perhaps point to the fact of his being one of the 10 στρατηγοί, but, on the other hand, στρατηγεῖν is no uncommon verb in Thucydides.

Χαροιάδην, al. Χαριάδην, but the present form is found in inscriptions. He fell in the campaign, cf. 90 § 2.

§ 2. καθέσταν, pluperfect, cf. VIII. 76 § 1.

Δωρίδες, cf. VI. 3, 4, 5. For their attitude at the commencement of the Peloponnesian war see II. 7 § 2: on the strength of the Spartan alliance in Sicily see Müller's Dorians I. 195.

ἐτάχθησαν...ἐνεπολέμησαν, both are practically pluperfects. Arnold remarks that the context clearly shews that as yet the Sicilian states had not obeyed the Spartan instructions to send ships to their aid.

Λεοντίνοις, cf. VI. 3 § 3.

αἱ Χαλκιδικαὶ πόλεις, Naxos, Catana, and part of Himera.

Καμάρινα, cf. VI. 5 § 3. Founded 599 B.C.; the only Dorian state which in this struggle took part with the Chalcidians. The subsequent invasion of the Carthaginians (405 B.C.) greatly crippled its resources; in the wars between Agathocles and Carthage it was captured and looted by the Mamertines. In 258 it was betrayed to Carthage, and in 255 was the scene of a terrible disaster to the Roman fleet, which was so completely destroyed by storm that out of 364 vessels 80 only escaped.

Λοκροί, i.e. Ἐπιζεφύριοι, cf. VII. 1: a colony of the Ozolian Locri, founded, probably, about 710 B.C., famous for the legislation of Zaleucus, and celebrated in Pindar (Ol. x. 18, xi. 19) for devotion to poetry as well as for skill and courage in war.

Ῥηγῖνοι, cf. VI. 44: founded, apparently, in the 8th century B.C., famous as the head-quarters of the Pythagorean sect after the death of its founder. Its position as commanding the passage of the straits secured it from the state of decay into which most of the cities of southern Italy eventually fell. As the terminus of the great Italian highway we find it figuring as a town of importance even to the end of the Roman empire. In 1783 it was almost destroyed by earthquakes and suffered severely once more in 1841.

Συρακοσίων, probably depends on ἦσαν as possessive genitive, without ellipse of ξύμμαχοι, cf. v. 84 § 2 (Poppo).

κατὰ τὸ ξυγγενές, as Chalcidians.

§ 3. πέμψαντες, the embassy was headed by Gorgias, who amazed the Athenian audience by his rhetorical skill: cf. (Plato) Hipp. Ma. 282 B. If Diodorus is to be credited, his καμπαί and κατασκευαί told with no less effect upon his hearers than those of Cicero upon his 'novus auditor,' Pompey (Cic. ad Att. I. 14 § 4).

οἱ τῶν Λεοντίνων ξύμμαχοι, Poppo explains with reference to an alliance of Rhegium only with Athens: Bloomfield suggests a league or confederation. Poppo objects that Gorgias clearly acted as the representative of the Leontini independently.

κατὰ τε...καὶ ὅτι, for the false coordination see Krüg. G. Gr. 59. 2, 3.

παλαιὰν ξυμμαχίαν, cf. Kirch. Inscript. I. 33: the treaty was renewed in the archonship of Apseudes, Ol. 86, 4.

Ἴωνες, cf. IV. 61 § 2.

τῆς γῆς ἐργοντο, cf. 6 § 2.

§ 4. οἰκειότητος προφάσει, cf. IV. 61 § 2, VI. 6, 76: once more we have a dative coordinated with a participle (βουλόμενοι). An appositional accusative might replace the dative, e.g. VI. 33 § 2, or even be coordinated with it.

βουλόμενοι δέ, Stahl observes that δέ here forms but a weak contrast of the real intention to the alleged cause, indeed δέ=τὸ δ' ἀληθές. He compares Tacitus' use of 'ceterum' (Ann. I. 44).

μήτε, the negative affects the first clause only.

ἀγεσθαι, replacing the more usual ἐσπλεῖν of Thuc.

πρόπειραν, a rare word, but cf. Hdt. IX. 48, 'by way of trying,' 'throwing out a feeler.'

ποιούμενοι, in lieu of ποιέσθαι: the confusion is caused by the transfer of the negative to the dependent infinitive, i.e. οὔτε βουλόμενοι...ποιούμενοί τε appears in the form βουλόμενοι τε μὴ ἀγεσθαι...ποιούμενοί τε. The change to μήτε is due to Thuc.'s desire to avoid a δέ τε collocation; the μήτε...τε sequence suggests the participial coordination.

εἰ, interrogative, 'whether.'

σφίσι, dependent on ὑποχείρια.

δυνατά, in agreement with τὰ πράγματα, cf. VIII. 106 § 5: for the passive construction γενέσθαι cf. 51 § 2.

§ 5. καταστάντες ἐς, 'after establishing themselves,' 'taking up a position at Rhegium.' Poppo is at fault in rendering 'cum pervenissent.'

CHAPTER LXXXVII.

Athens experiences a second visitation of the plague.

§ 1. ἡ νόσος, 'morbus ille,' cf. II. 47 § 3. Diodorus (XII. 58) ascribes the original outbreak to the malarious influence of the stagnant pools left by the heavy rains of a winter which was followed by a summer of tropical heat, and absence of 'etesian' winds.

ἐκλιπούσα μὲν...ἐγένετο δέ, for the irregular sequence cf. I. 57 § 4, II. 47 § 3, VII. 13 § 2. ἐκλιπούσα is here used in a primary rather than secondary sense (deficere), as Classen suggests: 'it had never entirely quitted the city.'

τὸ παντάπασιν, explained on the analogy of τὸ παράπαν, but still a unique instance. Thuc. may perhaps have intended an epexegetic use, which his brachylogy has left obscure: i.e. ἐκλιπούσα μὲν οὐδένα χρόνον τὸ (= ὥστε) παντάπασιν ἐκλιπεῖν.

διοκωχή, for orthography see Stahl, Qu. Gr. 14, Herw. Stud. 124: 'an intermission,' another rare word.

§ 2. παρέμεινε, this unwelcome visitor 'stayed with them' a full year.

καί, intensive, 'no less than.'

ὥστε Ἀθηναίων, the variants presented by Cod. Laur. lead Hude to doubt whether the insertion of ἐπίεσε may not restore the original text: ὥστε Ἀθηναίους γε μὴ εἶναι ὃ τι μᾶλλον τούτου (Laur. τούτους) ἐπίεσε καὶ ἐκάκωσε τὴν δύναμιν <αὐτῶν?>. The omission of ἐπίεσε would at once suggest the correction Ἀθηναίων, and the excision of the unintelligible τούτους (vid. Hude, Comm. Crit. p. 115).

Ἀθηναίων γε, 'reliquorum non item' (Poppo): this γε of limitation rivets the attention on Athens.

ἐκάκωσε, 'crippled.'

δύναμιν, 'vires,' 'fighting strength,' capacity for war, excluding χρήματα.

§ 3. τάξεων, = καταλόγου (Göll.) rather 'brigades' or 'battalions.' Arnold (on IV. 4) identifies τάξις with the λόχος of the Peloponnesians, as representing the principal division of the army, probably 100 men. The κατάλογος includes (as Classen remarks) θῆτες and μέτοικοι.

ὄχλου, 'the populace' (i.e. the non-combatants, as distinct from οἱ ἐκ τῶν τάξεων): Diodorus says that of the populace 10,000 died. From II. 13 we may estimate the loss of 4,700 men here recorded as roughly representing a mortality of about one in six amongst the military.

ἀνεξέμετρος, 'is past finding out,' i.e. it cannot be accurately estimated (cf. ἡύρισκετο I. 22 § 3).

§ 4. οἱ πολλοί, the article is demonstrative, 'those frequent.'

τότε, Poppo, Stahl, and Hude all refer to ἐγένοντο: Cod. Laur. has however σεισμοὶ τότε.

τῆς γῆς, rejected, as a gloss, by Herwerden.

ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ, the preposition should probably be retained (on the authority of Laur. and Vat.): its loss is easily accounted for by absorption in the Εὐ- of Εὐβοίᾳ.

Ὀρχομενῷ, (in inscriptions Ἐρχομενος) the Minyan Orchomenus of Hom. II. 2. 511: the other Orchomenus was in Arcadia, cf. Thuc. IV. 76 § 3.

CHAPTER LXXXVIII.

§ 1. τριάκοντα ναυσί, twenty only came from Athens, cf. 86 § 1.

Αἰόλου, cf. Strabo VI. 275 αἱ Λιπαράων νῆσοι, Pliny N. H. III. 8. 92 'Aeoliae, appellatae caedem Liparaeorum, Hephaestiades a Graecis, a nostris Volcaniae.' Diodorus (v. 7) says that they are connected with Aetna by ὑπόνομοι, which accounts for the alternate eruptions. The name Liparaean is traditionally derived from Liparus a son of Auson, who first peopled them, the name of Aeolides from one Aeolus who married a daughter of king Liparus.

καλουμένας, 'so called': for the position of the participle Classen compares I. 11 § 3.

ἀδύνατα, impersonal, cf. I. 59 § 2.

§ 2. νέμονται, used of possession or occupation in any form, but distinct from οἰκοῦσι, 'their possessors are the Liparaeans.'

Κνιδίων ἄποικοι, from Pausanias X. 11 § 3 and Diod. Sic. v. 9, we gather that they were a mixed colony of Cnidians and Rhodians who, under Pentathlus, an Olympian victor, first landed at Lilybaeum, but, being beaten in a battle in which they helped the Segestans (Selinuntines?), returned homewards once more, but on touching at Lipara were induced by the inhabitants to stay.

οὐ μεγάλη, about 25 miles in circumference, 150 stadia according to Pliny.

καλεῖται δέ, for this use of δέ replacing a relative clause, Poppo compares IV. 53 § 2. The name Λιπάρα is said to be due to its fertility.

τὰς ἄλλας, eleven or twelve in number at the present day.

Διδύμη, Salini.

Στρογγύλην, Stromboli.

Ἱερά (sc. *ἱερά* Ἡφαιστοῦ), its identity is questionable.

§ 3. νομίζουσι δ' οἱ ἐκείνη, Valcknaer condemns the whole sentence as 'una litura delendum,' adding, 'si Thucydidis sunt, legendum χαλκεύειν.' νομίζουσι apparently follows the analogy of φημί, 'have the tradition.' For an equally harsh sequence of ὡς compare v. 9 § 3 ἐλπίζοντας ὡς ἄν.

ἐκείνη, can well be paralleled by ταύτη: Cobet's ἐκεῖ is needless.

ἀναδιδούσα, cf. 58 § 4, 'summittens.'

κατά, 'opposite to,' cf. II. 30 § 2.

Μεσσηνίων, one of the original Siceliot tribes, as distinguished from the Sicels (cf. VI. 2, III. 115, with Poppo's notes).

§ 4. προσεχάρον, i.e. οἱ Λιπαραῖοι, cf. 7 § 5.

ἐτελεύτα, in the repetition of ἐτελεύτα some critics detect an adscript; it is, perhaps, only a reflection of the Ionic μέν...δέ construction. Cwilinski (Hermes XII. 76) suspects the whole sentence.

CHAPTER LXXXIX.

The sixth year of the war now commences.

§ 1. Ἀρχιδάμου, the commander of the first three invasions of Attica; the last mention of him is found in Chap. I, but in 26 Cleomenes is in command. Krüger (Hist. Stud. I. 151) and Clinton (Fasti Hell.) agree in placing his death shortly before the intended invasion here mentioned.

σεισμῶν, for the disturbing influence of such natural phenomena, which appear to have not been altogether without effect on Thucydides himself, cf. v. 45, VI. 95, VIII. 6.

ἀπετράποντο, in purely physical sense 'turned back'; cf. Shilleto's note on I. 76 § 2.

§ 2. κατεχόντων, 'were prevalent,' cf. I. 10 § 1: a somewhat rare use of the word, in lieu of which we find in I. 23 § 3 ἐπέχει. Cf. the Lat. 'obtinere,' 'praevalere,' with the old English 'obtain.'

τῆς Εὐβοίας, for position cf. 19 § 2 (Cl.).

Ὀροβλαίς, in the north-west, 'hodie Rosias' (Herw.).

ἀπελθοῦσα, the vulgate ἐπελθοῦσα is sufficiently condemned by the ἐπῆλθε of the context: of ἐπῆλθε Herwerden finds corroboration in Pliny Ep. VI. 20 § 9, but why not ἀπελθοῦσα? the retirement of the sea must precede the return. Diodorus' account grossly exaggerates the effect of these earthquake shocks.

κυματωθεῖσα, 'rising in a wave.'

μέρος τι, 'bona pars,' 'a considerable part.'

τὸ μὲν...τὸ δέ, both are nominatives and subjects to their respective verbs.

κατέκλυσε, without accus. of object, = κατὰκλυσιν ἐποίησατο, 'caused an inundation.'

ὑπενόστησε, 'retired.' The word is used of the subsidence of a flood (Hdt. I. 191), or of the settlement of a heavy body (Hdt. IV. 62) (Arnold).

θάλασσα νῦν ἐστί, 'what was once land is now sea.' Böhme notes the assimilation of the participle to the predicate. Göller adds 'exspectaverim forsitan ἤ.'

διέφθειρεν, sc. ἡ θάλασσα.

φθῆναι, cf. VIII. 19 § 3 ἐς γῆν φθασάντων.

§ 3. Ἀταλάντην, Seneca alludes to this occurrence, Quaest. Nat. VI. 24. Diodorus (XII. 59) says that the island was formed by the earthquake; but in II. 32 § 1 we read that the Athenians had already planted a fort upon it.

Δοκροῖς, cf. II. 32.

φρουρίου, partitive genitive with παρῆλθε. Krüger quotes Eur. Heracl. 908 παραιῶν φρονήματος.

ἀνελκυσμένων, the usual practice when vessels were not needed for immediate service.

§ 4. Πεπαρήθω, by some identified with Pelagisi, Piperi; by Leake with Chiliodromia (North. Gr. III. 112). N.E. of Euboea, says Classen, in the same group with Halonessus and Sciathus. Does the name point to any connexion with πεπαρεῖν, as an 'insula conspicua'?

ἐπαναχώρησις, 'return.'

ἄλλας, 'as well,' the idiomatic ἄλλος: for a πρυτανεῖον would not rank as an οἰκία.

§ 5. αἴτιον δ' ἔγωγε νομίζω, a much disputed sentence. Meineke (Herm. III. 353) takes exception to the accus. and infin. in lieu of the ὅτι constrn. Stahl proposes to treat αἴτιον as masculine, in agreement with σεισμός: Hude objects that in this case we should not find ὁ σεισμός in the relative sentence. In all other instances of αἴτιον in Thuc. the word is neuter (cf. Bétant, Lex. Thuc.). Krüger regards the infin. ἀποστέλλειν as epexegetic of a suppressed εἶναι with αἴτιον. Hude's suggestion (Comm. Crit. p. 115) is by far the best and simplest, viz. to treat the infin. ἀποστέλλειν as dependent on νομίζω, regarding αἴτιον as appositional to the sentence: 'as for the cause of such an occurrence,

I hold that at that particular point where the shock is most severely felt it (i.e. the earthquake) causes the sea to retire, which rushing back again instantly makes the inundation all the more violent.'

κατὰ τοῦτο = ταύτη, 'at that point.'

ἀποστέλλειν, transitive = 'repellere' (Cobet ἀναστέλλειν).

ἐπισπομένην, cf. 43 § 5, v. 3 § 2. This correction of F gives us the sense which the passage demands, viz. the violent inrush of the sea after this phenomenal ebb: ἐπισπωμένην, on the other hand, suggests the weaker notion of 'resorberi,' the ἐπαναχώρησις of our context, 'reductus' rather than 'refusus.' The present interpretation demands, of course, a change of subject with ποιεῖν, which we can only escape by treating ἀποστέλλειν as intransitive (though of such a use we lack instances), or by accepting Herwerden's suggestion ἐπισπωμένης: the use of the active ποιεῖν would naturally point to the retention of σεισμόν as the subject of the second verb.

βιαιότερον, the comparative retains the inflexion of the positive, cf. 101 § 2 (Cl.): we may however, as Krüger suggests, regard it as adverbial.

οὐκ ἂν μοι δοκεῖ, ἄν, which belongs to the infin. ξυμβῆναι, marks the implied condition expressed in ἀνευ τούτου, as though the sentence ran εἰ μὴ σεισμός γένοιτο οὐκ ἂν ξυμβαλεῖ τὸ τοιοῦτο. For such substitution in protasis, cf. Goodwin, M. T. § 472.

ξυμβῆναι γενέσθαι, for the pleonasm cf. I. 56 § 1.

Such gigantic waves are not infrequent features of serious earthquake shocks. The great earthquake at Lisbon in 1755 supplies a memorable instance. In the earthquake shock which visited East Anglia some few years ago, the level of water in ponds even was sensibly affected.

CHAPTER XC.

§ 1. ἐπολέμουν μὲν, answered by αὐτὸ δὲ λόγου ἄξια, which has led Meineke (Hermes III. 354) to suggest ἄλλα, a reading followed by Poppo and Stahl. Krüger, while retaining ἄλλοι, applies it to the Sicels: to this Hude objects that they would scarcely be included in the list of Athenian allies (ξὺν τοῖς σφετέροις ξυμμάχοις) as it is not until 103 § 1 that Thuc. makes explicit mention of the allies. At the same time, it must be remembered that Thuc.'s order of narrative is not always implicitly to be relied upon. The historian's intention was manifestly to call attention to those operations of war which concerned the Athenians only—an intention which was not fulfilled.

The difficulty of explaining ἄλλοι—unless indeed the original text was ἄλλοι ἄλλοις—leads me to accept Poppo's reading, for which cf. I. 65 § 2, and to explain 'there was desultory warfare both on the part of Siceliots (without Athenian aid) and of Athenians in concert with their allies; I will however confine myself to the mention of the most noteworthy successes or reverses of the Athenian arms.'

ὡς ἑκάστοις ξυνέβαινεν, sc. πολεμεῖν.

καὶ αὐτοί...καὶ οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, = 'ut ipsi...ita Athenienses.'

ἀντιπολέμιοι, for the formation cf. ἀντιστρατηγοί, VII. 86 § 2. Herwerden, from Dio Cassius, accepts the form ἀντιπόλεμοι (cf. Pollux I. 150) which is apparently the Ionic form.

§ 2. ξυμμάχων, cf. 86 § 5.

Μυλάς, Milazzo, on N. coast: cf. Diod. Sic. XII. 54.

φυλαί, here the equivalent of τάξις (Poppo): the members of the various tribes formed separate battalions, cf. VI. 98 § 4.

ἐνέδραν τινά, cf. 4 § 2 ἐκπλουν τινά. The enclitic is used in a depreciatory sense, 'some sort of ambuscade,' 'an attempt at an ambuscade.'

τοῖς ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, the distinction between ἐπὶ and ἀπὸ in such a case is but slight: cf. IV. 10 § 3. Here ἀπὸ calls attention to the fact of their disembarking.

§ 3. ἐρύματι, = φρουρίῳ, cf. V. 4 § 4.

ὁμολογία, 'capitulation,' 4 § 2.

τῶν τε Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν ξυμμάχων, these words Herwerden strikes out as 'manifestum emblema' (Stud. p. 48) on the ground that (1) the genitive absolute needs no subject, least of all at the expense of a trajection: (2) that they are repeated from § 1. For the disturbed order Poppo compares IV. 134 § 1, V. 47 § 1.

καὶ αὐτοί, they followed the example of Mylae.

τάλλα πιστά, 'and otherwise giving pledges of good faith.' πιστά is predicative, cf. I. 32 § 3. Poppo, however, treats it as a substantive (cf. Popp. ed. mai. II. 851): see Arnold's note.

CHAPTER XCI.

§ 1. ἔστειλαν περί, a commonplace of the Thucydidean vocabulary, as Classen notes, cf. II. 23 § 2. Really Demosthenes received a 'roving commission,' they sent him to 'cruise off, or round, the Peloponnesian coast.'

Δημοσθένης, the first mention of that active and able commander,

the victor of Pylos, a central figure in the Knights of Aristophanes, and by his great namesake classed with Aristides, Pericles, and Nicias.

Προκλής, killed in the retreat from Aetolia, cf. 98 § 4.

δισχιλίους, Diodorus (XII. 65), confounding both number and occasion, writes 3000.

§ 2. νησιώτας, over whom Athens claimed control: cf. v. 97, 99, VII. 57 § 7.

οὐκ ἐθέλοντας, cf. v. 84 § 2, and III. 37 § 2 ἄκοντας ἀρχομένους.

ἐς τὸ αὐτῶν, Krüger reads αὐτῶν.

τὸ ξυμμαχικόν, cf. VIII. 9 § 2: this neuter form is not infrequent in Thucydides.

ἵεναι, cf. VI. 80 § 1: although Krüger would prefer ἐσιέναι: for synonymous forms of expression see Stahl's note. The Melians were colonists of Sparta (Diod. Sic. XII. 65).

§ 3. δηουμένης, imperfect participle, as the ravages continued. From Kirchhoff, Inscr. Att. I. 38, we find that the acceptance of the Ἀττικάλ σπονδαί was urged on Thera and Melos.

αὐτοί, in contradistinction to the other force from Athens, οἱ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. But, if needful, αὐτοί could = 'en masse': cf. VIII. 39 § 2, Arist. Pax 18.

Ὀρωπόν, a town on the borders of Attica and Boeotia, and a frequent bone of contention between the two countries. After the battle of Chaeroneia Philip handed it over to Athens.

τῆς Γραικῆς, the expression of the vulgate τῆς πέραν γῆς Gölner regards as a common term. Krüger, from Cramer, would read Πειραικῆς, Stahl Γραικῆς, from Γραῖα, apparently the ancient name of the place. The expression τὴν περσίνην (Hdt. VIII. 44) Poppo regards as not affecting the present question.

σχόντες = προσσχόντες, found in construction with preposition or with dative: cf. I. III § 4, VII. I § 2.

οἱ ὀπλῖται ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, Attic Greek would require οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν ὀπλῖται or οἱ ὀπλῖται οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν. But Thucydides is credited with more than one instance of such false position. Why should not ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν be complete per se, as meaning 'leaving the ships'? If necessary we can find a construction with ἐπορεύοντο.

Τάναγραν, about 130 stadia from Oropus, on the left bank of the Asopus, and the scene of more than one battle: Oenophyta lies within the district.

§ 4. οἱ ἐκ τῆς πόλεως πανδημεί, i.e. the force from Athens raised by a general levy: a draft had been levied from all the φυλαί, to the

extent, indeed, according to Classen, of all the available strength of Athens after the despatch of the two expeditions under Demosthenes and Nicias.

Ἰππονίκου, the father-in-law of Alcibiades. His father was the Callias who negotiated the peace of Cimon with the Persian king, after the victory on the Eurymedon in 470 B.C.: cf. Dem. F. L. p. 428, Diod. Sic. XII. 4.

ἀπὸ σημείου, cf. II. 90 § 4.

ἐς τὸ αὐτό, 'at the same point,' cf. v. 55 § 2.

§ 5. Τανάγρα, Meineke would read Ταναγραία, cf. IV. 76 § 4: but the πόλις may include the χώρα. This district, from the richness of its pastures, was known as ποιμανδρία, 'the milk pail.'

τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ, sc. ἡμέρᾳ, Classen (from I. 44 § 1), wrongly in my judgment, throws into agreement with μάχῃ, which, however, finds a natural construction with κρατήσαντες, 'on the next day, in an engagement (which took place) they defeated them.'

κρατήσαντες, found with accusative again in I. 108 § 5. In the case of verbs of this type, which take either accus. or genitive, Curtius endeavours to shew that the contrast is between 'complete mastery' expressed by accus. and 'partial mastery' expressed by genitive. The distinction is an exceedingly questionable one.

ὄπλα, whether of the slain or of the ριψάσπιδες.

§ 6. ταῖς ἐξήκοντα, the article may be either possessive or demonstrative; i.e. either 'suis' or 'quas supra diximus.'

Λοκρίδος, i.e. Opuntian Locris.

ἔτεμε, the aorist records the mere fact without reference to either time or exertion. Indeed, Thuc. might equally well have written ταμὼν ἀνεχώρησεν.

CHAPTER XCII.

§ 1. Τραχινίᾳ, readings vary between Τραχίνι (the constant Thucydidean use elsewhere), Τραχινίδι (Pausanias), Τραχινίσις and Τραχινίαις (sc. πέτρας) Cl.: from the last Benedict conjectures Τραχινίᾳ ἐς ἀποικίαν καθίσταντο: cf. VIII. 29 § 1, where the reading is probably false.

καθίσταντο, inceptive imperfect, 'proceeded to found.'

ἀπό, causal, cf. Curt. Gk. Gr. § 452.

§ 2. εἰσὶ μὲν, a false position, the true order being ξύμπαντες μὲν. 'The Malians, as a nation, consist of three tribes.'

Παράλιοι, the equivalent, as Arnold suggests, of the Athenian

πάραλοι, the people who grew up around the original *ιεῖς*, or priest-nobles, Eupatridae, the Trachinians representing the *ὑπεράκριοι* of Athens: cf. Callimachus, Delos 287 *δεύτερον Ἰρέων ἄστυ* (vid. Meineke ad loc.), 'the land of the *ιεῖς*.'

πολέμῳ ἐφθαρμένοι, 'weakened (exhausted) by war': according to Diodorus the long wars with the Oetaei had depopulated the town: it lay at the foot of Mt. Oeta. Livy XXXVI. 21 describes it thus, 'sita in radicibus Oetaei montis, ipsa in campo, arcem imminentem loco alto et undique praecipiti habet': in chap. 22 he describes its siege.

Οἰταίων, an independent highland tribe: cf. VIII. 3 § 1, Hdt. VII. 217: see Hermes VII. 380 sqq.

προσθεῖναι, the Thucydidean use of μέλλω with either future or present is so constant that Herwerden would read *προστιθέναι*, although Arist. Av. 366 causes him to hesitate before accepting Cobet's condemnation of the aorist as a soloecism. Poppo quotes three instances from Thuc., v. 30 § 1, v. 98 (where Herw. sees a confusion between μέλλοντες γενήσεσθαι and μελλήσοντας γενέσθαι), and VI. 31 § 1: cf. Herw. Stud. 146. For the phrase *προσθεῖναι σφᾶς αὐτούς*, cf. VIII. 50 § 3: it is explained by the editors as = *προσάγεσθαι*, but the reflexive force is strong: more strictly, it represents 'to attach themselves to,' 'place themselves on the side of Athens.'

μή οὐ, the second negative due to the lurking negative in *δείσαντες*.

πιστοί, i.e. in point of *αὐτονομία*, of which, as proffered by Athens, the allies had grave suspicion.

§ 3. ἡ μητρόπολις τῶν Λακεδαιμονίων, these words Cobet expunges as an adscript from I. 107 § 2: cf. also I. 12 § 3, with Arnold's note. For the Dorian legend in its Laconian form see Abbott, Hist. Gr. Pt. I. III. 3.

§ 4. γνώμην εἶχον = *διανοοῦντο*, cf. II. 86 § 5, lit. 'were minded to.'

τὴν ἀποικίαν, the article is deictic as recalling § 1.

τιμωρεῖν, i.e. *βοηθεῖν*.

τοῦ πολέμου, for the genitive of connexion cf. I. 22 § 3, 36 § 2.

καθίστασθαι, Herwerden, feeling the need of *ἄν*, suggests *καλῶς ἄν αὐτοῖς*: 'male,' says Poppo, 'quod fit non est, sed erit.' The present may either be a 'praesens propheticum' or represent a mere passive inversion of the active *καθιστάναι*, 'that they were establishing the settlement.' Stahl quotes similar uses of *γίγνεσθαι* and *εἶναι*, e.g. II. 84 § 2, IV. 9 § 3.

ἐπὶ (κατὰ τῆς Εὐβοίας, sch.), 'against Euboea,' i.e. to threaten, or attack Euboea, cf. I. 13 § 3.

ναυτικόν, the district was well timbered; 'frequens arboribus' (Livy XXXVI. 21).

παρασκευασθῆναι ἄν, the *ἄν* is really potential, 'might be equipped,' at the same time it recalls the condition *εἰ κατασταλῇ ἡ πόλις*.

ὥστε, pointing to the conditions under which the fleet would be built: cf. the Latin 'ita...ut': lit. 'so as to make their passage at a short distance' (from a point near at hand). The sequence is strongly suggestive of the Herodotean use of *οὕτως ὥστε*, cf. Goodw. M. T. § 593. For the merging of condition in result see Gildersleeve, Am. J. Phil. VII. 167 sqq.

ἐπὶ Θράκης παρόδου, 'an advance Thrace-wards.' τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης is more frequent in Thuc., that is to say, the Chalcidians. For the Spartan designs cf. IV. 78.

χρησίμως εἶναι, 'would stand them in good stead,' 'prove useful': for genitive with *εἶναι* cf. I. 22 § 3. The contrast of certainty (future) with contingency (aorist with *ἄν*) deserves notice.

τε, inferential, 'thus.'

ὤρμηντο, 'were eager,' cf. VIII. 40 § 3.

§ 5. ἐν Δελφοῖς, Cobet (Mnemos. VIII. 143) suggests a transposition, τὸν ἐν Δελφοῖς θεόν. The usual practice on such occasions was to consult the oracle: Jowett here remarks that the sanction of the god was given to an enterprise destined to result in utter failure.

κελεύοντος, for omission of subject in singular number, cf. 38 § 6: with the plural the ellipse is frequent.

περιοίκων, the old inhabitants of the country who had been reduced by the Dorians not to slavery but dependency (cf. Müller, Dorians III. 16 sqq.). In respect of political rights they probably stood on a level with the plebeians in the early days of Rome, but with the additional advantage of a monopoly of trade and commerce (cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq. s.v. *περίοικος*). They were originally of Achaean stock.

τῶν ἄλλων, 6000 says Diodorus (XII. 59), from whom Naber would read *τετρακισχιλίους*. The exclusion of Achaeans, here related, clashes, as Poppo remarks, with the evidence of Xenophon, Hell. I. 2 § 18: see however Thirlwall, G. Hist. IV. 95.

ἐθνῶν, the smaller πόλεις (Classen). The selection was not made on purely political grounds: it was largely influenced by such Spartan exclusiveness as found its highest expression in *ξενηλασίαι*.

οἰκισταί, 'triumviri coloniae deducendae,' not always three in number, although this was a favourite Spartan number: sometimes two or even one sufficed; cf. VI. 3, 4.

'Αλκίδας, presumably the unsuccessful commander of chap. 16, 26, 31, 76. His appointment would serve the twofold purpose of getting rid of an inefficient person, and lending to the new colony the prestige of the presence of an ex-admiral.

§ 6. καταστάντες, cf. 86 § 2.

ἐκ καινῆς, a corresponding form of expression is found even with the plural, e.g. κατὰ μόνας, I. 32 § 5, κατὰ πρώτας, Plato Polit. 292 B. The ellipse is uncertain, but is apparently suggested by the context, e.g. τειχίσως.

ἡ νῦν, the old name was Trachis, cf. Hdt. VII. 199.

σταδίους τεσσαράκοντα, modern geography verifies the statement of Thucydides; although, as Arnold suggests, the altered course of the river Spercheius renders identification difficult.

παρεσκευάζοντο, the second step—'they proceeded to construct dockyards.' The defences are already complete in the aorist ἐτέλεισαν.

εἶρξαν τό, the reading of all mss. except E, ἤρξαντο appears incomplete without some infinitive, e.g. κλῆσαι. Classen, from E, reads εἶρξαν τό (comparing 51 § 3 τὸ ἐκ τῆς ἡπείρου), i.e. 'in the direction of Thermopylae, they cut off all access.' The Phocians had in past times built a wall across the pass, cf. Hdt. VII. 176. Herwerden, Stud. p. 48, expunges κατὰ Θερμοπύλας, but leaves ἤρξαντο, which Krüger also retains. Portus' version connects ἤρξαντο with παρεσκευάζοντο.

εὐφύλακτα, whether in agreement with νεώρια, or an impersonal construction, matters little: cf. I. 8 § 2, II. 98 § 1, VIII. 55 § 1.

CHAPTER XCIII.

§ 1. ξυνοικισμένης, the preposition ξύν points to the mixed nationality of the settlers (Class.): cf. Port. 'colonis undique coactis.' To me it only represents a more expressive form of συγκαθισταμένης.

ἐπὶ τῇ Εὐβοίᾳ, 'they thought it was a direct menace to Euboea.' For the sequence of the two aorists cf. 91 sub fin. ἔτεμε καὶ ἀνεχώρησε.

Κήναιον, the north-west promontory of Euboea, opposite to Thermopylae, i.e. the mouth of the Malian gulf, the Litháda of modern times: cf. Leake II. 617. It was the site of a temple of Zeus: cf. Soph. Trach. 238. The place is mentioned by Livy XXXVI. 20 § 5.

ἀπέβη, a solitary instance of this verb used impersonally in Thucydides (Cl.).

§ 2. αἴτιον δὲ ἦν, this form of expression is followed in Thuc. either

by a substantive (cf. 82 § 8), or by a participle in personal agreement (IV. 26 § 5), or by ὅτι (II. 65 § 8): our present construction may reflect the analogy of τεκμήριον δέ, σημεῖον δέ (cf. I. 8 § 1, II. 50 § 2). But in Thuc. (with one exception only, II. 50 § 2), γάρ is the invariable sequence. Cobet, N. Lect. 419, 718, insists on its insertion in all such sequences: against this Shilleto protests: see his note on II. 50 § 2: the instance which S. quotes from Theaetetus 150 C is redeemed from curtness by the prefatory τόδε—τὸ δὲ αἴτιον τούτου τόδε· μαιεύεσθαι με ὁ θεὸς ἀναγκάζει. Classen's rejection of Cobet's γάρ, which Herwerden accepts, is hardly justified by an appeal to parallel passages, in Thucydides at least, although Krüger quotes one or two strong cases, e.g. Dem. 8. 32 αἴτιον δὲ τούτων, παρεσκευάκασιν ὑμᾶς. The reason may, of course, be stated as an independent fact; but, can we justify the asyndeton on any one of the four grounds which Hermann assigns for the use of this figure, viz.: (1) mental excitement, (2) the introduction of some new and grave topic, (3) 'oratio graviter finita,' (4) 'explanation of some obscure statement? The topic is already introduced by αἴτιον δέ. So far as concerns the participial construction, e.g. IV. 26 § 5 αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ προειπόντες, it is merely a question of the substitution of participle for infinitive, i.e. of an adjectival for a substantival form of expression. A Latin would, 'pro re nata,' write either 'urbis incendium' or 'urbs incensa.'

Matthiae's solution (Gr. Syn. § 309), that the distance of the principal verbs ἐφθειρον καὶ ἐπολέμουν from their nominative, owing to the intervention of participles, led Thucydides to treat the latter part of the sentence as an independent construction, only throws us back into the ambiguities which so long obscured Greek grammar: equally unsound, in my estimation, is his criticism that γάρ could not follow (οἱ τε γὰρ Θ.), because οἱ Θεσσαλοὶ should be the subject to αἴτιον ἦν. Thuc. uses αἴτιον as a predicative substantive regardless of gender or number, with this limitation only, that where αἴτιος precedes the neuter singular is used, where it follows, it is thrown into strict agreement. So far as the mere expansion of the form of expression is concerned, we may well refer it to the 'Schema Pindaricum' so called.

If any confusion in the text exists, it is due to some 'homo acutus,' who out of an original ὅτι evolved οἱ τε for the sake of instituting a correlation between τε...καί. My own belief is that Thuc. wrote either αἴτιον δὲ ἦν ὅτι Θεσσαλοὶ (for of the article we have no need, cf. IV. 108 § 1 Θεσσαλῶν διαγόντων) or αἴτιον δὲ ἦν οἱ τε Θεσσαλοὶ καὶ ὧν ἐπὶ τῇ γῇ ἐκτίζετο <οἱ> φοβούμενοι ἐφθειρον.

ἐν δυνάμει ὄντες, i.e. ἐν κράτει ὄντες, δυνατοὶ ὄντες. Herwerden compares Plato Rep. 328 C ἐν δυνάμει τοῦ πορεύεσθαι. The Thessalians were dominant in these parts, vid. II. 101 § 2.

ταύτη, cf. 88 § 3.

καὶ ὧν, a brachylogy=καὶ ἐκεῖνοι ὧν, 'and those whose territory was menaced by the settlement,' i.e. the Oenians, Dolopians and Malians.

ἐκτίζετο, sc. ἡ πόλις. Classen would destroy the connexion between τε and καί, and follows Poppo in assuming a τε...δέ form of sequence, οἱ τε Θεσσαλοὶ...οὐχ ἥκιστα δέ, making οὐ μέντοι the equivalent of δέ. But this succession of τε...δέ points to a climax, of which the context has no trace.

νεοκαταστάτοις, a solitary instance in Thuc.: but cf. νεόκτιστος, 100 § 2.

ἐξετρήχωσαν, 'wore them out,' cf. VII. 48 § 2: the simple form is common in Thucydides.

καὶ πάνυ πολλούς, Diodorus speaks of 4000 Peloponnesians, 6000 others; the Malians possibly helped to swell the number of the adventurers.

βέβαιον, cf. I. 32 § 1, 'secure.'

§ 3. οὐ μέντοι ἥκιστα, practically=οὐ μὴν ἥκιστα, as τοι ('look you') simply reinforces μέν. In the combination μέντοι we find a blending of concession with reservation; the preponderance of either the context must determine. Here it expresses 'sane,' 'I grant you,' rather than 'tamen': cf. V. 43 § 2 οὐ μέντοι ἀλλά, Plato Phaedo 62 B.

αὐτῶν, Krüg. suggests αὐτοί.

οἱ ἀφικνούμενοι, i.e. 'who came from time to time,' whether year by year or in other rotation is not specified, cf. I. 91 § 1. The allusion is to the ἀρμοσταί of Sparta, cf. VIII. 5 § 2, the ἐπιδημιουργοί, I. 56 § 2, 'officers of supervision' of the Dorian states. For the malversations of such officials see Grote, Hist., chap. LXXXII.

ἐκφοβήσαντες, Classen presses the ἐκ of the compound, 'frightened them out of the place,' cf. VIII. 44 § 2, a doubtful instance: in 42 § 5 it is used in the sense of 'intimidating.'

χαλεπῶς, 'harshly,' severely.

οὐ καλῶς, 'unfairly,' cf. VIII. 43 § 3.

ἐξηγούμενοι, without object, cf. I. 76 § 1, 'domineering,' 'lording it over them.' There is a twofold suggestion of 'ruling' and 'dictating' (i.e. laying down the law). The Boeotians on their own authority

expelled Hegesippides, cf. V. 52 § 1. Polyænus II. 21 records an iniquitous device of Herippidas (? Hegesippidas).

πρόσοικοι, cf. V. 51 § 2.

ἐπεκράτουν, cf. I. 49 § 6.

CHAPTER XCIV.

The narrative (for which cf. Diod. XII. 60) is now resumed from chap. 91, after the episode of Trachis, cc. 92, 93.

§ 1. κατείχοντο, 'were detained,' cf. II. 86 § 1.

οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν τριάκοντα, the ships of 91 § 1.

Ἐλλομένω, identified by Leake, N. G. III. 23, with Klimino, a port sheltered by four or five islands lying before it, and connected by a narrow opening with a long interior bay. Forchhammer suggests Κλυμένω.

τῆς Λευκαδίας, sc. γῆς, cf. ἡ Σαμία, ἡ Ῥοδία. 'Velim constanter Leucás,' says Herwerden, misled by the form. Cobet points out that Λευκαδία denotes 'ager Leucadiorum et in peninsula et in continente situs.' Classen explains the passage by an unsuccessful attempt at landing (πρῶτον)—which appears scarcely consistent with the notion of λόχος or διαφθορά—followed by an attempt in force upon the capital itself.

ἔπειτα marks order or sequence, ὕστερον, time (Krüg.).

Οἰνιαδῶν, cf. II. 102 § 2. Leake notes that the name of the place always occurs in history under that of the people. 'Placed on the right flank of the great line of defence which the Achelous afforded to the Acarnanes against their powerful neighbours of Aetolia, Oeniadae was of immense importance to the Acarnanian confederacy, although its situation at the extremity of that province, in an angle of the maritime plain, the greater part of which belonged to Aetolia, and possibly the influence of some possessions on the Aetolian side of the river, caused it sometimes to be politically dis severed from Acarnania, or even in alliance with the Aetolians' (Leake, N. G. III. 564).

Ζακυνθίοις, Diodorus substitutes Μεσσηνίους τοὺς ἐν Ναυπάκτῳ, cf. § 3.

§ 2. ἔξω, construe with τοῦ ἰσθμοῦ. The Leucadians held part of the territory of Acarnania proper.

Λευκάς, the ἀκτὴ ἡπειροῖο of Homer. Scylax relates that (in the 7th century) the Acarnanians of Leucas being in a state of insurrection called in 1000 Corinthian colonists, who eventually occupied the

isthmus, and, by cutting through it, converted it into an island. According to Pliny, the canal was about 3 stades in length: it had become useless before the Peloponnesian war, as is evident from the constant allusions to hauling ships across the isthmus. Its restoration was probably a work of the Romans after the Macedonian conquest, and was still existing in the time of Augustus. Livy's account (xxxiii. 17) is probably borrowed from Polybius, and contains, like Strabo's, one or two inaccuracies, for which see Leake III. 20: cf. also Arnold's note and map.

πλήθει, 'superior numbers.' πλήθος simply denotes an aggregate not determined by number.

ἡσύχαζον, cf. iv. 73 § 4, they made no attempt at resistance.

ἤξουν, 'urged.'

ἀποτειχίζειν, i.e. to cut them off from their point of junction with the mainland: yet, in 95 § 2, we find περιτείχισις.

ἄν extends its force to ἀπαλλαγῆναι.

ἐκπολιορκῆσαι, i.e. compel them to surrender.

§ 3. ἀναπείθεται, the ἀνά of the compound points, says Classen, to an almost violent reaction: cf. i. 84 § 2. Demosthenes was persuaded in spite of himself, 'convinced against his will.'

ὡς καλόν, Classen explains on analogy of neuter impersonals, e.g. δέον, ἐξόν (cf. Goodw. § 875) as=ὡς καλόν ὄν, cf. ii. 35 § 1. But it is by no means certain that the ellipse is not ἐστὶ, ὡς standing for ὅτι, cf. viii. 2 § 1 οὐ μετασχεῖν καλόν εἶναι.

Ναυπάκτῳ τε...καὶ προσποιήσιν, in such sequences of τε, καί, there is always the possibility of either sentence asserting its grammatical individuality; i.e. the tendency is to a change of construction in the καί clause: cf. v. 61 § 4, iv. 3 § 3: on the latter of these two passages Barton remarks that 'the particle τε is locally affixed to the leading notion of the sentence': so in the present instance the two leading notions are (1) Naupactus, (2) τὸ ἄλλο ἡπειρωτικόν. The return from the subordinate to the primary construction, a well-known feature of Greek, is amply illustrated by Shilleto in his note on i. 58 § 1. On such a principle of resumption (cf. iv. 3 § 3) the structure will be ἀναπείθεται ἐπιθέσθαι, ὡς καλόν ὄν (sc. ἐπιθέσθαι) καὶ ῥᾱδίως προσποιήσιν. On the other hand, the Greek tendency to lapse from ὡς or ὅτι constrn. into the accusative with infinitive is so common that the analysis may be ἀναπείθεται ὡς καλόν (ἐστὶ) ἐπιθέσθαι, καὶ ὡς προσποιήσιν (changing into προσποιήσιν). In any case the change is noteworthy, as the τε...καί clauses supply the motives for the attempt. The meaning is clear,

'that it was a good opportunity for him, with so large a force collected, to attack the Aetolians, not only as enemies of Naupactus, but with the further prospect of easily winning to the Athenian interest the other tribes of the mainland.'

τὸ ἡπειρωτικόν, an ethnic neuter; they were, like Leucas and Oeniadae, allies of Sparta.

§ 4. εἶναι, the infinitive is either a natural continuation of the oratio obliqua, or may find its structure from ἀπέφαινον.

κατὰ κόμας, as in the case of ancient Attica, centralisation was unknown, cf. i. 5 § 1, io § 2.

διὰ πολλοῦ, 'far apart,' at some distance from each other, cf. ii. 29 § 3.

σκευῇ, for the feminine form cf. i. 2 § 2: cf. also πάθη for πάθος. They were εὐστατεῖς τῇ ὀπλίσει, 'levi armatura instructi.'

συμβοηθῆσαι, 'collect their forces,' cf. Lat. 'conglobari.'

καταστραφῆναι, expegetic of χαλεπόν, cf. i. 20 § 1, ii. 36 § 4.

§ 5. Ἀποδώτοις, Herwerden has corrected the accent from Steph. Byzant.: cf. Livy xxxii. 34. They were inhabitants of Αἰτωλία ἐπί-κτητος, 'acquired Aetolia,' and bordered upon Locris. Ancient Aetolia comprehended only the district from the Achelous to the Euenus together with the fertile inland plain (Leake ii. 623).

ὅπερ μέρος, for attraction to predicate, see Krüg. G. G. § 61, 7, n. 8. For Latin use, cf. Livy xlii. 44, 'Thebae, quod Boeotiae caput est': see also Madv. Lat. Synt. § 316.

ἀγνωστότατοι, 'most unintelligible.' They were semi-barbarians, cf. Polybius xvii. 5 τῶν Αἰτωλῶν οὐκ εἰσὶν Ἕλληνες οἱ πλείους.

ὠμοφάγοι, i.e. eaters of raw flesh—but no more 'cannibals' than the φθειροτραγέοντες of Herodotus iv. 109 were 'eaters of lice.'

προσχωρήσιν finds its grammatical clue from ἐκέλευον, though logic will suggest ἔλεγον.

CHAPTER XCV.

§ 1. χάριτι πεισθείς, Demosthenes was actuated not merely by goodwill, but by actual gratitude: the Messenians had done much to save Phormio from disaster: cf. ii. 90. Herwerden, on analogy of 50 § 1, Κλέωνος γνώμη, expunges πεισθείς. The sentence, which is interrupted by a lengthy parenthesis καὶ νομίμας...Βοιωτία ἐστίν, is held in suspense until it resumes its construction at ἄρας οὖν.

τοῖς ἡπειρώταις, not, as Stahl points out, the actual but the possible allies of Athens, cf. 94 § 3.

μετὰ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν. These words, which Stahl rejects, Classen wisely retains, comparing v. 36 § 1. The absence of Aetolian opposition would be essential to their advance by land; indeed, the words μετὰ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν may be taken in close connexion with κατὰ γῆν ἐλθεῖν, as representing διαγόντων τῶν Αἰτωλῶν.

Κυτίνιον, cf. I. 107, Hdt. VIII. 43: one of the four great Dorian cities, by Leake identified with Gravía, situated at the northern entrance of the pass leading from the valley of Doris to the plain of Amphissa. It was a position of vast strategical importance, as is clear from its selection (1) by Eurylochus 102 § 1, (2) by Philip of Macedon before the battle of Chaeroneia.

ἐν δεξιᾷ, a vague but sufficient indication as marking the point of the compass: cf. II. 98 § 2, VIII. 108 § 1. He was committed to this more circuitous route by the hostility of Delphi (Bl.).

ἕως καταβαίη, 'donec descenderet' (Cl.). The optative suggests the purely subjective statement of the case, reflecting the plan of campaign as submitted to Demosthenes' own mind.

ἀέ ποτε, cf. I. 13 § 3.

φιλίαν, the alliance of Phocis with Sparta, inspired merely by fear of Boeotia, was always a precarious one.

ἔυστρατεύσειν. Herwerden, Stud. p. 48, suggests this reading, which Stahl, Quaest. Gramm. p. 8, demands as necessary. The present is defended by Classen on analogy of § 3 ὥφελία ἐδόκουν εἶναι. Madvig and Cobet agree in holding that, except in the case of such verbs as necessarily suggest the notion of expectation, the aorist without ἄν is inadmissible (see Cob. Nov. Lect. 245).

ἢ κἂν βίᾳ προσαχθῆναι, marking a possible alternative.

ἤδη, 'from this point,' cf. II. 96 § 3.

οὖν, resumptive, and essential to the continuity of the sentence: cf. Lat. 'igitur.'

ἀκόντων, cf. IV. 78 § 4.

Σόλλιον, Stravolimiona (Leake, N. G. IV. 18), a Corinthian colony, captured by Athens in the first year of the war, and handed over by them to the people of Palaerus (II. 30 § 1). Its position was midway between Leucas and Oeniadae. Simcox holds that Demosthenes had not yet decided to approach Aetolia from the south rather than from the west, but that the dissent of the Acarnanians finally settled the question.

§ 2. οὐ προσεδέξαντο, 'refused to entertain' (the project, τὴν ἐπίνοιαν): for use without object cf. II. 70 § 2.

τὴν οὐ περιτείχισιν, cf. v. 50 § 4, I. 137 § 4, with Poppo's note.

Κεφαλλῆσι, cf. 94 § 1.

τριακοσίους, this would give the usual proportion of 10 ἐπιβάται to each ship. The larger proportion of 40 to each vessel belongs to the earlier days of naval tactics, when victory was determined rather by weight of numbers than by skill of seamen: see Arnold's note, and cf. VII. 62, 67.

πεντεκαίδεκα, cf. 79 § 2. Krüger places the number at 13.

ἀπῆλθον, presumably ἀρρωστία τοῦ στρατεύειν, as well as through sheer indifference, not having any personal interests at stake.

§ 3. Οἰνεῶνος, according to Leake, close to Naupactus (N. G. II. 616), apparently a harbour (98 § 3) two days' march from Potidania (96 § 2), east of Naupactus, and separated from it by the river Momo.

ξύμμαχοι, in II. 9 § 2 the Locrians are stated to be allies of Sparta. Thucydides may here be distinguishing the attitude of this particular section of the Locrians from that of the main body of the nation. Simcox.

ἔδει, cf. II. 5 § 1 with Goodw. M. T. § 415.

ὀμόσκεινοι, i.e. as light-armed, cf. 94 § 4.

μάχης, 'warfare' ('militia'), cf. IV. 34 § 2, Hdt. VII. 9 § 2.

χωρίων, sc. τῶν ἐκείνων, the second article omitted by brachylogy.

CHAPTER XCVI.

§ 1. αὐλισάμενος, 'bivouacking' for the night, after his first day's march. He takes care to keep on the Locrian side of the Aetolian border.

Νεμείου (al. Νεμεαίου, Νεμέου), cf. the case of Delium, IV. 90 § 1. The small respect shewn for sacred precincts is scarcely consistent with the professions of IV. 98 § 2.

τῷ ἱερῷ, i.e. 'the precinct' (τέμενος).

Ἡσίοδος, the legend is that he was killed by the two sons of a Locrian host in revenge for an attempt upon their sister's chastity. The place of burial was kept secret: cf. Pausanias IX. 31, Plut. Symp. 19. Pausanias however says πρὸς (not ἐν) τῷ Νεμείῳ.

ὑπὸ τῶν ταύτῃ, construe with ἀποθανεῖν, cf. I. 9 § 2.

χρησθέν, accusative absolute.

παθεῖν, the aorist is oracular; the answer of the priestess was always given either in present or aorist, cf. Pindar, Pyth. IV. 7. Poppo. Stahl refers the aorist to the notion 'praecipiendi' contained in χρησθέν: 'Est enim fato constituere ut aliquid fiat' (Madv. Adv. I. 176). Curtius, however (G. Et. II. 236), refers χράω to 'ghar' (Greek χερ). Fick,

explaining the active as 'to take,' the middle 'to take to,' interprets *ἐχρησε* as *ἀνείλε*, with reference to the grasping of the 'sortes.' Thucydides, as in II. 17 § 2 and 54 § 3, makes mere passing allusion to the oracle in connexion with the legend. Its fulfilment he would treat as a mere coincidence.

§ 2. *Ποτιδανίαν*, cf. Livy XXVIII. 8, Leake, N. G. 613, 618: some little way inland from Oeneon, about 5 miles to the north-west, not far from Eupalium and Apollonia.

Κροκύλειον, cf. Leake II. 618. Both this place and Teichium were probably inland fortresses in the valley of the Morno: the sites cannot be accurately determined.

Εὐπάλιον, probably some little distance inland from Erythrae, its harbour, and facing the island Trisonia or Trazonia.

τὴν γνώμην εἶχε, cf. 92 § 4.

οὕτως, 'in that case,' almost=*τότε*, used resumptively after participle, the part. in itself implying a condition, *εἰ καταστρέψειε*: cf. IV. 88 § 1, VI. 61 § 4.

Ὀφιονέας, cf. 94 § 5.

§ 3. *οὐκ ἐλάνθανεν ἢ παρασκευὴ οὔτε ὅτε...ἐπειδὴ τε*, Poppo remarks that Thuc. begins the sentence without conceiving the addition *πολλῇ χειρὶ ἐπεβοήθουν*. Krüger explains the position of *οὔτε* as intended to bring into close connexion the temporal clauses *ὅτε...ἐπειδὴ τε*. Classen explains as an adaptation of the familiar *οὔτε...τε* sequence. But all instances quoted are sequences of *οὔτε...οὔτε*, cf. VI. 17 § 5, V. 7 § 4: indeed with an introductory negative, it is hard to see how it could be otherwise. Thuc. may have written *οὔτε ἐλάνθανεν, ἐπειδὴ τε*, or *οὐκ ἐλάνθανεν οὐδὲ ὅτε*, or in *οὔτε ὅτε* we may have a dittography. In any case, the sense demands that the negation should terminate with the first temporal clause—for which reason *οὐδὲ* commends itself, i.e. 'this design was no secret even in its first conception.'

ἐπεβουλευέτο, sc. *ἡ παρασκευή*. There is no need to treat the construction as impersonal. For the transitive use cf. 20 § 1.

πολλῇ χειρὶ, 'in strong force,' an Ionism, cf. Hdt. II. 137: the only instance in Thuc., although in II. 77 § 3 we find *πολυχειρία*.

πρός, 'towards,' in the direction of: 'versus' non 'ad' (Poppo).

Βωμιῆς, so called from *βωμοί*, a name given to some hills near the source of the Euenus (Leake II. 623).

Καλλιῆς, Pausanias speaks of a city called Callium. It was apparently situated not far S.W. of Hypate (in the territory of the Aenianes), the Callipolis of Livy XXXVI. 30.

CHAPTER XCVII.

§ 1. *τοιόνδε τι*, the enclitic suggests no uncertainty, but supplies the place of a corresponding verbal substantive: cf. VIII. 50 § 1.

τὸ πρῶτον, cf. 94 § 3. Steup destroys the colon after *πρῶτον*.

ἀναδιδάσκοντες, Krüger and Poppo both note the absence of any connecting particle, cf. 92 § 3. The use of the imperfect participle is suggestive of Aetolian persistency.

ἕως ἄν, see Goodw. M. T. § 613.

τὴν ἐν ποσὶν (sc. *κώμην*), an Ionism: cf. Hdt. III. 79 § 1, = 'in promptu,' 'the first to hand,' 'first in his way.'

§ 2. *τύχῃ ἐλπίσας*, a causal dative 'rendered sanguine by success': cf. similar dative construction with *θανμάζειν*, *πιστεύειν*, *φοβεῖσθαι*, e.g. II. 89 § 6, III. 89 § 5 (Cl.).

Λοκρούς, cf. 95 § 3.

ψιλῶν ἀκοντιστῶν, i.e. *ψιλῶν ἀκοντιστῶν ὄντων*, other light-armed troops he had, cf. 98 § 1 (St.).

Αἰγιτίου, the capital of the Apodoti: its site is a matter of speculation (Leake II. 617).

κατὰ κράτος, connect with *αἰρεῖ*, 'carried it by storm.'

ἐπιῶν, 'upon attacking it,' i.e. at the first assault (Cl.).

χωρίων, rejected by Krüger as a gloss, but retained by Poppo: Classen explains from 94 § 4, *οἰκοῦν κατὰ κώμας*: for plural, cf. IV. 27 § 1.

§ 3. *βεβοηθηκότες ἦσαν*, 'The perfect points to the existence of a result. For the presentation of such a conception periphrasis is exactly fitted. The substantival verb (*εἶναι* or *γίγνεσθαι*) may either follow the participle as a mere copula, or precede, either as an emphatic assertion, or as containing a predicate within itself. The difference between the adjective and participle in such periphrasis is that whereas the adjective merely points to the existence of the quality, the perfect participle has regard to its genesis' (Alexander, Am. J. Phil. IV. 291—308). For the expression *βοηθεῖν ἐπὶ*, cf. V. 65 § 4, I. 107 § 5.

ἀπό, Herwerden suggests *κατά*.

ἐπὶ, for optative cf. 68 § 1: cf. the tactics followed at Pylos (IV. 32 § 4) with Tac. A. III. 21, 'ubi instaretur cedens ac rursus in terga remeans.'

τοιαύτη, i.e. of alternate advance and retreat, cf. 78 § 4.

ἐν οἷς, neuter, in spite of two feminine substantives, cf. VI. 72 § 4. Poppo quotes Sallust, Cat. 5, 'inopia et conscientia scelerum, quae utraque his artibus auxerat.'

CHAPTER XCVIII.

§ 1. μέχρι, with imperfect, 'so long as' (cf. 10 § 4), with aorist indic. 'until,' IV. 4 § 1: for μέχρι and μέχρι οὐ see Goodw. M. T. § 619.

μέν οὖν, continuative.

τοξόται, i.e. the Cephallenians and Messenians.

τὰ βέλη, the article is possessive.

αὐτοῖς (sc. Ἀθηναίοις), 'on their side.' But is not the position of the dative unnatural? It may however be an adaptation from colloquial use: cf. Plato Theaet. 143 D.

οἱοί τε, 'in a condition to,' i.e. 'had strength to use them' (Cl.).

οἱ δέ, resumptive, δέ being apodotic, not iterative—an Ionic use, cf. I. 11 § 1.

ἄνθρωποι φιλοί, an adscript from § 2 (Herw.).

ἀνεστέλλοντο, 'were held in check,' cf. VI. 70 § 3.

οὔτοι, the archers.

αὐτοί, the Athenians, the 'main-body,' cf. 91 § 3.

καὶ ἐπὶ πολὺ, καὶ is intensive, if genuine; cf. καὶ πάνν, καὶ πάλαι. It may however have crept in from repetition of last syllable of ἐκεκμήκεσαν. For ἐπὶ πολὺ, temporal, cf. 97 § 3.

τῷ αὐτῷ πόνῳ = τῷ ξυνεχεῖ πόνῳ, 'the continuous, incessant, strain,' cf. II. 36 § 1.

ξυνεχόμενοι, stronger than ξυνόντες, cf. II. 49 § 5: according to Heindorf (Plat. Soph. 236 E), found sometimes in construction with ἐν; but the instances quoted in his note are hardly trustworthy.

οὕτω δὲ, Thucydides' usual mode of resuming the thread of a lengthy sentence, cf. I. 49 § 6.

ἐσπίπτοντες, 'irruentes,' 'plunging into,' with further notion of entanglement.

χαράδρας, 'water-courses,' 'ravines,' the dry beds of winter torrents, cf. 112 § 6.

ἐτύχανε τεθνηκώς, for the auxiliary cf. 3 § 2: the imperfect is at once more graphic and explicit than the aorist: on the absence of tense assimilation, see note on 83 § 3.

§ 2. αὐτοῦ, 'ilico,' 'there and then,' cf. 81 § 3, 112 § 5.

ἐν τῇ τροπῇ, 'in the act of flight.'

κατὰ πόδας (Schol. ξυντόμως), 'e vestigio,' 'at their heels,' i.e. in hot pursuit.

ποδώκει, poetical.

ἀμαρτάνοντας, present participle, as the error was repeated, 'as they kept missing the way.'

ἐσφερομένους (Bekker ἐκφερομένους), which Cobet approves, 'qui enim a via aberrant dicuntur ἐκφέρεσθαι,' 'flocking into,' 'drifting into': cf. IV. 12 § 1.

διέξοδοι, a Platonic word, in sense of 'thoroughfare,' but questioned here by Herwerden (Stud. Thuc. p. 48) on the ground of the frequent confusion in MSS. of διὰ and ἐκ.

περιεπίμπρασαν, to the περί of this compound is due the accusative τοὺς πλείους: cf. 81 § 1 ὑπερεγκόντες τὸν ἰσθμὸν τὰς ναῦς. The imperfect is preparatory to the culminating aorist κατέστη.

§ 3. πάντα ἰδέα, cf. 81 § 5.

ᾧθεν περ, περ emphasizes ᾧθεν, 'the very place from which,' cf. I. 74 § 1.

§ 4. περί...μάλιστα, a slight pleonasm, 'about 120, at most.'

τοσοῦτοι μὲν, the repunctuation is due to Haase (Luc. 7): Herwerden, rejecting οὔτοι, reads τοσοῦτοι μὲν τὸ πλῆθος καὶ ἡλικία οἱ αὐτοὶ βέλτιστοι δὲ κ.τ.λ. Hude, while explaining ἡλικία ἡ αὐτή as ὁμήλικες, doubts whether Classen has not forced the meaning too far: from IV. 95 § 3, he proposes πρώτη, 'aetatis praestantissimae.' The text will construe: 'in these men, so many in point of number (as I have stated) and at the same time stalwart fellows, was sacrificed the very finest body of men (drawn) from the city of Athens lost within the present war.'

ἡλικία, in collective sense = νεότης, cf. VI. 26 § 2.

ἡ αὐτή, sc. οἱ αὐτοί, 'idem' not 'pares': for the attraction in agreement (i.e. of subject with predicate), cf. IV. 102 § 3. Arnold suggests that the popularity of Demosthenes may have attracted an unusually large number of young men of rank and position, the ἐπιβάται being usually drawn from the class of Thetes. The destruction of the full stop at διεφθάρησαν will restore μὲν to the companionship of δέ.

Προκλῆς, cf. 91 § 1.

§ 5. ὑπελείφθη, he remained in this neighbourhood until the outbreak of the war with the Ambraciots, c. 105.

τοῖς πεπραγμένοις, for the dative cf. 97 § 2.

CHAPTER XCIX.

§ 1. περί Σικελίαν, this fleet had been despatched in the year before, cf. 86 §§ 4, 5: their head-quarters were at Rhegium, 88 § 4.

Λοκρίδα, cf. 86 § 2.

τινί may either particularise or depreciate, e.g. 'in one particular descent upon the coast,' which proved successful, or 'in one unimportant descent,' cf. *ἐκπλους τις, βοήθειά τις*.

ἐκράτησαν. Thuc.'s practice is to use *κρατεῖν* with accusative when combined with *μάχη* or *μαχόμενοι* (less frequently with such implication in context, cf. II. 39 § 2), but otherwise with genitive (Class. on I. 108 § 5).

περιπόλιον, not a *φρούριον περιπόλων*, but a mere 'castellum,' a fortress for the protection of the open country (Cl.): cf. our own erection of 'Martello towers.'

Ἄλῃκει, according to Strabo the boundary between Rhegium and Locris, cf. 103 § 3.

CHAPTER C.

§ 1. προπέμψαντες πρότερον, for the pleonasm cf. I. 23 § 5. The feud between Aetolia and Naupactus was one of old date; indeed one of the chief objects of the present expedition was to protect the Messenians, old and faithful allies of Athens, from an enemy already soliciting Peloponnesian aid against them (see Arnold's note, and cf. 94 § 3).

Βοριάδην, Βοιάδην (Herw.).

πείθουσιν ὥστε, cf. 70 § 5.

ἐπαγωγήν, i.e. the appeal already made to Athens by Naupactus, cf. 82 § 1.

§ 2. τῶν ξυμμάχων, with a wise economy of Spartan life and limb (Poppo). The military despotism of Sparta retained in its own hands the disposal of even a purely allied force.

νεοκτίστου in reference to the πόλις νεοκατάστατος in allusion to πολῖται, cf. 93 § 2.

ξυνηκολούθουν, i.e. as ἐφηρημένοι ἄρχειν, 'to succeed him in command,' εἰ τι αὐτὸς πάσχοι (IV. 38 § 1). The event proved the wisdom of the precaution, cf. 108 § 1. Three was a favourite number with the Spartans, cf. 92 § 5.

Μενεδαῖος, Doric for Μενεδήιος, 'foe-withstander.'

οἱ Σπαρτιᾶται, for articular apposition, cf. 25 § 1.

CHAPTER CI.

§ 1. ξυλλεγέντος ἐς, a pregnant constrm.: on the relation of ἐν to ἐνς (eis), see Gildersleeve on Pindar, Pyth. II. 11.

Δελφούς, friendly to Sparta, cf. I. 112 § 5.

ἐπεκηρυκεύετο, 'made overtures to,' cf. II. 64 § 4.

Ἀθηναίων, cf. 95 § 3.

§ 2. Ἀμφισσῆς, the town itself, according to Pausanias, was 120 stades from Delphi, though really only half that distance. The Sálona of modern times, the nearest harbour being Larnáki. Strabo's statement that it was destroyed in the second sacred war is incorrect (Leake, N. G. II. 590).

διὰ τὸ τῶν Φωκίων ἔχθος, 'obscure in its brevity' (Poppo). The feud between Locris and Phocis dated from before the Persian war even: the apprehensions of the Amphissians were probably aroused by the suspicion that the Phocians would avail themselves of Athenian aid to clear off old scores. The Locrian encroachment, after the sacred war, upon the territory of Cirrha, caused Philip's intervention, and ultimately led to the campaign of Chaeroneia.

πρῶτον. Poppo defends the vulgate: see his note on VI. 3 § 1. Later editors excise it, or correct to πρῶτοι. The close proximity of the second πρῶτον excites suspicion: but is correction necessary? Does not Plato write indifferently ὁ πρότερος εἰπὼν and ὁ πρότερον εἰπών? Steup insists upon an antithesis of persons.

μὲν οὖν, the particles are not composite but disjunct, cf. Soph. O. T. 483, Antig. 65: οὖν is resumptive, μὲν finding an answer in ἐπειτα (=δέ): see Jebb's note on Ant. 65, where we find no answering δέ, and cf. the Aeschylean use of ὥσπερ οὖν. For a similar collocation, cf. IV. 104 § 4.

Μιονέας, near the head of the valley of Amphissa, so that any force on the march from Amphissa to Naupactus must pass through their territory.

δυσσεβολώτατος, the superlative retains the inflection of the positive: cf. a like use of the comparative, 89 § 5.

ἐπειτα, the equivalent of δέ, as frequently in Thucydides, though sometimes reinforced by it.

Ἰπνέας, more or less unknown.

Μεσσαπίους, not connected with the Messapii of VII. 33 § 4. F. Niese, in Hermes XIV. (1879) rewrites in the form Μεταπίους from Μέταπα: but the Aetolian Metapa lay on the banks of the great lake of Trichonium, see Leake I. 127.

Τριταῖας, an ethnic form Τριτεῖς is found in Hdt. VIII. 33: the name occurs in Phocis as well as Locris.

Χαλαίους, Pliny, N. H. IV. 3 § 7, speaks of a harbour Chalaeon

7 miles from the free town of Delphi: from Ptolemy the town is identified as Χαλεύς.

Τολοφώνιος, Tolophon, next to Eupalium the most important city on the Locrian coast, probably occupied the valley of Kiseli (Leake, N. G. II. 620).

Ἰσσίους, the name of the town was Ἰσός, but its site remains a matter of conjecture.

Οἰανθείας, perhaps the modern Galaxidi.

Ὀλπαῖοι, not the Olpae or Olpa of 105: the name was given to a pass or commanding height, possibly Pendornia.

Υαῖοι, unknown.

Πόλιν perhaps occupied the site of Karútes, and commanded the pass leading from Amphissa to the supposed site of Hyle (Leake II. 620).

πρὶν εἶλον, for this use of πρὶν with historic tenses preceding and nearly invariably with negative, see Goodw. M. T. §§ 634, 635.

CHAPTER CII.

§ 1. κατέθετο, cf. 28 § 2.

Κυτίνιον, cf. 95 § 1.

Οινεῶνα, cf. 95 § 3.

Εὐπάλιον, cf. 96 § 2. Oeneon and Eupalium should in point of order change places: a similar inversion occurs in 29 § 1, VIII. 88 and 108 § 1.

§ 2. γενόμενοι δ' ἐν τῇ Ναυπακτίᾳ, 'upon arriving in the territory of Naupactus, they together with the Locrians who had already come to their aid': cf. Poppo on 68 § 4. Krüger rightly explains γενόμενοι with reference to οἱ μετὰ Εὐρυλόχου. The καί sequence is harsh, but may be illustrated from VIII. 23 § 4. Steup, Qu. Th. 50, suggests αὐτοὶ καὶ οἱ.

ἔδῃουν, imperfect of process.

εἶλον, aorist of result.

Μολύκρειον (Diod. Μολυκρίαν), cf. II. 84 § 4, really a Locrian town, although assigned to Aetolia by Stephanus Byz.

αἰρουῖσι, cf. Diod. XII. 60: his details are inaccurate.

§ 3. ὁ Ἀθηναῖος, Krüger suggests ὁ Ἀλκισθένης (cf. 91 § 1), or the loss of στρατηγός or ἀρχων.

τὰ ἐκ τῆς Αἰτωλίας, ἐκ suggests at once the scene and source of his disaster, cf. IV. 81 § 2.

Ναύπακτον, cf. 98 § 5.

περὶ αὐτῆς, Bekker suggests περὶ αὐτῇ (cf. I. 60 § 1), but Thucydides uses either structure.

χαλεπῶς, the abruptness of the sentence suggests to Herwerden the loss of δέ (St. Thuc. p. 147), but cf. 23 § 3 χαλεπῶς οἱ τελευταῖοι.

ἀναχώρησιν, cf. 94 § 2, 95 § 1.

§ 4. ἐπὶ τῶν νεῶν, supplied by the Acarnanians: Demosthenes' own fleet had returned to Athens (98 § 5): the ships mentioned in 105 did not come up until later. Steup suggests ἐπὶ τινῶν νεῶν.

περιποίησαν, 'secured (saved) the place': an Ionic use: cf. II. 25 § 2.

δαινὸν γάρ, the danger was that the place might fall before help came, cf. IV. 75 § 1.

§ 5. τὴν στρατιὰν ἐσεληλυθυῖαν καὶ ἀδύνατον εἶναι. Mark the coordination of participle in agreement with impersonal use.

Αἰολίδα, cf. Strabo x. 3 § 6 τὴν Πλευρωνίαν ὑπὸ Κουρήτων οἰκουμένην Αἰολεῖς ἐπελθόντες ἀφείλοντο. Calydon, according to Pliny N. H. IV. 2, was some 7 miles from the sea, close to the river Euenus: Pleuron, according to Dicaearchus, lay between the Achelous and Calydon, near Mesolonghi (cf. Leake, N. G. I. 109, 117, III. 536).

Πρόσχιον, on the western part of the ridge of M. Zygos (Leake I. 119), the Pylene of Homer, II. II. 639.

§ 6. πείθουσιν ὥστε, cf. 100 § 1.

ἡπειρωτικόν, cf. 94 § 3, 95 § 1.

ξύμμαχον καθεστήξει, i.e. would be secured to the Lacedaemonian alliance: a frequent use of καθίστασθαι with predicative adjective, cf. 39 § 8.

§ 7. ἀφείλ, 'dismissed,' cf. VIII. 87 § 3.

χώρους, another word from the Ionic vocabulary.

ἕως δέοι, 'until the time came to go to the aid of the Ambraciots in the neighbourhood of Argos, upon their taking the field.' The point of time, as Classen justly remarks, is marked by the aorist: for the facts cf. 105 § 1. 'The optative with ἕως is rare' (says Gildersleeve), 'and usually found with aorist only.' Apparently no instance of ἕως in the sense of 'while,' 'so long as,' can be found with the present optative after an historic tense. In Plato, Theaet. 155 A, the present optative is required by general rules of dependence. In the Attic ἕως ἂν with optative, ἂν appears retained from the original subjunctive construction (cf. Am. J. P. IV. 418).

περὶ τὸ Ἄργος, to be construed with βοηθεῖν; although Poppo leaves the question open.

CHAPTER CIII.

§ 1. οἱ ἐν τῇ Σικελίᾳ, cf. 90, 99.

ἐπελθόντες, Krüger and Classen, to avoid the difficulty of connecting προσέβαλλον ἐπὶ, take ἐπελθόντες with ἐπ' Ἰνῆσσαν; Hude, on the plea of remoteness,—a sound objection,—suggests ἐξελθόντες (cf. v. 54 § 3).

Ἑλλήνων, i.e. Siceliots, cf. 86 § 2. See Rutherford, New Phryn. p. 21.

καὶ ὅσοι, i.e. καὶ μετὰ τούτων (τῶν Σικελῶν) ὅσοι.

κατὰ κράτος, 'harshly,' 'with a high hand'; cf. χαλεπῶς, 93 § 3; ὕβρει, 84 § 1.

ἀρχόμενοι καὶ ὄντες, either we have an 'ordo praeposterus,' in lieu of ξύμμαχοι ὄντες καὶ κατὰ κράτος ἀρχόμενοι, or ξύμμαχοι ὄντες expresses limitation (cf. Goodw. M. T. 842), 'who being harshly ruled and having, although allies, revolted, were now fighting on the side of Athens.' The objection to this interpretation is that we lose the coordination of the two imperfect participles ἀρχόμενοι, ὄντες. See vi. 88.

ἀπὸ Συρακοσίων Herwerden, possibly with justification, cuts out of the text. But what if Thuc. wrote ἀποστάντες ἐς αὐτούς? cf. viii. 90 § 1.

Ἰνῆσσαν, cf. Diod. xi. 76 τὴν νῦν οὖσαν Αἴτνην ἐκτίσαντο, πρὸ τούτου καλουμένην Ἰνῆσσαν. According to Strabo, its site was close to Catana: it remained faithful to Syracuse, and for its fidelity suffered much at the hands of Athens (vi. 96). For the foundation of the new city (Aetna), cf. Pindar Pyth. i. 31.

τὸ Σικελικόν, i.e. 'the stronghold of the Sicels so-called': on this practice of the Syracusans occupying the citadels of Sicel towns, Arnold compares vi. 88 § 5.

§ 2. Ἀθηναίων depends on ὑστέροις, cf. 49 § 4.

τοιχίσματος, i.e. the Acropolis.

μέρος τι, 'bona pars.'

§ 3. Λάχης, cf. 90 § 2.

τινάς, 'some few,' 'several.'

κατά, marking the point of landing on this particular occasion, 'at the mouth of'—at the point where the river joins the sea. The words κατὰ τὸν Καϊκῖνον we must connect with ἐκράτησαν. Several descents were made, but one only is particularised. The river itself, the very name of which is in doubt, e.g. Καρκῖνος (Herw.), Καϊκῖνος, is by some identified with Halex: if so, it may have been a tributary of the

Halex. It is probably a separate stream some 5 miles east of the Halex. None of the rivers in this region are navigable, and probably never were (in spite of Pliny's statement to the contrary), being mere mountain torrents.

CHAPTER CIV.

In Philologus for 1846, G. Hermann proposes to make important excisions in this chapter. The description of the ἀγών and the lengthy quotations he holds to be foreign to the style of Thucydides. Again, the very variants in text from the received version of Homeric hymns would suggest the hand of the annotator, and may be due to some such improving criticism as inspired the writer of chap. 84. The quotations may, however, be from memory. See also Baumeister's retort (Hom. Hymn 113), and Nitzsch (Sagenpoesie des Gr. 309).

§ 1. ἐκάθηραν, according to Diod. xii. 58, in gratitude to the healing god for staying the plague; the suggestion was probably due to Nicias (cf. vii. 50 § 4).

δή, not ironical, but explanatory.

Πεισίστρατος, cf. Hdt. i. 64, Thuc. i. 8 § 1.

ἐφεωράτο, cf. Hdt. ἐπ' ὅσον ἐποψίς τοῦ ἱεροῦ εἶχε.

τῆς νήσου, partitive with ὅσον.

§ 2. θῆκαι, 'coffins,' cf. i. 8 § 1: no connecting particle is needed, τοιῷδε having already made sufficient preparation for the explanation: cf. i. 89 § 1, iii. 20 § 3. For the attraction, cf. Thompson, Gr. Syn. § 75.

προείπον, of public or formal notice: cf. i. 45 § 3. A similar law was in force at Epidaurus.

ἐντίκτειν, cf. Aristoph. Lys. 743, Ranae 1080, and especially the well-known Pythagorean fragment of Euripides 476.

Ῥήνειαν, at the present day larger than Delos, distant some 900 yards; according to Strabo, 4 stades.

Πολυκράτης, cf. i. 13 § 6.

ισχύσας, not the ingressive use, which is almost confined to the first aorist (Class. on i. 3 § 2), 'he had for a time a powerful fleet.'

ἀλύσει, symbolical of a bond inviolable (Curtius).

πεντετηρίδα, Boeckh (ii. 82) fixes the date on the 6th or 7th of Thargelion, the birthdays of Apollo and Artemis. But can this be reconciled with Thucydides' account?

τὰ Δήλια, Herwerden excises: 'Byzantinis utile additamentum, Graecis non item.'

§ 3. καὶ τὸ πάλαι, inserted, says Cobet, from § 6.

ξύνοδος ἦν ἐς, cf. I. 96 § 2.

περικτιόνων, i.e. the inhabitants of the neighbouring Cyclades. Curtius, G. Et. vol. I. 79, derives the word from root κτι, cf. κτίζειν, κτίσις, κτάομαι.

ἐθεώρουν, here simply = 'spectatum veniebant,' but elsewhere in Thuc. = θεωρὸς πέμπειν, cf. πρεσβεύειν: see Aristoph. Vesp. 1187. At Athens a θεωρία was an expensive matter, the cost being greater even than that of a τριηραρχία: see Arist. Eth. IV. 2 § 11. In some states the θεωροί were a permanent body, e.g. at Aegina, Messene, Thasos: compare the Spartan Pythii (Müller, Dorians II. 15).

τὰ Ἐφέσια, cf. Dion. Hal. Ant. IV. 25, and see Rawlinson's note on Hdt. II. 148.

ἀγὼν μουσικός, in spite of Pollux, who alleges μουσικῆς ἀγῶν to be the Attic formula, Aristoph. Plut. 1163 has ἀγῶνας μουσικοὺς καὶ γυμνικοὺς.

ἀνήγον, like ἀναθεῖναι, always suggests the notion of elevation: cf. the words of the Psalmist 'for thither the tribes go up': is the idea that of a raised θυμέλη?

§ 4. προοιμίον (Schol. τοὺς ὕμνους προοίμια ἐκάλουν). The question has been raised whether the hymn was a prelude to the ῥαψωδία, or whether the hymn was in itself a rhapsody: cf. the technical use of ἀναβολή, Arist. Rhet. III. 9 § 6, Aristoph. Pax 831. The hymn here quoted is traditionally ascribed to Cynaethus of Chios. The reputed author of the ancient hymn in praise of Arge and Opis, in whose name the Delian women sought contributions, was, according to Herodotus, one Olen, a Lycian. Pausanias also says that the hymns of Olen were more ancient than even those of Pamphos and Orpheus. They were written in hexameters (see Rawlinson on Hdt. IV. 35).

The middle portion of the chapter, from §§ 4—6, Hermann cuts out entirely, resuming the narrative again with the words ὕστερον δέ.

ἐτέρφθης, a gnomic aorist.

ἡγερέθονται, Curtius compares the form ἡερέθονται, appealing to analogy of αἰρῶ, αἰείρω (cf. Curt. G. Et. § 504).

ἀγυιάν, here in collective sense as 'urbs': cf. ἀγυιεύς, ἀγυιᾶτις, of the god of ways (Pind. Pyth. XI. 1, Aesch. Ag. 1047).

μνησάμενοι, 'making mention,' 'speaking thy praise,' a common poetic use: cf. Pind. Nem. VII. 80, not unknown in Thuc., cf. VIII. 47 § 2. Krüger explains as 'memores,' sc. 'tui cultus.'

καθέσωσιν, from aorist form εἰσα (cf. 58 § 5, Soph. O. C. 712), 'to institute,' 'appoint': cf. the like idea in χορὸν ἱστάναι.

ἀγῶνα, 'festival,' lit. 'gathering': cf. Hom. II. XVIII. 376. Hermann regards καθέσωσιν as a mere gloss on στήσονται.

§ 5. ἐτελεύτα (why not τελευτᾶ?), for construction with genitive cf. 59 § 4, for ἐς 51 § 3.

ἰλήκοι, from ἰλήκω, a form usually found in optative only: cf. Od. XXI. 365.

τίς δέ, δέ postpositum, according to poetic usage: cf. Aesch. Prom. V. 1.

ὑμῖν, dativus iudicantis.

τέφ, cf. Hom. gen. plur. τέων, and Attic dat. τῷ.

ὕμεις δέ, apodotic δέ.

εὐφήμως, 'graciously,' cf. Aesch. Suppl. 512.

τυφλος, confirming the tradition.

§ 6. τοσαῦτα, adverbial, 'at such length': in connexion with μάλιστα (§ 4) this constitutes a more or less confident appeal to Homeric testimony, but from Thucydidean usage it can equally well represent 'so far, and so far only.'

χοροὺς, cf. Xen. Mem. III. 3 § 12.

τὰ περί, i.e. the 'surroundings': the solemnities with which the festival was invested.

καί, either intensive 'by far the greater part,' or to distinguish the competitive element from the ceremonial itself.

ὑπό, 'prae,' 'ob,' not of direct agency: cf. Thompson, G. S. § 278.

τότε, it was a revival of the old festival of the Delian amphictyony.

ὅ, with reference to preceding clause, and including both ἀγῶν and ἱπποδρομιαί.

CHAPTER CV.

For the narrative, cf. Diod. XII. 60.

§ 1. ὥσπερ ὑποσχόμενοι. The stress of the sentence falls on the participle: lit. 'as they had detained his force on the strength of a promise,' i.e. in accordance with their promise to Eurylochus, on the strength of which they had induced him to stay. For this promise cf. 102 § 5.

Ἀμφιλοχικόν, cf. II. 68 § 1. The object of the Peloponnesians was to secure direct communication with Sicily (Marchant).

τρισχιλίοις, 1000 only, says Diodorus.

Ὀλπας, the name is found both in singular and plural form. Its site was probably on the Ambracian Gulf, about 3 miles N.W. of Amphilocheian Argos, which is situated in a hilly country some 20 miles S.E. of the town of Ambracia. The Peloponnesians marched from

Proschium about 35 miles nearly in a straight line northwards. They found the country almost deserted, as the inhabitants had gone to the relief of Argos. On approaching Argos, they struck into the range of Thyamus, and descending by night into the plain between the two positions of the enemy at Argos and Crenae, effected a junction with the Ambraciots at Olpae on the other side of Argos (cf. Leake, N. G. IV. 244, and Jowett II. 221).

δ *τειχισάμενοι ἐχρώντο*, in such combinations of participle and finite verb with one object only expressed, the participle usually determines the agreement.

ποτέ, before the Peloponnesian war, cf. II. 68.

κοινῷ, 'common,' in what sense? to the petty states of Acarnania or to Acarnania and Amphilochia? Classen holds the latter view: Stahl agrees with Schömann in holding that the site of the *δικαστήριον* had now been transferred. Xenophon speaks of *τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Ἀκαρνάνων*, but it is strange (says St.) to find their national court of justice in Argive territory. Niese (Hermes XIV.) from Steph. Byz. proposes *Ἀκαρνᾶνες καὶ Ἀμφίλοχοι ἐχρώντο*.

ἐπιθαλασσίας, either from its nearness to the great marsh or lagoon (Leake), or from the neighbourhood of the Ambracian Gulf.

§ 2. οἱ μέν...οἱ δέ, partitive apposition.

ἐννεβοήθουν ἐς, 'were throwing all their forces into Argos.' The reinforcement was made *πανδημεί*.

τῆς Ἀμφιλοχίας, the name of the country precedes, unless the town be the principal subject, when the name of the country is appended, e.g. I. 108 § 1 (Arnold).

Κρῆναι, it commanded the southern approach: the *παλαιὰ Δύλι* of modern times (Herw.).

φυλάσσοντες τοὺς Πελοποννησίους, for the antiptosis cf. II. 21 § 1, an instance the more remarkable from the fact of the accusative superseding a genitive, cf. V. 36 § 2.

§ 3. *ἐπὶ Δημοσθένην* (not *μετά*), = 'to fetch,' not 'to find,' as they knew that he was there.

στρατηγῆσαντα, no allusion to the expiration of the term of his command (Droysen), but to the incidents of the preceding summer.

ὅπως, 'with a view to': the message (*πέμπουσι*) suggests a request (*δέονται*).

εἴκοσι ναῦς, the 30 ships originally sent had returned (cf. 98): was this some new squadron sent out?

Ἀριστοτέλης, father of Charmides, one of the mutilators of the

Hermæ (VI. 27), in after years one of the thirty (cf. Xen. Hell. III. 1 § 3).

§ 4. *ἀπέστειλαν δέ*, resumptive of *πέμπουσι* (cf. 18 § 2).

πόλιν, Ambracia.

πανδημεί, cf. 91 § 4.

ἢ μάχη γένηται, 'they might have to fight' (lit. 'their fighting might be done'). The usual passive periphrasis for *μάχην ποιέεισθαι*: the article is possessive: no other force is necessary in the two instances quoted by Krüger, cf. IV. 91 § 2, V. 59 § 4.

CHAPTER CVI.

§ 1. *ἦσθοντο* will apply either to signal or message.

τοὺς ἐν Ὀλπαῖς, 'when they found that the Ambraciot force at Olpae had arrived.'

Προσχίου, cf. 102 § 5.

Ἀχελῷον, the boundary between Aetolia and Acarnania (Strabo): for its course cf. II. 102 § 2.

ἐρήμου, i.e. 'nudae militibus,' cf. II. 81 § 1: used as either of two or three terminations by Thucydides.

Στρατίων, cf. II. 80 § 8. On the right bank of the Achelous, in the plain of the lake Trichonis, 200 stades by river from the sea. Livy XLIII. 21 gives an account of Perseus' attempt upon the place, B.C. 170—169. It is the modern Sourovigli, now a mere village (cf. Leake, N. G. I. 137).

τὴν φρουράν, lying close to the Aetolian border they could not venture to leave it without a garrison.

§ 2. *Φυτίας*, according to Steph. Byz. *Φοιτίας*, so called from *Φοίτιος*, a reputed son of Alcmaeon: the gentile name is *Φοιτιάν*, cf. *Ἀκαρνάν* (cf. Leake, N. G. III. 575). Classen regards the *υ* as a modification of the Acarnanian *-αι*. Kiepert places it west of Stratus, and near Porta.

αὐθις, 'deinde.'

Μεδεῶνος, north of Phytia; according to Leake (III. 575) near Katúna. By Livy written Medion: cf. Liv. XXXVI. 11, not the Medeon of Liv. XLIV. 23. It was besieged by the Aetolians in 231 B.C. and surprised by Antiochus in 191 B.C.

παρ' ἰσχατα, 'skirting the border.'

Λιμναίας, in II. 80 § 8 described as *ἀτείχιστος*: placed by Kruse on the southern side of M. Thyamus: not to be confounded with the Thessalian town of the same name.

Ἀγραιῶν, cf. II. 102 § 2, separated from Limnaea by the range of Thyamus, now Σπαρτοβοῦνι (cf. Leake, N. G. IV. 251).

οὐκέτι, in local sense: cf. the like use in II. 96 § 3 αὐτονόμους ἤδη. Krüger explains ἡ οὐκέτι ἦν Ἀκαρνανίας: see Kr. G. Gr. 47. 6, 9: with οὐκέτι we may in Thuc. expect brachylogy: e.g. VIII. 70 § 2.

φιλίας δέ, no preceding μέν, as δέ simply enlarges the predication.

§ 3. λαβόμενοι, cf. 24 § 2.

Ἀγραϊκόν, Müller's correction for ἀγροῖκον of MSS., which must be a mistake, as ἀγροῖκος cannot = ἀγριος.

νυκτὸς ἤδη, cf. I. 30 § 4, V. 59 § 1, the genitive of time 'within which,' Thompson, G. Sy. § 99.

προσέμειξαν, 'joined,' cf. V. 58 § 1.

CHAPTER CVII.

§ 1. γενόμενοι ἀθρόοι, i.e. ἅμα γενόμενοι, 'upon effecting a junction' of Ambraciot and Peloponnesian forces.

Μητρόπολιν, which Leake identifies with Lygovitzi, was probably only a detached fortress near Olpae.

ταῖς εἴκοσι, cf. 105 § 3.

ἐς τὸν Ἀμπρακικόν. Hude argues for the retention of κόλπον on the ground that Thuc. only omits the substantive in the case of τὸν Ἰόνιον, and even in this case not invariably: it is also retained in three of the best MSS. ACG. Whether ἐς finds its construction with βοηθοῦντες (cf. 105 § 2), or with παραγίγνονται (an Ionism, cf. Hdt. I. 185), or with both (as = παραβοηθοῦσι), is most doubtful: order would point to the second explanation.

Ἀθηναίων, drawn, in all probability, from the garrison of Naupectus.

§ 2. τὸν λόφον is the explanation added because of the hill and the fortress bearing the same name: or shall we explain with Classen as = τὸ τεῖχος ἐπὶ τοῦ λόφου, 'the hill-fortress'?

ἐφώρμουν, without object.

βίᾳ κατεῖχοντο, 'were forcibly detained,' i.e. prevented from stirring: Schol. ἐκωλύοντο (cf. I 14 sub fin.).

μετὰ τῶν σφετέρων, the various divisions of the native force were to remain under the command of οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ἄρχοντες. The position of Demosthenes has been compared to that of Montrose or Charles Edward amongst the Highland clans: his superiority was recognised, but he had no force to back it (Simcox).

§ 3. προσαγαγών, without object, cf. VII. 37 § 2 (the only two instances in Thuc.): cf. also V. 7 § 2 ἀναλαβὼν ἡγε.

ὡς ἐς μάχην, ὡς limits, and thus emphasizes, the purpose expressed in ἐς μάχην: see also Classen on I. 48 § 1.

καί, μείζον γάρ, the parenthetical interpunctuation is necessitated by the form of the construction, cf. 70 § 3: see Class. on I. 31 § 2.

περίσχε, 'overlapped' (ὑπερφαλαγγεῖν, Polyænus), cf. V. 71 § 2.

κατά, marking the point—'ex ea parte qua' (Poppo).

αὐτῇ, 'at the moment of the actual collision': cf. ἐν τροπῇ, 98 § 2.

ἐξαναστάντες, 'arise' (from their place of ambush).

κατὰ νότου, the invariable Thucydidean formula, never κατὰ νότον.

οὔτοι, resumptive: Hude suggests οὔτω, cf. 96 § 2.

§ 4. παρεσκεύαστο, impersonal, cf. I. 46 § 1.

ὀλίγων, the sixty archers of § 1.

τὸ ἄλλο, the centre and the left.

ὡς ἕκαστοι, i.e. καθ' ἑκάστους. Each κώμη or πόλις had its own separate place in the line of battle: they were arranged in their several contingents.

ἐπείχον (might, with Vatican, be omitted: but cf. I. 48 § 3), 'occupied,' 'extended over.'

ἀναμίξ, the Ambraciots, as Corinthian colonists, and disciplined troops, would naturally serve the purpose of a wholesome leaven to these rude soldiers.

Μαντινέων, not mercenaries, as might be inferred from VII. 57 § 9: cf. 109 § 2.

οὔτοι δέ, epexegetic, cf. I. 26 § 5.

ἄκρον, predicative, 'not holding the wing at the end,' i.e. 'the extreme point of the wing,' cf. infr. ἐσχατον τὸ εὐώνυμον.

οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ, i.e. οἱ ἐξ Ἡρακλείας, cf. 100 § 2.

κατά, 'facing.'

CHAPTER CVIII.

§ 1. ἐν χερσίν, cf. 66 § 2.

τῷ κέρει, instrumental dative.

ἐκυκλοῦντο, 'were on the point of outflanking.'

ἐπιγενόμενοι, cf. 30 § 2.

ὥστε, i.e. 'with such effect that.'

ἐς ἀλκὴν ὑπομείναι, 'for resistance they made no stand,' cf. II. 84 § 3, V. 72 § 4. ἀλκή = 'defence,' cf. Diener, de Serm. Thuc. p. 12.

καὶ τὸ πλεόν, i.e. as well as Eurylochus' division.

τὸ κατ' Εὐρύλοχον, usually explained as representing οἱ περὶ Εὐρύλοχον (IV. 33 § 1), or οἱ μετὰ Εὐρύλοχον. But κατὰ is not μετὰ (although Bast states that in 13th century MSS. the confusion of μ with κ is frequent), nor is any Thucydidean parallel adduced. The words may signify 'Eurylochus' portion of the line,' leaving κατὰ to bear its usual local signification, as in 107 § 3.

καὶ δὲ κράτιστον, Hude suggests δὲ καὶ κράτιστον, cf. 42 § 3. But we need not press the copulative force of καί.

διαφθειρόμενον, imperfect participle, 'demoralised,' in military sense.

ταύτη, on the right, cf. 107 § 4.

τὸ πολὺ ἐξήλθον, 'bore the brunt of the battle': the case quoted from I. 70 § 7 is not a good one, as the participle probably determines the structure: for ἐξήλθον with accus. cf. Soph. Trach. 506.

§ 2. τὸ καθ' ἑαυτούς, 'the force opposed to them': an accus. of direct object appears necessary with ἐπεδίωξαν. So scanty is the evidence in favour of ἀπεδίωξαν (even in VI. 102 § 3), that Haase's correction ἐπεδίωξαν commends itself. See, however, Ar. Nub. 1296.

§ 3. ὡς ἑώρων, ὡς covers both clauses.

σφίσι recalls the subject of the first clause, cf. I. 44 § 1.

ἀτάκτως, for the combination κόσμῳ καὶ τάξει, cf. IV. 126 § 6.

προσπίπτοντες, 'rushing upon' (sc. ταῖς Ὀλπαις), not as in VI. 97 § 4, VIII. 84 § 2, with meaning of attacking.

ἐς ὅψε, apart from the difficulty of the vulgate ἔως, the recurrence of the phrase in VIII. 23 § 2 would suggest the present reading, cf. 78 § 4 and I. 51 § 3: the battle lasted until the evening.

CHAPTER CIX.

§ 1. αὐτὸς παρειληφώς, 'having now succeeded to the sole command,' αὐτός suggesting μόνος, cf. I. 139 § 3: παρειληφώς, in strictly temporal sense.

ἀπορών, 'being at his wit's end how to face a siege or save himself by retreat.'

πολιορκήσεται, a 'deliberative future' (Classen), i.e. a realised form of dependent question: for the passive cf. 52 § 1.

ἀποκεκλημένος, 'hemmed in as he was both by land and sea,' i.e. cut off from all communications.

προσφέρει λόγον, 'makes a proposal' (cf. VIII. 32 § 3): usually with plural, λόγους.

§ 2. τοὺς ἑαυτῶν, two different explanations are suggested: (1) to treat τοὺς ἑαυτῶν as a complete substantival expression in itself, followed by participial epexegetis, 'their own (slain), about three hundred of whom had fallen': or (2) to treat τοὺς ἀποθανόντας as the equivalent of a substantive: cf. the Homeric use. 300 appears a heavy loss for a victorious army, with the advantages of ambush in their favour.

ἀναχώρησιν, for construction cf. 24 § 3. Thuc. uses almost indifferently σπένδεσθαι τινί and πρὸς τινα.

ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς, cf. 43 § 2.

σπένδονται, historic present as imperfect. The plural is suggested by the compound subject Δημοσθένης μετὰ τῶν ξυστρατήγων, for which cf. the Latin use with 'cum,' e.g. 'ipse dux cum principibus capiuntur': see Madv. Lat. Syn. 215 C. So rare is this construction in Greek that, with the exception of Xen. Hell. I. 1 § 10, the instances quoted are all from later writers; with the participle βουλόμενος the personality of Demosthenes once more asserts itself.

ἀρχουσι, the chief officers.

ὅσοι αὐτῶν, for the relative clause as representing object, cf. VIII. 46 § 3.

ἀξιολογώτατοι, the most important, noteworthy, i.e. the leading personages, cf. II. 10 § 3.

ἀποχωρεῖν, epexegetic of σπένδονται.

ψιλῶσαι (sc. μονῶσαι), 'to isolate.'

μισθοφόρον... ξενικόν, the like combination is found in VIII. 25 § 2, although Meineke (Herm. 3. 366) finds a gloss in μισθοφόρον, Cobet and Herwerden in ξενικόν: which, however, will serve to distinguish the non-Peloponnesians.

ὄχλον, a word applicable to any mixed or motley collection: here, 'the food for powder' of modern strategy, including the light-armed and baggage train; they were probably Epirotes.

διαβαλεῖν ἐς, 'to bring into discredit with,' a confusion of ἐς and πρὸς. The constrn. must not be confounded with the use of ἐς with λοιδορεῖν, διαβάλλειν, as marking the ground on which the aspersion is made, cf. VIII. 88.

χρήζων, the only instance of its use in Thuc., perhaps an adscript.

καταπροδόντες, the supplement of αὐτούς is not necessary (cf. I. 80 § 4). Steup places the comma after χρήζων.

προυργιαίτερον, for the comparative formation cf. πλησιαίτερον.

§ 3. ὥσπερ ὑπῆρχε, = ὡς ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, 'as means allowed,' 'as best they could.'

οἷς ἐδέδοτο (sc. ἡ ἀναχώρησις), the antecedent is absorbed in the relative.

ἐπεβουλευόν, with an accus.: again in VII. 51 § 1, VIII. 60 § 1.

CHAPTER CX.

§ 1. ἀγγέλλεται, historic present: for parataxis with πέμπει, cf. I. 61 § 1.

τῆς πόλεως, the capital (Ambracia).

κατά, 'in accordance with,' i.e. 'in response to,' cf. 105 § 4.

ξυμμίξαι, 'join'; cf. προσέμιξαν, 106 § 3.

§ 2. καί, marking the sequel, 'thereupon.'

προλοχιοῦντας, 'to post ambuscades in advance,' cf. II. 81 § 5: note the distributive agreement with collective noun.

τὰ καρτερά, 'the strong, commanding, positions,' cf. II. 100 § 1.

βοηθεῖν ἐπ' αὐτούς, 'to take the field against them,' i.e. to dispute their advance: cf. βοηθεῖν ἐς, 105 § 2; βοηθεῖν περί, 102 § 5.

CHAPTER CXI.

§ 1. οἷς ἔσπειστο, 'those with whom terms had been made': the verb is an impersonal passive, not from σπένδω, but σπένδομαι, a 'reciprocal' middle (see Thompson, G. Syn. 129 c): for the dative cf. 109 § 2.

πρόφασιν, accusative in apposition with sentence; cf. VI. 33 § 2.

λαχανισμόν, the practice, alluded to by Aristophanes, Thesmoph. 463, is still common with the Greek and Albanian soldiery (Leake, N. G. IV. 248). The country abounds in edible herbs and roots, especially wild cabbage.

φρυγάνων ξυλλογήν, by Herwerden regarded as a mere gloss on the more common term φρυγανισμός: but would not Thucydides' characteristic love of change have led him to avoid the close proximity of two identical terminations?

ὑπαπῆσαν, 'were stealing away.'

κατ' ὀλίγους, 'in small groups'; in contrast, possibly, to the ἀθρόοι of § 2.

ἅμα ξυλλέγοντες, i.e. ξυλλέγοντες ἅμα τῷ ὑπαπιέναι. The adverb, though connected with the temporal participle, grammatically qualifies the verb of the sentence (Goodw. M. T. § 858).

δῆθεν, 'professedly,' cf. 68 § 1.

ἀπεχώρουν, an inceptive imperfect, 'began to quicken their pace.'

§ 2. οἱ ἄλλοι, the ξενικός ὄχλος of 109 § 2.

ὅσοι μὲν ἐτύγχανον οὕτως ἀθρόοι ξυνελθόντες, these few words constitute a 'locus vexatissimus.' (1) The solitary μὲν (to which we can scarcely, with Herbst, find an answer in οἱ δὲ Ἀκαρνᾶνες) offends most critics, so much so that Campe, Stahl, and others, believe it to conceal some participial form, e.g. μένοντες, μονούμενοι, μεμονωμένοι, though Campe's μονωθέντες violates Thucydidean usage: on the other hand μὲν without δέ, for purposes of emphasis, is by no means so uncommon. (2) οὕτως (for which Poppo proposes δυντες) leaves much doubt as to its true meaning: does it refer to the previous context ('uti supra memoravimus'), does it directly correspond to ὡς, or is it idiomatic? (cf. Latin 'sic,' and see Thompson on Plato, Gorgias 494 E). (3) Can ἀθρόοι be constructed with ἐτύγχανον as constituting a complete predication without the addition of δυντες? on the possibility of such omission of the substantival participle with τυγχάνω, see Thompson on Plato, Phaedrus 263 C, Stallbaum on Rep. 369 B, Jebb on Soph. Elect. 46, Rutherford, New Phrynichus 342. The use, which first occurs in Homer, is established beyond doubt by poetic usage, e.g. Soph. El. 46, 313, 1457, Aristoph. Eccl. 1141. In pure Attic it is quite exceptional. In Plato, Ast has collected some ten instances, in most of which the participle is easily supplied: but one at least, Hipp. Ma. 300 A ἡ ἡδονὴ ... τυγχάνει καλὴ, resists correction. (4) ξυνελθόντες (Laur. ξυνεξελθόντες, which Cobet approves), if construed with ἐτύγχανον, violates the Thucydidean canon: although in Thuc. we regularly find present or perfect participle with the imperfect of τυγχάνω, one instance alone is forthcoming where the aorist is used, and even then the perfect precedes (VIII. 105 § 3 ἐτύγχανον ἐνδεδωκότες καὶ ὀρμήσαντες). Goodwin, M. T. § 146, appealing to Prof. Wheeler's statistics (discussed by Prof. Gildersleeve with his usual acuteness in A. J. Phil. XII. 76), calls attention to this neglect of tense-identity between the finite verb and participle. But may it not be that the aorist here is 'shorthand for the perfect' (to quote Prof. Gildersleeve's own words), and that 'the appropriateness of the aorist suggested the violation of a somewhat wooden rule'? The imperfect naturally lends itself to the imperfects of the context, ὑπαπῆσαν, ἀπεχώρουν, but if the difficulty really lies in the imperfect, why not at once correct the imperfect to aorist? After all, in the case of minuscules, what does the distinction between αν and ον count for? Correction, if made at all, will have to be made 'contra fidem codicum.' The clause, with its restriction ὅσοι μὲν, will

thus either point to the survivors of the hard-fought ἀναχώρησις of 108 § 3, or to the case of those Ambraciots and mercenaries who had joined the Mantineans and Eurylochus' command in their quest for fuel and forage. In the one case we shall translate 'those who had succeeded, as I have said, in making their way into Olpae together (with the Ambraciots)'; in the other, 'those who chanced to have taken part (with the Peloponnesians and Mantineans) in thus going out.' ξυνελθόντες may just as well conceal ξυνεσελθόντες as ξυνεξελθόντες.

The scanty details make it hard to see in what way the secret arrangement was carried out. To ensure its success, the isolation of the Mantineans and Eurylochus' troops from the Ambraciots and mercenaries was essential. But does Thuc. mean us to understand that the Peloponnesians left the Ambraciots and mercenaries within the town, while they themselves went out upon this subterfuge? or did the Mantineans pretend to act as a covering party, while the Ambraciots and others gathered fuel and pot-herbs? The historian plainly says that the Mantineans did the foraging, but does this preclude a certain number of Ambraciots and ξένοι from taking part? The subsequent narrative points to a butchery of almost defenceless men: how was it that these μαχιμώτατοι, who had actually cut their way through in the face of odds (108 § 3), now made so feeble a resistance? On the treachery of Eurylochus to his brother Dorians, see Grote, Part II. Chap. 51.

Emendations are rife: Poppo proposes δυντες for οὕτως, connecting ξυνελθόντες with ὥρμησαν: Madvig (Adv. I. 318) suggests ὅσοι ἐνετύγχανον αὐτοῖς (a very rough and ready solution): Classen sees a lacuna after μέν, and hints at the possibility of ἐτύγχανον concealing some passive or neuter verb of other meaning: or of some lost participle, μονούμενοι or μεμονωμένοι, lurking in μέν. Stahl suggests μένοντες, which he connects with ἐτύγχανον: Hude sees a reference to those left in the fortress rather than to those who had gone out, suggesting ὅσοι μὴ, and τούτοις (so also Herwerden), while in ἀθρόοι he detects a suggestion of some word implying secrecy, and therefore proposes ἄθροοι (= ἀνευ θροῦ), 'sine tumultu': but the word is a mere figment of the grammarians. The agreement of MSS. may perhaps point to the perpetuation of some ancient mis-reading. Does the -τως in οὕτως conceal τέως, ου- being a mere repetition of the previous -ον, or has an ἐς been lost in -ως, e.g. οὕτως ἐς ἄθροισιν ξυνελθόντες?—for ἄθροισις cf. VI. 26 § 2:—or have we in ἀθρόοι some other word disguised? For further discussion see Appendix.

ἔγνωσαν, 'realised.'

ἔθειον δρόμῳ, cf. Plautus, 'curriculo currere,' cf. IV. 67 § 4.

§ 3. Ἀκαρνᾶνες, Demosthenes had let them into the secret (Cl.).

αὐτῶν τῶν στρατηγῶν, 'of the generals even,' marking, as Classen suggests, the high pitch of excitement; the authority of a brigadier even could hardly restrain the rank and file.

τις, singular for plural, as in the phrase ἢ τις ἢ οὐδεὶς; here, probably to avoid collision with τινάς. The enclitic is explained by grammarians as used in a collective sense, as implying a plural (cf. Hadley, G. G. § 609 A), by Curtius, G. G. § 475. 4 A, referred to the German 'man': 'here and there one' (Cl.). The use of ἀκοντίζειν with accusative of external object is without parallel in Thuc.

νομίσας, the singular emphasizes the want of combined action.

σφᾶς, the individual is lost in the aggregate.

ἔκτεινον, 'fell to slaying'; the imperfect prepares us for the result attained in aorist ἀπέκτειναν.

§ 4. τινάς, cf. 68 § 3, Diod. XII. 60, σχεδὸν πάντας (a gross exaggeration).

Ἀγραῖδα, cf. 106 § 2, Leake, N. G. IV. 352.

CHAPTER CXII.

§ 1. ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, the capital, Ambracia, cf. 110 § 1.

Ἰδομένην, the site cannot be determined with accuracy: see, however, Arnold's note, and Leake, N. G. IV. 249, 250. By securing the southern summit, Demosthenes obtained a post which both protected his advance and secured the retreat, in case of ill success, as well of the division which he led through Makrinoro as of that which marched through the mountains to the right.

ἑστόν, in agreement with predicate, cf. IV. 102 § 3.

προαποσταλέντες, cf. 110 § 2: for the pleonasm with ἀπό, cf. I. 23 § 5.

τοῦ στρατοπέδου, 'the main body.'

ἔλαθόν τε καὶ ἔφθασαν, Cobet proposes λαθόντες ἔφθασαν προκαταλαβόντες, 'they had forestalled (the enemy) in occupying without detection,' cf. IV. 127 § 2.

τὸν δ' ἐλάσσω, the construction of ἀναβαίνειν with accusative is not recognised by Thucydides: Poppo would correct to ἐς τὸν δ' ἐλάσσω, assuming the loss of ἐς from final syllable of καταλαβόντες. Krüger quotes one instance from Plato, Phaed. 113 D.

§ 2. *δειπνήσας*, after the evening meal.

Δημοσθένης καὶ τὸ ἄλλο στράτευμα...ἐχώρει, for the prominence given to the commander, cf. VIII. 63 § 1. For the Latin use, see *Madv. Synt.* § 214.

τὸ ἄλλο, i.e. his own force, which he had kept in reserve, consisting of 200 Messenians and the Amphilocheians: the Acarnanians were engaged in pursuing the Ambraciots (IIO § 2, III § 3).

ἀπὸ ἐσπέρας, 'at fall of night,' cf. VII. 29 § 2.

τῆς ἐσβολῆς, the pass of Makrinoro (Leake), but see Arnold.

§ 3. *ὄρθρῳ*, 'break of day,' the Latin 'quartae vigiliae,' according to Phrynichus *τελευτῇ εἰς διαγελῶσαν ἡμέραν*. Demosthenes made his attack at the first glimpse of dawn, cf. IV. 110 § 1.

ἔτι (sc. *οὖσιν*).

ἐν ταῖς εὐναῖς, 'while still in their bivouacs'; cf. Tac. A. I. 50, and note the coordination of prepositional and participial forms of predication.

καὶ οὐ...ἀλλὰ πολὺ μᾶλλον, of this familiar Platonic sequence Vahlen has collected instances in his note on Arist. Poet. 1450 a 30: cf. Plato, *Apol.* 30 D.

τοὺς ἑαυτῶν εἶναι, sc. *τοὺς ἐπιπίπτοντας*.

§ 4. *ἐπίτηδες* (Sch. *ἐσκεμμένως*), 'purposely.'

προσαγορεύειν, 'challenge,' Lat. 'compellare.'

γλῶσσαν, elsewhere *φωνήν*: cf. VI. 5 § 1, Aesch. Choeph. 563.

προφύλαξι, 'pickets,' 'outposts,' cf. IV. 30 § 2.

πίστιν παρεχομένους, 'inspiring confidence,' i.e. by the Dorian dialect.

τῇ ὄψει, 'not distinguishable by sight,' a suppressed contrast to *τῇ ἀκοῇ*, cf. 38 § 4.

§ 5. *τῷ στρατεύματι*, 'the main body,' cf. supra *τοῦ στρατοπέδου*.

τρέπουσι, a rapid transition to the plural (Cl.): for change of number see Krüg. G. G. 58. 43.

αὐτοῦ = 'ilico,' 'there and then.' See 98 § 2, n.

κατὰ τὰ ὄρη, 'scattering over the mountains.'

§ 6. *προκατελημμένων*, the perfect marks the recent character of the occupation, cf. IIO § 2.

πρὸς ὀπλίτας, 'encountering heavy-armed troops.' *πρὸς* is primarily here used of contrast.

ἀπείρων (sc. *τῆς γῆς*), cf. II. 4 § 2.

ὅπη τράπωνται, an adaptation of the deliberative subjunctive, in 109 § 1 still more strongly realised by future indicative.

ἐσπίπτοντες, cf. 98 § 1: for this combination of participle in agreement with a subject expressed in genitive absolute, cf. 55 § 1.

§ 7. *πάσαν ἰδέαν*, cf. 98 § 3.

ἅμα τοῦ ἔργου τῇ ξυντυχίᾳ, 'in ipso huius rei articulo' (Poppo), lit. 'at the time of the occurrence of this engagement': for *ξυντυχία* (coincidence), cf. I. 33 § 1; for *ἔργον* in sense of 'battle,' cf. I. 105 § 5, III. 108 § 1.

τινὲς constitutes a partitive apposition with *χωρήσαντες*, cf. I. 49 § 4: unless indeed we prefer to treat *χωρήσαντες* as a nominative absolute, cf. IV. 108 § 4, VIII. 104 § 4: for the order of the sentence cf. V. 10 § 10.

εἰ δεῖ, 'if needs must,' i.e. if inevitable, cf. II. 74 § 1.

βαρβάρων, here in agreement with *Ἀμφιλόχων*. The Amphilocheians were a mixed race, probably Pelasgian (Arnold), cf. II. 68 § 5.

§ 8. *κακωθέντες*, 'roughly handled' (*κακῶς περιεφθέντες*, Hdt.).

ὀλίγοι ἀπὸ πολλῶν, 'a handful of a host' (few out of many), cf. I. 110 § 1.

Diodorus, XII. 60, confirms the narrative, *μεγάλη συμφορὰ περιπεπτωκότες*.

CHAPTER CXIII.

§ 1. *αὐτοῖς*, for the dative cf. I. 13 § 3, Plato, *Protag.* 321 C.

ἐς Ἀγραίους, cf. III § 4.

ἐκ τῆς Ὀλπης, following instead of preceding the attributive participle, *καταφυγόντων*: cf. Classen on I. 11 § 3.

τῶν νεκρῶν οὓς ἀπέκτειναν, 'the bodies of those whom they had slain' (i.e. *ἐκείνων οὓς*): as in I. 50 § 1, there is no assimilation by attraction. Herwerden remarks '*νεκροὺς ἀποκτείνειν nemo potest*,' suggesting either the excision of *νεκρῶν*, reading *τῶν οὓς ἀπέκτειναν* (a desperate remedy), or simply *ὧν ἀπέκτειναν*, omitting *τῶν νεκρῶν* absolutely (Stud. Th. 49).

πρώτης, not *προτέρας*, as there had been three encounters (Cl.).

ὑποσπόνδων, i.e. *οἷς ἐσπειστο*, III § 1. Krüger explains καὶ τῶν ὑποσπόνδων as the equivalent of τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ὑποσπόνδων (G. G. 69. 32. 2).

ξυνεξῆσαν, 'tried to escape with.'

§ 2. *ἐθαύμαζε*, 'expressed his surprise at': cf. the Lat. use of 'mirari.'

τὸ πάθος, i.e. the disastrous affair at Idomene.

σφῶν, the *κῆρυξ* identifies himself with his comrades, as one of a

number only; cf. infra § 4, τῶν μεθ' ἡμῶν (sc. τῶν ἐς Ἀγραίους καταφυγόντων).

εἶναι, sc. τὰ ὅπλα.

§ 3. θαυμάζοι...τεθνῶσιν, for the modal enallage there appears no need whatever, although the optative we can explain as subjective, the indicative as the mood of fact: for change from subj. to optative cf. 22 § 8. Naber, on the analogy of 38 § 1, would read ὅ τι θαυμάζοι ὅποσοι αὐτῶν τεθνῶσιν (eliminating καί).

οἰόμενος αὖ δ' ἐρωτῶν, the addition of the article, for the sake of more exact specification, lends to a mere apposition almost the force of an absolute construction; lit. 'thinking on his part, he the questioner': the article is practically resumptive, see Monro, H. G. § 261.

τῶν ἐν Ἰδομέναις, a brachylogy for τῶν ἐν Ἰδ. μαχομένων, cf. II. 34 § 5 τοὺς ἐν Μαραθῶνι.

μάλιστα, cf. 109 § 2.

§ 4. οὐκ οὖν τὰ ὅπλα ταυτί, some word appears necessary to the completion of the sentence, more especially in contrast to the ἀλλὰ clause. Krüger suggests σ' = διακοσίων: may not ἐκείνων have dropt out after οὐκ οὖν? 'then, those arms here are evidently not theirs.'

πλέον (not πλεῖν as Herwerden suggests), see Meisterhans, p. 120, Stahl, Qu. Gr. 16.

μαχομένων, imperfect participle.

εἴπερ γε, 'yes, if indeed.'

ἀλλὰ...ἀλλὰ, the first ἀλλὰ in reply to the words of the previous speaker, the second introducing the antithesis; in both cases the particle is adversative, but adversative in different relations.

πρώην, 'nudius tertius' (cf. the familiar χθές καὶ πρόην), see Plato, Protag. 310 B, and cf. with 309 D τρίτην γε ἤδη ἡμέραν.

καὶ μὲν δὴ, lit. 'and indeed then.' δὴ strengthens μὲν, thus giving the combination the force of καὶ μήν, 'all I can tell you is that': cf. the Aeschylean use of γε μὲν δὴ as = γε μήν (i.e. ὅμως), see Krüg. G. G. 69. 35. 1. The combination is frequent as representing καὶ μήν in all its various meanings, vid. Klotz de Part. II. 401.

§ 5. βοήθεια, collective.

διέφθαρται, the indicative realises the hopeless certainty of the case (Cl.).

τῷ μεγέθει, cf. Tac. A. III. 3, 'magnitudinem mali perferre non toleravit.'

τῶν παρόντων, i.e. with which he was confronted, brought face to face.

ἀπρακτος, 'without doing his errand' (Jowett), lit. 'unsped.'

οὐκέτι ἀπῆται, cf. VII. 72 § 2, 'without further thought of asking for the dead.'

§ 6. πάθος γὰρ τοῦτο, the order of the words is noticeable, 'as a disaster' (i.e. in point of disaster), 'this, as the experience of any one state within the like number of days, was the very direst of all that occurred in the course of the present war.'

μὲν πόλει, the dative is not only a dative of relation (incommodi), but of restriction also.

τὸν πόλεμον τόνδε, Herbst (Phil. xxxviii. 521) would, unnecessarily, restrict to the 10 years' war only.

ἡσυχίᾳ, three days.

μέγιστον δὴ, for δὴ cf. VIII. 41 § 2, μέγιστος γε δὴ. For similar comments, see VII. 29 § 5, 30 § 4.

ἀριθμόν, Krüger quotes Eur. Heracl. 669, πολλούς· ἀριθμὸν ἄλλον οὐκ ἔχω φράσαι.

ἀπιστον τὸ πλῆθος, the predicative position of the adjective suggests a compressed relative sentence, e.g. ἀπιστον τὸ πλῆθος ἐστὶν ὃ λέγεται ἀπολέσθαι: cf. 63 § 4 (Cl.). 'Hinc aestimari potest fides Thucydidea' (Herw.). Grote estimates the total loss at 6000, but his calculation is based on simply arbitrary assumptions, e.g. that the proportion of suits of armour allotted to Demosthenes was one-sixth only of that allotted to the state of Athens (cf. Grote, chap. 51). The fact remains, however, that the denuded state of Ambracia called for the prompt despatch of 300 Corinthian hoplites for its protection (cf. 114).

ὡς πρὸς, 'as compared with,' i.e. in proportion to.

Ἀμπρακίαν, the country for the people: cf. Tac. A. II. 25, 'exscindit non ausum congredi hostem' (see Shill. on Th. I. 107 § 2).

ἐξελεῖν, 'expugnare,' 'destroy,' cf. VIII. 46 § 3.

νῦν δέ, the usual mode of contrasting fact with assumption: cf. 43 § 5.

χαλεπώτεροι, 'difficiliores,' more troublesome, difficult to deal with, cf. 42 § 3.

πάροικοι ὦσι, the one instance in Thuc. of this adjectival form πάροικος. 93 § 2 gives the true reading παροικῶσι.

Diodorus, XII. 60, confirms the account here given of the crushing losses experienced by the Ambraciots, and the suspicions entertained of the Athenians.

CHAPTER CXIV.

§ 1. κατὰ τὰς πόλεις, Cobet would cut out the article on the analogy of adverbial phrases.

πλέοντα, 'on the voyage': for this use of πλεῖν in connexion with inanimate things, cf. 51 § 2.

εἶλω, in what way Thuc. does not record: the episode he probably regarded as unimportant (Cl.).

ἀνακείμενα, the usual perfect passive of ἀνατίθημι.

ἐξηρέθησαν, 'were specially assigned': the plural is explained by Stahl and Classen by accommodation to the apposition (τριακόσαιο πανοπλῖαι), just as in 112 § 1 we have an adaptation to the predicate: but Thuc. has some few instances of plural verb with neuter plural subject. To me it seems that the notion of selection, picking out one by one, suggests the distributive plural, and that τριακόσαιο πανοπλῖαι represents an apposition pure and simple.

κατέπλευσε, 'returned'; cf. the κάθοδος of an exile, e.g. VIII. 50 § 1. Demosthenes was left in voluntary exile in 98 § 5.

ἄμα, somewhat otiose at first sight, but really calling attention to an addition of special importance: cf. 61 § 1, and see Classen on I. 2 § 2, who compares its effect to that of ἄλλως τε καί: but this explanation applies more particularly to its use with participles.

τὴν τῆς Αἰτωλίας, the genitive may be explained as a genitive of definition, the position giving it the force of an adjective, sc. τὴν Αἰτωλικήν. But the MSS. at least (Laur. Pal.) have τὴν ἐξ Αἰτωλίας (cf. 102 § 3), which appears confirmed by the substitution of ἐν for ἐκ in the inferior MSS. (Hude, Com. Crit. p. 118).

ἀπό, causal as in 64 § 2.

πράξις, 'success' (cf. εὐπραξία, 39 § 4), found only in one other passage, VI. 88 § 9, and in different sense. The word is here used in the poetic sense of 'result' or 'issue,' usually qualified by adjectives, e.g. οὐρία, Aesch. Choeph. 814; εὐτυχής, Soph. Trach. 294: it may however serve as a substitute for κακοπραξία, cf. Hdt. II. 65.

ἁδαιστέρα, 'with less misgiving,' i.e. less than he would otherwise have felt, but for the trophies in his charge.

§ 2. εἴκοσι, cf. 105 § 3, 107 § 1.

Σαλύνθιον, cf. 111 § 4.

ἀναχώρησιν, cf. 109 § 2. The absence of ships left them at the mercy of Athens (Poppo).

καὶ μετανέστησαν, 'to which place they had eventually withdrawn';

for καί, cf. I. 14 § 2. The correction οἵπερ (for οἵπερ) Σαλυνθίου (for Σαλύνθιον) is due to Hermann.

§ 3. ξυμμαχίαν, really an ἐπιμαχία, 'defensive alliance.'

ἐκατὸν ἔτη, accusative of duration of time; the expression is really figurative, representing 'in perpetuity,' cf. V. 47 § 1.

ὥστε=ἐφ' ᾧ τε, as expressing the conditions: cf. 28 § 1 with Goodw. M. T. 587 § 2.

Ἀνακτόριον, a little S. of Actium.

μὴ βοηθεῖν, i.e. μὴ βοηθείαν πέμπειν ἐπὶ.—βοήθεια must here be taken in the friendly sense.

§ 4. διέλυσαν, the middle would be more acceptable (cf. καταλύεσθαι) in reference to the two parties to the contract. In VIII. 46 § 1, the active διαλῦσαι appears suggested by the isolated attitude of Tissaphernes.

Κορίνθιοι, Ambracia was a Corinthian colony, cf. II. 80 § 3.

ἐαντῶν, 'native troops,' soldier-citizens. Diodorus' account (XII. 60) of an appeal to Lacedaemon is untrue.

Ξενοκλείδαν, the commander of I. 46 § 2 (Cl.).

κομιζόμενοι χαλεπῶς, 'making their way with difficulty'; the imperfect participle marks the sustained effort.

τὰ μὲν κατὰ, for the like formula, cf. 50 § 3, 68 § 5. For grammatical purposes, the clause would be better placed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER CXV.

This chapter resumes the narrative from 103 § 3.

§ 1. τοῦ αὐτοῦ χειμῶνος, after January, 425 (Göll.).

Ἱμεραίαν, sc. χώραν, cf. 111 § 4 Ἀγραῖδα.

Σικελῶν, they held the mainland, cf. VI. 88 § 4.

ἄνωθεν, cf. IV. 25 § 9 ὑπὲρ τῶν ἄκρων.

ἔσχατα, i.e. furthest from the coast.

Αἰόλου νῆσοι, cf. 88.

§ 2. Πυθόδωρον, archon at the time of the outbreak of the war (II. 2 § 1), banished on suspicion of malversation (IV. 65), one of the signatories of the peace of V. 19, 24, and one of the first to break it (VI. 105).

διάδοχον, predicative with καταλαμβάνουσιν, says Classen: but is the constrn. complete? cf. 69 § 1 καταλαμβάνουσι ξύμβουλον ἐπεληλυθότα. Meineke (Hermes I. 48) suggests ἦκοντα, but the prepositional constrn. may be complete in itself. 'They found Isolochus (come) to

take charge of the fleet, to supersede (as a successor to) Laches in his command.'

Δάχης, cf. 86 § 1, for his recall cf. Ar. Vesp. 240.

§ 3. ξύμμαχοι, cf. 86 § 3.

πλεύσαντες, 'nescio an πέμψαντες,' cf. 86 § 3, VI. 62 § 5 (Hude, Comm. Crit. p. 118).

θαλάσσης ἐργόμενοι, 'shut out from the sea,' cf. I. 141 § 4: for the supplement μὴ χρῆσθαι, cf. 6 § 2.

ὡς οὐ περιουσίμενοι, construe with παρεσκευάζοντο, cf. IV. 8 § 4; the circumstantial participle ξυναγείροντες denotes the means employed (cf. Goodw. M. T. § 835), 'they made preparations for preventing this by collecting a naval force': the words οὐ περιουσίμενοι (=οὐκ ἐπιτρέψοντες) constitute a litotes: the leading notion is that of overlooking, treating with indifference, with a suggestion of wounded pride at being thus hemmed in by a few ships. For the phrase itself cf. I. 95 § 2: for ὡς of intention or determination, see Goodw. M. T. § 864.

§ 4. μελέτην ποιῆσθαι, the usual periphrasis for μελετᾶν, to 'exercise,' 'practise,' in view of a serious engagement, says Classen. For three years now, since Phormio's successes (429), the navy had grown rusty for lack of occupation on a serious scale.

§ 5. Σοφοκλέα, there is a tradition of his having been eventually one of the thirty. Thuc. records his banishment together with Eurymedon, in IV. 65. See Grote Hist. Gr. c. lxi.; Xen. Hell. II. 3 § 2.

Εὐρυμέδοντα, eventually killed in a sea-fight, cf. VII. 52 § 2.

ἐπὶ τῶν πλειόνων, lit. 'on board of,' cf. ἐφ' ἵππων.

§ 6. τοῦ Δάχητος τῶν νεῶν, for double genitive cf. Krüg. G. G. 47. 9. 6.

φρούριον, on the Halex, cf. 99.

CHAPTER CXVI.

§ 1. ἐρρήνη, a poetical and Platonic form, cf. the irregular ἐρρίφη from ῥίπτω.

περί, 'circa,' 'sub.'

ρύαξ, cf. Plato, Phaedo 111 E, Pliny's 'rivus ignis': the article denotes a familiar phenomenon of the mountain. For a description see Pindar's first Pythian ode.

ἐπὶ, by Meineke altered to ὑπὸ from C and G: Stahl objects that the change precludes all allusion to the city.

τῷ δρι, expunged by Herwerden: Badham suggests the elimination of the whole clause from δπερ to Σικελία.

§ 2. πεντηκοστῷ, if Thucydides' calculation be correct, it will take us back to 475 B.C., 16 years before Hiero's famous victory. The Parian inscription places the date of the eruption in 479; Böckh explains the discrepancy by suggesting either that Thuc. set down a round number, or that the eruptions continued for some few years. To avoid the difficulty, Krüger suggests that Thuc. really wrote νε' ἔτει, not ν'.

τρίς γεγενῆσθαι, the earliest of these three eruptions will take us back to 396 or 400 B.C., cf. Diod. XIV. 59.

ἀφ' οὗ οἰκείται, i.e. from the middle of the 8th century B.C. to 425, cf. VI. 3 § 1.

§ 3. κατά, 'in the course of.'

ξυνέγραψεν, cf. 88 § 4.

APPENDIX.

Chap. III. ἄρτι καθισταμένον. Steup, from a comparison of 68 § 4 with II. 36 § 3, explains this expression as denoting the middle period of the war, i.e. of the 10 years' war. But from the analogy of καθίστασθαι ἐς πόλεμον 'to settle down to war,' it would seem undesirable to limit the meaning of the phrase. The war was now 'fairly afoot' (Prof. Smith), indeed, just at its height. For ἄρτι as combining the notion of 'right' with that of 'success' see Curtius Gk. Et. 71, 339, and Rutherford (New Phrynichus p. 70), who limits it as the direct equivalent of our English 'just.'

τριταῖος ἀφικόμενος. The distance from Athens to Geraestus would be, as the crow flies, about 46 miles, from Geraestus to Malea about 137. Assuming that the ship could lay a fairly straight course, and taking the speed of the ordinary ὀλκάς at 1300 stadia (141½ miles) in 24 hours, the possibility of covering the distance within the time specified, even making allowance for a certain amount of inevitable deviation, becomes obvious. Cf. Hdt. IV. 86 with Arnold's note on Thuc. II. 97 § 1.

Chap. IV. αὐτοῖς ἐπρασσον, the interpretation that this phrase is the equivalent of ἐπρασσον πρὸς αὐτοῦς is quite untenable. αὐτοῖς is here, in all probability, a 'dativus commodi,' its emphatic position being due to the fact that the Lesbians were the persons in whose behalf the appeal was made, and for whose benefit relief would be sent, if sent at all. Thucydides may have purposely placed αὐτοῖς in this position for the sake of a construction ἀπὸ κοινού, i.e. with ἐπρασσον and ἤξει. But (the confusion of C with E is very common) did Thuc. write αὐτοί?

Chap. X. § 1. Herwerden's suggestion δοκήσεως (Stud. Th. p. 38) is no great help to the solution of the difficulty. Did Thuc. really intend any distinction of εἶεν from γίνονται? Failing to find any satisfactory reason for such an antithesis, and feeling extremely doubtful of Classen and Steup's interpretation of γίνονται, and suspicious of the

awkward change of subject, I have had recourse to the heroic remedy of excising *εἰεν*, which appears due to dittography; hence the intensive *καί* was mistaken for a copulative. In 44 § 2 *εἰεν* is probably due to the like cause. The Thucydidean mannerism of combining a prepositional form of expression with an adjective is almost too familiar to need illustration: see however 42 § 2 *μετὰ ἀξυνεσίας καὶ ἄδικος*. For the sentiment cf. Plato Gorg. 507 *ὅτι δὲ μὴ κοινωνία, φιλία οὐκ ἂν εἴη*, and for a practical illustration cf. Thuc. I. 77 fin. *ἄμικτα γὰρ τὰ νόμιμα ἔχετε*.

The point is that neither friendship between individuals nor union between states can prove permanent, unless there be (1) a mutual conviction of good faith, (2) similarity of national character and political institutions. In Thuc.'s own words, 'unless, in combination with a conviction of mutual honesty, they also prove to be of the like character.' In *ὁμοιότροποι*, which he explains with reference to political 'mores,' Herbst sees an allusion to the oligarchic traditions of Mytilene. *ἐς ἀλλήλους* may easily find a construction from *ὁμοιότροποι*, as replacing the more commonplace dative.

§ 2. *ἀπολιπόντων ἐκ*, to this collocation the only Thucydidean parallel is v. 4 § 4. Plato, Phaedo 78 B, suggests the like in *δοὺν ἀπελιπόμεν*: see, however, Soph. Elect. 514

οὐ τι πω

ἔλειπεν ἐκ τοῦδ' οἴκου πολύπονος αἰκία.

Chap. xii. § 2. The objections to Stahl's explanation appear to lie (1) in the weak argument of 'delay,' (2) in ignoring the rhetorical question, (3) in refusing to recognise the parallelism of *ἀντεπιβουλευσαι* with *ἀντιμελλῆσαι*. Still, *ἀντιμελλῆσαι* is in itself a very doubtful word, and may possibly combine the weaker sense of *μέλλησις* with the stronger.

Lesbos was under no moral obligation to delay, simply because Athens delayed. The charge of *ἀδικία* was based on the fact of the revolt constituting an act of aggression. The difficulty is to see whether the words *ὥστε εἰ τῷ δοκοῦμεν κ.τ.λ.* contain a simple impeachment, or whether the *διὰ τὴν ἐκείνων μέλλησιν* is not an apology for the Lesbian haste. The allies might, of course, have regarded the Lesbians as *ἄδικοι* in having revolted upon mere suspicion of what might be. There is evidently a consciousness of 'mala fides' implied on the part of Lesbos, coupled with the suggestion that as aggressors by revolting (*προαποστάντες*) they had put themselves out of court.

Chap. xvi. § 2. *αἱ περὶ τὴν Πελοπόννησον νῆες*. Steup brackets *τριάκοντα* on the plea that its retention involves a contradiction of

the narrative of 7 § 2 and 13 § 3. The operations described in 7 § 3 can hardly have occupied so brief a space of time as to make it possible for the 12 ships retained by Asopius to be once more on the Laconian coast, at the time when the Spartans were at the Isthmus. On the contrary, expunging *τριάκοντα*, we can easily refer the statement to the fleet of 100 sail mentioned in § 1. But the time actually occupied in these raids, as well as the precise date of the return of Asopius' 18 vessels, must remain a matter of pure conjecture.

Against Steup's view Herbst (Phil. XLII. 680) contends that *αἱ περὶ τὴν Πελ. νῆες* implies the ships 'beyond (west of) the Peloponnese,' in contradistinction to the fleet of 100 sail which had remained on this side of the Peloponnese. His contention is, however, refuted by the very instances he quotes. Müller-Strübing (Thuk. Forsch. 109 sqq.) joins with Herbst in controverting Steup's explanation.

Chap. xvii. This chapter, condemned 'in toto' by Steup (Rhein. Mus. XXIV. 350) has been defended by Herbst (Philol. XLII. 681) and Stahl (Rhein. Mus. XXVIII. 622), although from different points of view, Herbst holding that the allusion is to the first year of the war, Stahl detecting a reference to the events of the fourth year. Stahl, while contenting himself with partial excision, finds it necessary to emend; e.g. by striking out *δέ* after *παραπλήσιαί*, (2) inserting *ἥ* before *ἀρχομένον*, (3) excising *περὶ Ποτειδαίαν καί*. But even by this process we do not escape the difficulties besetting this chapter.

The critics who affix the 'mortiferum theta' do so not only on the score of linguistic difficulties, obscurity of expression, and suspicion of interpolation, but on the more serious charge that the statements of the chapter cannot be made to tally with the account elsewhere given by Thucydides.

Amongst difficulties of expression, the following have attracted special notice: (1) the restrictive use of *ἐν τοῖς πλείοσι*, (2) the phrase *ἐνεργοὶ κάλλει*, (3) the use of *χωρὶς*, (4) the loose reference in *τοῦτο* § 3, (5) *ὑπανήλωσε*, (6) *ἐλάμβανε* without subject, thus involving the evolution of singular from plural—a use unparalleled in Thuc. (Classen).

But, with regard to (1) grammarians now agree in giving to the phrase a restrictive or intensive meaning, 'pro re nata.' (2) Both *ἐνεργοὶ* and *κάλλει* are *ἅπαξ λεγόμενα* in Thuc.: this gives us all the more reason for rejecting that old suspect *κάλλει*, in spite of the *κάλλιστον στρατόπεδον* of v. 60, and the *καλλονή* of Hdt. VII. 36. Indeed, it is impossible to retain *κάλλει* without depriving *ἐνεργοὶ* of its true meaning, cf. Hdt. VIII. 25. The retention of *ἐνεργοὶ* appears all-important when regarded in

connexion with the concluding words *τοσαῦται δὲ νῆες...ἐπληρώθησαν*.
 (3) admits of sufficient illustration from Thucydides' own usage.
 (4) Such looseness of reference is of common occurrence in Thucydides.
 (5) The word recurs in passive form in this very chapter: *ὑπὸ* will well express the gradual or the 'initial' sapping of Athenian resources (cf. the compounds *ὑπειπεῖν* 'to say by way of preface,' *ὑπογράφειν*, κ.τ.λ.). Those who quarrel with *ὑπὸ* can find a ready substitute in *ἀπὸ*.
 (6) *ἐλάμβανε*. When we find *τιν* confused with *τήν*, what is more probable than that *τις* is lost in *τῆς*?¹

The main questions after all appear to be whether (1) the enumeration of vessels in § 2 includes the reserve fleet, (2) whether the allusion is to the year 431 or 428 B.C., (3) whether this section (§ 2) contains the enumeration of all *ἐνεργοὶ νῆες*, or merely of those *ἐνεργοὶ καὶ ἄλλη*.

Now, assuming that the words *Ἀττικὴν καὶ Εὐβοίαν καὶ Σαλαμῖνα ἑκατὸν ἐφύλασσαν* exclude the fleet reserved for home-defence (cf. II. 24) we shall have a flat contradiction of the concluding words of § 1, *καὶ ἔτι πλείους ἀρχομένου τοῦ πολέμου*, and shall be driven to accept, with Stahl, Campe's insertion of *ἡ*. But to reserve 100 ships for home defence, out of a total of 250 only, would be a measure not much in keeping with the *θαλασσοκρατία* of Athens, or the principles or practice of these *ὀξεῖς καὶ δραστήριοι Ἀθηναῖοι*. That a special guard-force of 100 ships, in addition to the reserve squadron of 100, is absurdly large for the protection of Attica, Euboea, and Salamis appears sufficiently proved from the fact that on the occasion of the Peloponnesian dash on Salamis (II. 93) only 3 ships were on duty at that station: again, in II. 26, 30 vessels were sufficient for the twofold purpose of raiding the Laconian coast and guarding Salamis. Further, the display in force of 100 ships of war upon the coast of the Isthmus (III. 16) would render the presence of a strong force at Salamis less necessary than ever. In II. 94 Thucydides makes no mention of any great addition to the Salaminian guard-force, but lays stress on the precautions taken for the protection of the Piraeus, *λιμένων κλήσει τῇ τε ἄλλῃ ἐπιμελείᾳ*. It is not until VIII. 15 that we find any proposal to employ the *χίλια τάλαντα* of II. 24, side by side with which the *νῆες ἑκατὸν βέλτισται* were held in reserve. This, I think, tells against the notion of any draft made upon the home reserve for the *βοήθεια ἐς Λέσβον*. Still, the defence of those important positions, Euboea and Salamis, might be held to come within the province of these *ἐξαίρετοι νῆες*. The omission of the words

¹ But cf. Hdt. I. 195 *ἐσθῆτι χρέωνται...καὶ ἐπενδύνει*,

καὶ περὶ Ποτειδαίαν κ.τ.λ. raises a further difficulty: no definite mention is made of the return of the two fleets, of 30 and 40 sail respectively, sent to Potidaea: these could hardly be omitted from our present calculation, although Stahl suggests that the omission of the article in I. 64, § 3 points to the recall of some of the ships. But would a diminution of numbers be consistent with the maintenance of a *πολιορκία κατὰ κράτος*? Further, the statements made with regard to the number of hoplites who served throughout the siege, and the excessive rate of pay allowed both soldiers and seamen, require either explanation or confirmation. Holzapfel indeed founds upon the basis of the rate of pay a calculation of the length of the siege, holding that the data are due, if not to Thucydides himself, at least to some well-informed authority!

Excluding the home fleet of 100, one may hazard the following calculation:

100 παρὰ τὸν Ἴσθμόν.
 30 περὶ Πελοπόννησον.
 40 at Lesbos.
 70 at Potidaea.
 3 at Salamis?
 2 at Atalante?

This (including the 10 Mytilenean triremes detained by Athens, 3 § 4) would give a total of 255, a suspicious number when viewed side by side with VIII. 39 § 2¹. But are we justified in including in the list of *ἐνεργοὶ νῆες* these 10 triremes of Mytilene? Again have we any data for determining the strength of the squadron still at Potidaea, or reason for assuming the return of the 18 vessels sent back by Asopius to have taken place before the *ἐπίδειξις* and *ἀποβάσεις* of 16 § 1?

Much depends on the interpretation of *ἐνεργοί*, but, regarding the word in connexion with *ἐπληρώθησαν*, I cannot help thinking that the writer intended to direct special attention to the number of vessels on actual service, i.e. to the number of those actually manned as distinct from the number of those available (*πλώμοι*).

The passing comment on the naval strength of Athens, at a period of such exhaustion, seems no more out of place in the narrative of Thucydides than the estimate of Athenian resources II. 13, or the statement of the mortality incident upon the plague. Of interpolation and dislocation strong suspicion exists, but of the spuriousness of the chapter no actual proof is forthcoming.

Chap. xviii. § 4. *ἐγκαταφοδομήθη*. Steup, on the ground that

¹ So far as concerns the difference between numbers.

these *φρούρια* were constructed at the same time as the *τείχος*, indeed 'built into the wall' (cf. the *πύργοι* of 21 § 3), rejects the perfect, regarding the imperfect or aorist as necessary.

Chap. xx. § 3. *ῥαδίως καθορωμένου ἐς δ' ἐβούλοντο τοῦ τείχους*. Whether we treat *τοῦ τείχους* as the subject of *καθορωμένου*, or as partitive dependent on *ἐς δ'*, neither explanation is satisfactory. Hude's explanation (Comm. Crit. 94) that *ἐς δ' = ἐς ὅσον*, 'so far as,' lacks Thucydidean analogy, while to treat *ἐς δ' ἐβούλοντο* as meaning 'for the purpose they had in view,' is a very doubtful interpretation. Steup, accordingly, proposes to omit *ἐς δ' ἐβούλοντο*. Stahl's conjecture *ὅσον* is no help. See Rhein. Mus. XXIII. 250.

Chap. xxii. § 3. *προσέμισγον πρὸς τὰς ἐπάλξεις*. Steup proposes to strike out *πρὸς*, treating *τὰς ἐπάλξεις* as an antiptosis with *εἰδότες* (in A the preposition is added by a later hand). Only one other instance of the like construction occurs in Thuc., VII. 22 § 1, where it means to 'join.' Steup also finds a practical objection to 'approaching the battlements,' i.e. the top of the wall instead of the wall itself. But, after all, the notion involved is merely that of 'coming within reach of,' 'coming in touch with,' and *προσμίξαι πρὸς* need only be a variant for the more usual dative. The consensus of the better MSS. does not necessarily tell against Steup's emendation.

The clause *μετὰ δὲ αὐτόν...ἀνέβαινον* Steup marks as a parenthesis, as subordinate in point of importance. Stahl follows Classen in transposing *ἀνέβαινον* after *τῶν πύργων* with *ἐχώρουν*. Weil (Rev. de Phil. II. 89) objects that, though only 12 *ψιλοί* are mentioned, Ammeas makes a thirteenth, and, though Thuc. states that he was the first to ascend, he apparently indicates only a distinction from his companions. Weil therefore proposes to place a comma after *ἐπόμενοι* and to cut out the second *ἀνέβαινον*. Such a correction would be more hindrance than help. But Herwerden's excision of *ἀνέβαινον* in each case solves the difficulty. Ammeas led the way and was the first to reach the top; close on his heels came his companions; this party of twelve then, divided into companies of six each, made for the *δίοδοι τῶν πύργων* at either end of the *μεταπύργιον*.

Chap. xx.—xxiv. The engineering difficulties connected with the siege of Plataea and the escape of the besieged have, like the doubts cast upon the credibility of the narrative itself, been almost entirely dispelled by the minute investigation of American archaeologists and the searching examination of Mr B. G. Grundy. The decision of the question, complicated as it is by the architectural remains of different

periods, turns chiefly on two points; (1) the selection of a North-western position, or Southern; (2) the larger or smaller area of the position actually besieged. 'The site itself,' to quote Mr Grundy's own account, 'is the flat sloping top of a bastion of Cithaeron, which extends from the foot of a steep rocky slope, at the base of the highest peak of that mountain, northwards for about two-thirds to three-quarters of a mile, to the flat alluvial plain extending from the head streams of the Oeroe to the Asopus. Besides this slope from N. to S. there is also an inclination from W. to E. The East side is on the whole at a lower elevation than the West side, the difference becoming more marked as the bastion approaches the plain. At the North or lower end there is a valley, and close by it a depression runs down towards the plain... The higher portion of the site presents a rocky uneven surface, incapable of cultivation, the lower portion being covered with soil to a considerable depth, and cultivated throughout.' Exploration has brought to light:

(1) an enceinte wall, forming a rough isosceles triangle, with its base on the North front of the bastion, its apex at the South or higher end;

(2) a higher cross-wall;

(3) a lower cross-wall, forming, with the N.W. portion of the enceinte wall, the defence-work of the N.W. quarter of the bastion, which is strategically the strongest portion of the whole ground.

The town besieged was, according to Mr Grundy, coextensive with the area included in the wall surrounding the N.W. portion of the bastion,—in brief the acropolis.

Against this it is argued (1) that so small a space would not contain 10,000 people, (2) that all flocks, herds and implements would be left at the mercy of an enemy.—But what evidence exists that 10,000 was the actual number of the population? Secondly, on the plain there is hardly any grazing ground, and very little on Cithaeron: why then raise difficulties about flocks and herds which, in all probability, never existed? Again, how could 480 men, it is asked, have defended a *περίβολος* of 2½ miles of wall? (cf. Müller-Strübing in N. Jahrb., 1885). But what proof is there of so large a circuit? Mr Grundy's calculations give us the following estimate:—

(1) Total *περίβολος* of Acropolis wall... .. 1430 yards.

(2) Wall on N. and W. sides (the least assailable portion of the position, as the foundation of any wall of enceinte must have been at least from 60 to 90 feet above the plain) 700 yards.

(3) Total length on S. and E. sides 730 yards.

(4) Portion of E. wall on the edge of the depression... 150 yards.

This would leave 730 yards of wall without natural difficulties of position, or (accepting Mr G.'s view of the depression, as much deeper in former times) 580 yards. Even this reduced estimate leaves a long, but not impossible, stretch of wall for 480 men to defend.

To take the several points in detail:

(1) The number of the garrison: Plataea was of the first importance to Athens as commanding the pass, and rendering communication between the Northern allies of Lacedaemon and the Peloponnesians most difficult, so long as it remained in the hands of Athens. Evidently, the Athenians regarded 480 men as sufficient for its defence, or they would never have risked the sacrifice of their own reinforcements.

(2) The strength of the attacking force: what ground had Müller-Strübing for assuming that the Peloponnesian force was of the same strength as in the case of invasions of Attica? Thucydides simply tells us that it was a large force. The numbers 70,000, 80,000 (or even 100,000) are purely conjectural.

(3) The stockade: probably not more than one mile in circumference; if it enclosed the N.W. portion of the site, the ground would present no difficulties, and timber in abundance would be found on Cithaeron.

(4) The mound: clay exists in abundance, and that of the very stiffest kind.

(5) The ladders: no theatrical embellishment: it would be necessary to find the exact length: if too short, the work of climbing the last yard or so at the top would materially delay the passage; if too long, the defenders could have thrust them back.

(6) The escape: from 22 § 2 there would seem to have been a space left between the edge of the inner trench and the nearer face of the Peloponnesian wall. No mention is made of any water in the inner trench, but the depth of water in the outer trench can be accounted for by the natural slope of the ground. Water does not so readily filter through stiff clay, but it is more than probable that the Peloponnesians took precautions, by some simple means, against accumulation of water in the inner trench and the consequent flooding of their quarters.

So far from Thucydides having drawn upon his imagination for his facts, his allusion to the prevailing wind of the district (i.e. the South, cf. II. 77 § 5), the soil of the neighbourhood, the plentiful supply of wood, the small losses sustained by the besieged, and even the trivial details of the escape, are a sufficient proof that his object was not to construct an

ideal picture of a siege or to impart instruction in the art of successful defence.

His information was, in all likelihood, derived from eyewitnesses, and his account, although confusing in point of topography, contains no actual or obvious misstatements. No one, as Mr Forbes suggests (Pref. to Thuc. I., p. xcvi.), would ever infer from Thucydides' narrative that the city stood not on a level plain, but on a plateau fifty or sixty feet above the surrounding ground.

But no one rightly appreciating Thucydides could ever conceive that this most truthful and accurate of historians ever lent himself to the composition of a 'military-didactic epic,' or that he mistook the city wall for the siege wall!

For further discussion see Paley in Journ. of Phil., Vol. x.; Am. Journ. of Archaeology for 1890, Vol. VI., No. 4; G. B. Grundy's Battle of Plataea (Murray); Evelyn Abbott in Class. Rev. IV. 1; Forbes' Pref. to Thuc. I. pp. xcvi.—xcix.

Chap. XXVI. § 1. ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Μυτιλήνην καταπλεύσαις. The instrumental construction of the dative Steup rightly takes objection to, on the score that the κατάπλους of the ships is unnecessary and that ἐπιβοηθήσωσιν is left without an object. He therefore proposes to strike out καταπλεύσαις as an adscript, but to retain ταῖς ναυσὶ as instrumental, 'with their ships.' But cannot ταῖς ναυσὶ refer to the fleet of the Peloponnesians, and may not ἐπιβοηθεῖν be regarded in a hostile sense if necessary? (Cf. 69 § 2.)

Chap. XXIX. § 1. τοὺς ἐκ τῆς πόλεως. These words Steup and Müller-Strübing agree in referring to the ships περὶ τὴν Ἀττικὴν, as distinct from those despatched to Lesbos. Herbst, on the contrary, refers them to the fleet of 100 ships mentioned in 16 § 1. But his own quotations tell against him, e.g. II. 31 § 1, I. 105 § 4.

Steup proposes to bracket ἐνδιέτριψαν or to alter to ἐνδιατρίψαντες, on the plea that (1) the vulgate presents a harsh anacoluthon, (2) that the Peloponnesians' waste of time on the first part of the voyage led to the fall of Mytilene no less than their dilatoriness in accomplishing the second stage.

Chap. XXX. § 2. Goodwin's rule (M. T. §§ 100, 136) that verbs of hoping, expecting, promising, swearing, when they refer to a future object, naturally take the future infinitive, but may also have the present or aorist of the infinitive (not in indirect discourse), needs at least some limitation or supplement. This is supplied by Rutherford, in a note on Babrius IX. 2, and by Lendrum, Classical Review IV. 100. The limita-

tion laid down by the latter that 'when the infinitive has no subject expressed, either form may stand, but when the infinitive has a subject expressed, the future only is admissible' has been criticised by Harrison (Classical Review IV. 381), who adds (1) that every infinitive, if only as an abstract, by definition involves a subject; (2) in these combinations the leading verb implies futurity; (3) the infinitive as an abstract is always future, and in this sense may be called timeless, i.e. omni-temporal.

The whole of Mr Lendrum's article will well repay the reader. Cf. also Monro, Hom. Gr. 235; Roby, L. G. § 1345.

§ 3. τὰ πράγματα. The article, I think, can hardly carry with it the strong demonstrative force assigned it by Poppo. Literally the meaning is 'that the position (situation) will be within our grasp.'

§ 4. τὸ καινὸν τοῦ πολέμου. Steup reads τὸ κοινόν, arguing that (1) for τὸ καινόν no certain equivalent is found, (2) τὸ τοιοῦτον must refer to τὸ ἀφύλακτον, which cannot be referred to the new or surprising (καινόν), or the vain or deceptive (κενόν). On the other hand, τὸ κοινόν (the 'communis Mars belli'), that which is common, impartial, in war may well be represented by τὸ ἀφύλακτον, 'lack of precaution.' The moral is simple—the art of surprise consists not less in exercising due precaution yourself than in promptly availing yourself of neglect of precaution on the part of an adversary.

Chap. xxxi. § 1. ἣν ὑφέλωσι καὶ ἄμα, ἣν ἐφορμῶσιν αὐτοῖς, δαπάνη σφίσι γίγνηται. Such is the reading of Stahl and Krüger. Krüger, however, in common with Böhme would bracket σφίσι: to this Steup objects on the ground that the retention of σφίσι renders the context easier, and relieves the harshness of a change of subject with ἐφορμῶσι. Class. and Böhme bracket the first ἣν and change ὑφέλωσι to ἀφέλωσι. The first ἣν may be due to some archetypal confusion (for confusion of N with H see Bast. 428, 715, 726), the second ἣν being due to the first. The presence of the one would suggest the other: but it is more than possible that the first ἣν is an interpolation, arising from a mistaken notion of the ὅπως sequence. Hude, regarding the sentence as expressing motive rather than condition, objects to the feebleness of ἣν, and approves Dobree's ἵνα. But the interchange of ὅπως with ἵνα is found only twice in Thuc. (VI. 22, VI. 87, § 2) and that the stronger final particle should follow the weaker is undesirable. (See Goodw. M. T. § 114; Gildersleeve, in Am. J. Phil. IV. 426 sqq.)

Steup, following the Scholiast, separates σφίσιν from αὐτοῖς, referring σφίσι to the Peloponnesians and Ionians, ἐφορμῶσι to the Athenians.

But if Ἀθηναῖοι be the subject of ἐφορμῶσι and σφίσι refers to the Peloponnesians, then σφίσιν αὐτοῖς must be construed together. A like difficulty of combination or separation arises in I. 77 § 1, ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς. Lindau's suggestion of a lost ἄν, e.g. 'ἐφορμοῦσιν ἄν αὐτοῖς δαπάνην γίγνεσθαι,' deserved possibly more consideration than it received at Poppo's hands: not that ἄν is necessary, as γίγνεσθαι could represent the orat. obliq. form of an indicative present. Steup's arrangement of the sentence leaves the following order: ὅπως...ἀποστήσωσιν (ἐλπίδα δ' εἶναι· οὐδενὶ γὰρ ἀκ. ἀφίχθαι) καὶ τὴν πρ...ἣν ὑφέλωσι, καὶ ἄμα, ἣν ἐφορμῶσι σφίσιν, αὐτοῖς δαπάνη γίγνηται. (See Poppo, Ed. Mai. III. 561—573. Hude, Comm. Crit. 96. Class. III. 197, and Dobree's and Madvig's Adversaria.)

In dealing with this passage it must be borne in mind that

(1) The Ionian cities would object to paying tribute to a Peloponnesian treasury no less than to Athens; unless indeed convinced of some direct personal advantage to accrue.

(2) A collection of φόρος would be dead against the stipulations of any such treaty as that of VIII. 37, nor would it accord with the rôle of Spartans as ἐλευθεροῦντες.

(3) The tribute of Ionia, 25 talents and 31 minae, would be quite insufficient for any serious operations of war—indeed would only maintain 50 ships for one month. But πρόσδοδος might, as the Scholiast suggests, include other παρασκευή, especially food. If we include the Hellespont, we get the substantial addition of 80 talents: i.e. the combined taxes of Ionia and the Hellespont make up about one-sixth of the entire revenue of Athens.

The exhaustion of Athens by drainage of supplies and casting increased charges of ἐφόρμησις upon a diminished and diminishing income might suggest to the Persian satrap the policy urged by Alcibiades in Book VIII., and induce him 'impellere bellum,' to give the last thrust to an exhausted combatant.

Inability on the part of the Peloponnesian alliance to bear the cost of ἐφόρμησις might induce Pissuthnes to help, either in memory of the old friendly relations between Sparta and Persia, or on the principle of maintaining the balance of power between the rival States of Sparta and Athens. The readiness of the Peloponnesians to maintain a 'squadron of observation' in Ionian waters might serve as a proof of προθυμία which would appeal to Pissuthnes, more especially if, as we are told in Bk VIII., the presence of the Athenian fleet proved an obstacle to the collection of the tribute due to the Persian king. The suggestion of the

φυγάδες may be an appeal to Spartan pride—διώκειν in lieu of διώκεσθαι—to risk outlay to avoid humiliation.

But the real motive, the true *οὐδ' ἕνεκα*, was the destruction of the Athenian power: to this end the seizure of a city, the subsequent revolt of Ionia, and drainage of Athenian supplies, would be only means. To Pissuthnes the real issue would be the restoration to the Persian king of the *κράτος θαλάσσης*. The cession of Ionia and even of the adjacent islands is seriously contemplated by Athens in Book VIII., but the one great difficulty is the sovereignty of the Aegean. Much of the argument is of course mere *φυγαδική προθυμία*.

Haase (Luc. Th. 4 sqq.) holds that if the choice is to be between *ἦν* and *ὅπως*, *ἦν* is less definite, *ὅπως* more certain: ergo, Bekker's proposed change would spoil all. Why should Thuc. write *ὅπως* followed by a double *ἦν*? It was a matter of prime importance to effect the cession of Ionia, but of this there was small hope without first securing some Ionian city, or Cyme; on the other hand, the sapping of Athenian supplies, and compelling Athens to maintain a blockading squadron in Ionian waters, was quite within the limits of expectation, independently of an Ionian revolt. Haase therefore proposes two clauses dependent on *ἐλπίδα δ' εἶναι*, unequally balanced (more Thucydideo), the first connected by *γάρ* (*οὐδενὶ γὰρ ἀκουσίῳ ἀφίχθαι*), the perfect marking the accomplished fact, the second, divided into two *δέ* clauses, referring to that which was yet in prospect. For such a construction cf. IV. 85 *θαυμάζω τῇ τε ἀποκλήσει...καὶ εἰ*, and V. 30 *τὴν τε ἐσθήγησιν καὶ εἰ ἔσονται*. This elucidation, Haase contends, deals with the conditions rather than the results. The prospect held out to the Ionians would, of course, be relief from tribute. But on this point of tribute comes the difficulty: Athens once got rid of, Persia would demand her dues, cf. Thuc. VIII. 5, 46. Still, for the time being, Sparta's profession of disinterestedness might lure the unwary (cf. Thuc. I. 81, 122, VI. 91, VIII. 18).

Chap. xxxi. § 3. *ὁρῶντες γάρ...παραβαλεῖν*. Classen's proposal to insert this sentence after *τοὺς πολλούς* in § 2 has been rejected by Steup on the ground that instead of *αὐτοῦ* in § 2 *τοῦ Ἀλκίδου* would be necessary; again, Rauchenstein suggests that in the next chapter (33 § 1) *ὁ Ἀλκίδας* would be unnecessary after the *ὁ μὲν* immediately preceding. Prof. Smith wisely comments that it is difficult to explain how the traditional order originated, but contents himself with the suggestion that the whole passage is one of those which point to a lack of final revision.

Chap. xxxi. § 2. *τὴν τε ἄλλην ἀπόστασιν...* Classen's insertion of *καὶ* before *ὅτι* (contra MSS.), condemned by Stahl (N. Jahrb. xcvi. 108), is supported by Steup (1) on the score that the vulgate would convey the notion that rebellion was not in all cases reprehensible in the eyes of Athens, (2) on the strength of Classen's own reply to Stahl's criticism; viz. (a) the revolt of a practically free allied state (*αὐτόνομος, οὐκ ἀρχομένη*) calls for emphatic notice, which can only be expressed by contrasting *οὐκ ἀρχόμενοι* with *ἀπόστασις* in general: *καὶ* will therefore be indispensable: but if the *ὅτι* clause be merely epexegetical, then the fault conveyed in *τὴν ἄλλην* must find explanation in the context; (b) even if we omit *καὶ*, the words *ἐπικαλοῦντες τὴν τε ἄλλην ἀπόστασιν* point to some graver offence of the Mytileneans which cannot, even admitting Stahl's anacoluthon, find explanation in the mere presence of a Peloponnesian fleet upon the sea-board of Ionia.

Classen's view has the merit of simplifying the sentence; but Grossmann's explanation commends itself to me. See Notes p. 155.

§ 6. *τὴν προτέραν ἐνενικήκει*. Steup proposes *τῇ προτέρᾳ* (cf. VII. 51, § 2) 'on the previous day,' or 'at the former meeting,' for two reasons: (1) that with *τὴν προτέραν* it would be necessary to supply *γνώμην* from *ἄλλαι γνώμαι*, (2) that the change will better accord with the words of 41, *ὅσπερ καὶ ἐν τῇ προτέρᾳ ἐκκλησίᾳ ἀντέλεγε*.

Chap. xxxviii. § 4. *θεαταὶ τῶν λόγων*. Cf. Ar. Rhet. 1. 3 § 2 *ἀνάγκη δὲ τὸν ἀκροατὴν ἢ θεωρὸν εἶναι ἢ κριτὴν*, again § 3 *ὁ δὲ περὶ τῆς δυνάμεως <κρίνων> ὁ θεωρὸς*, 'you go to the public assembly as you go to the theatre, merely in quest of intellectual excitement: that is, merely for your amusement, not as *κριταί* (except so far as the mere skill of the speaker is concerned), as carefully weighing the matter of what is said, in order to adopt it in your practice or reject it' (Arnold).

§ 6. *τοῖς τοιαῦτα λέγουσι*. The word *τοιαῦτα*, bracketed by Herwerden and described by Poppo as 'obscurius dictum,' Steup regards as unintelligible. All three words he looks upon as an awkward attempt at explaining that which is already clear, *ἀνταγωνιζόμενοι τοῖς λέγουσι*. Further, he holds that the excision of these three words (*τοῖς τοιαῦτα λέγουσι*) will obviate the harshness of the transition from *τοῖς λέγουσι* to *ὁξέως λέγοντος*.

καὶ προαισθῆσθαι τε πρόθυμοι εἶναι... Steup follows Haacke in retaining *εἶναι* as dependent upon *δοκεῖν*, adding that, if *εἶναι* be bracketed, *καὶ* before *προαισθῆσθαι* must also be cut out. In reply to Poppo's comment, that in the present passage the infinitive presents depend directly

only on participles and adjectives, the aorist following all that is secondary, he cites *ἄριστοι μὴ ξυνέπεσθαι ἐθέλειν*.

Chap. xxxix. § 4. *αἷς ἂν μάλιστα καὶ δι' ἐλαχίστου...* Gelzer's transposition (see Notes p. 167) though attractive is not regarded by Classen as necessary. Steup sees a difficulty in any reference to a sudden change of fortune as affecting Mytilene, and therefore accepts Gelzer's suggestion. But it must not be forgotten that the moment of Athens' weakness would be the moment of Mytilene's opportunity.

§ 8. *τῆς ἔπειτα προσόδου... τὸ λοιπόν...* Steup finds a double difficulty, (1) the pleonasm, which Classen defends by referring *τῆς ἔπειτα προσόδου* proleptically to *στερήσεσθε*, (2) the loose connexion of *τῆς ἐπ. προσ.* with *δι' ἣν ἰσχύομεν*. But (1) may be escaped by reading with Ullrich *ἐκεῖθεν*, or with Weil *ἐπετείου*, although neither suggestion destroys the difficulty of *δι' ἣν ἰσχύομεν*. St. therefore holds that the words *δι' ἣν ἰσχύομεν τὸ λοιπόν* are interpolated in explanation of *τῆς ἔπειτα... στερήσεσθε*. Cf. 46 § 3.

Chap. xl. § 3. *τοὺς ὁμοίους... ὑπολειπομένους*. Classen's acceptance of Thiersch's proposal *ὁμοίως* is really no advantage to the text. When we find Antiphon v. § 76 writing *ὁμοίως τὴν γνώμην* as the equivalent of Thuc.'s *ὁ αὐτὸς τῇ γνώμῃ* (38 § 1), what need is there of alteration? The combination of the negative and affirmative forms of expression is equally explicit whether adverb or adjective be read. All that Thuc. means is 'they are left on hand (as foes to be reckoned with) unchanged in feeling, and without abatement of their animosity': and surely the vulgate conveys his meaning clearly enough.

§ 4. *εἰ δὲ δὴ... ἀνδραγαθίζεσθαι*. Steup argues that (1) the necessary logical supplement to the context is far from obvious, (2) the *ἢ* clause of the apodosis does not accord with the protasis.

But the train of thought is clear enough, to those at least who do not insist upon logical precision of expression in the days of an unformulated logic. We must not lose sight of the inferential *δὴ* or of the alternative *ἢ*, suggesting an *ἀντικείμενον* to the *εἰ δὲ* protasis. *ἢ*, like the Latin 'aut' or 'vel,' is used in adding the consequence of denying a former proposition, in the sense of 'or else,' 'otherwise' (cf. Roby, Lat. Gr. § 2216; Hartung, de Partic. II. 57). Indeed, as in Thuc. I. 121 § 5, *ἢ* is the equivalent of a second protasis with *εἰ δὲ μή*. The argument is 'Justice must yield to expediency. So far as justice is concerned: if the revolt of Mytilene be justifiable, the Athenian claim to dominion is without justification: but if, in that case (i.e. in the face of an acknowledged truism), the Athenians still insist upon enforcing a claim

which is no claim, justice must be ignored; or otherwise (i.e. if justice be recognised) justice must assert her right, and Athens must relinquish the rule of the strong hand.'

Junghahn's contention of false substantiation by means of a *γάρ* clause (N. Jahrb. CXI. 662)—one which depends entirely upon the connexion in which *γάρ* is taken—is sufficiently refuted by Junge, who finds a connexion with *ὑμᾶς δὲ αὐτοὺς μᾶλλον δικαιώσεσθε*.

Chap. xliii. § 5. *πρὸς ὀργὴν ἦντινα τύχητε ἔστιν ὅτε σφαλέντες*. The elliptical use of *τυγχάνειν*, although admissible in the case of a substantival participle omitted, e.g. II. 87 § 5, or where the supplement is obvious, e.g. IV. 26 ὁπόθεν τύχοιεν (*καταπλέοντες*), can hardly justify the assumption of such a construction as *τυγχάνειν ὀργὴν ὄντες*. We may, it is true, assume a construction *κατὰ ξύνεσιν*, by explaining *πρὸς ὀργὴν* as *ὀργισθέντες*, which would give us the sequence *ἦντινα (ὀργὴν) τύχητε ὀργισθέντες*. But the phrase *πρὸς ὀργὴν* is merely adverbial, as in II. 65 § 8; the agreement in *ἦντινα* is purely accidental (or, more correctly, due to position): cf. I. 35 § 4 *δύναμιν προσλαβεῖν περιόψεσθε... ἣν οὐ δίκαιον*. May not the *πολύνοισ βραχυλογία* of Thucydides have originated the expression *σφαλῆναι ὀργὴν* as 'writ short' for *σφαλῆναι σφάλμα ὀργῆς*? or if we follow the clue of the direct agreement, feminine, replacing the neuter *ὅτι*, we shall still preserve the natural connexion of the sentence with *σφαλέντες*. The point which Diodotus emphasizes is not that the Athenians are led into errors of judgment through heat of temper, but that in the heat of passion they visit on the proposer those errors of judgment to which they find that they have already been committed.

Chap. xliii. § 2. *ἦν τε γὰρ ἀποφίνω...* Classen's retention of the colloquial *εἰεν*, which is open to two objections, (1) the absence of any Thucydidean parallel, (2) that it is the first sentence which is left incomplete and not the second, e.g. Thuc. III. 3 § 3, Aristoph. Plut. 468, he considers justified by the argument (an aesthetic one) that the painful consequence of the alternative should be passed over as lightly as possible; he accordingly regards *εἰεν* as expressive of resignation, 'very well, I say no more.' The proposed emendations he rejects one and all on the plea that they necessitate the supplement of *οὐ κελεύσω*, which, after *ἦν τε καί*, he holds will be scarcely compatible with the context.

Chap. xlv. § 3. *καὶ τοῦτο ὁμῶς παραβαίνεται*. Krüger's suggestion *κάν τούτῳ* for *καὶ τοῦτο*, in spite of I. 37 § 4, does not commend itself. The objections raised by Steup and Lupus (N. Jahrb. CXI. 166) to

Stahl's explanation are suggestive of hypercriticism. Is there so much difference after all between 'treating with indifference the law itself, and the penalty imposed by the law'?

There is no need to ignore *δμως* 'after all' (in spite of such stringency). Hude, reading *καὶ ταῦτα*, would render 'nevertheless such transgressions still continue.'

Against Lupus' proposed excision of *καὶ τοῦτο* it may fairly be held (with Prof. Smith) that it is hard to account for the presence of such an interpolation.

§ 4. *ἡ μὲν πενία...ἐξάγουσιν ἐς τοὺς κινδύνους*. In this passage Classen holds that we have a distinction of the impelling passions from the external circumstances. The first two clauses deal with certain definite conditions both external and internal; the third clause deals generally with all other possible cases. The *ἄλλαι ξυντυχίαι* of the third clause correspond to the *πενία* and *ἐξουσία* of the first two, *κρείσσον τι* answers to *ἀνάγκη* and *ὑβρις* (although *ἀνάγκη* is external, *ὑβρις* internal), and, lastly, *ὀργή* to *ὑβρις* and *φρόνημα*.

τῶν ἀνθρώπων would suggest *ἐκαστός τις* rather than *ἐκάστη τις*, and, whether taken with *ξυντυχίαι* or *ὀργή*, appears equally objectionable. Hence the change to *τὸν ἀνθρώπου*, which has the further merit of supplying *ἐξάγουσιν* with an object.

§ 5. *ἐπιβολὴν ἐκφροντίζων*. To the v. l. *ἐπιβολήν* both Classen and Steup take exception, as not used in the sense of 'attack' before Polybius.

Chap. 1. § 1. *ὀλίγῳ πλείους χιλίων*. The impossibility of this numerical estimate has been fully discussed by Müller-Strübing (Thuk. Forsch. 154 sqq.): the most important point made by him is the absence of all confirmatory evidence. To Schutz's alteration of *χιλίων* to *τριάκοντα*, M.-S. objects that in a number less than 100 Thuc. would have given the exact figures. Prof. Smith (Appendix 291) lays stress on the incompatibility of this chapter with the previous narrative: cf. 2 § 1, 5 § 4, 13 § 1, 28 § 1, 35 § 1. See, however, Stahl, Rhein. Mus. XXXVIII. 1, Holzapfel (Rhein. Mus. XXXVII. 3, p. 448), Herbst (Philol. XLII. p. 107).

§ 2. *κλήρους δὲ ποιήσαντες τῆς γῆς*. Müller-Strübing's objections (Thuk. Forsch. 218), though approved by Holzapfel, are refuted by Stahl (Rh. Mus. XXXVIII. 143). Cf. also Diodorus XII. 55, Antiphon v. § 77.

With regard to the smallness of the rental, Prof. Smith remarks that it may easily be explained, if we assume the object of the Athenians to

have been to supply a considerable number of the poorer citizens with a livelihood at the expense of the *δυνατοί*; for the original owners we may safely assume to have been oligarchs, hence the *δῆμος*, whom Athens had most reason to conciliate, would be but little affected.

Chap. II. § 3. *ἐλὼν οὖν ἀπὸ τῆς Νισαίας*. To the usual interpretation of *ἀπὸ τῆς Νισαίας*, 'ab ea parte quae Nisaeam spectat,' Steup objects (1) that there is no proof that this is the actual meaning of the words, (2) that the reference must be to another side of the island than that towards Nisaea, (3) that Nicias would not have ventured to attack the hostile mainland. Ullrich explains as 'away from Nisaea.' Classen retorts that, in that case, *ἐκ θαλάσσης* would render the addition *ἀπὸ τῆς Νισαίας* superfluous; but all depends on the sense in which we take *ἐκ θαλάσσης*, whether 'on the sea-side' or 'from the sea.' C. F. Müller suggests a dislocation (see crit. note, p. 43). Classen would bracket the three offending words.

Chap. I viii. § 3. *ὥστε καὶ τῶν σωμάτων ἄδειαν ποιοῦντες*...Steup takes exception to the coordination of *καὶ ποιοῦντες* with *καὶ προνοοῦντες* as dependent on *δικάζοιτε*, on the ground of a tautology between the sentence *ὁ δὲ νόμος...μὴ κτείνειν τούτους* and *τῶν σωμάτων ἄδειαν ποιοῦντες*. But his argument depends largely upon taking *προνοοῦντες* as equivalent to *προκηδόμενοι*, 'caring for us.' A suspicion that the words *ὅτι ἐκόντας ἐλάβετε* refer to something not previously mentioned leads him to conjecture that the text originally ran in some such form as this, *ὥστε καὶ τῶνδε ἐνεκα τῶν σωμάτων ἄδειαν ποιοῦντες κ.τ.λ.* Such a reading would convey an impression of contrasted motives and correspond with 38 § 6, 46 § 1.

Against Stahl's explanation he contends that *καὶ* cannot represent 'etiam,' as *τῶν σωμάτων ἄδειαν ποιοῦντες* is simply the antithesis to *σώματα διαφθεῖραι*. From 52 § 2 it would be left to the Spartans to spare or slay the Plataeans, whose lives would be secure in case of the Spartans declining to execute them: ergo *καὶ* as the equivalent of 'etiam' cannot stand.

§ 5. *ἐρημοῦτε*. The intrusion of an apparent present form between two futures has induced Stahl to correct to *ἐρημοῦντες*. Classen, retaining the vulgate, treats the form as a contracted future, but the instances quoted are certainly presents. Steup would avoid the difficulty by cutting out *ἐρημοῦτε* as an adscript, and construing *ιερά* and *θυσίας* as objects of *ἀφαιρήσεσθε*, understanding *ιερά* with *εἰσαμένων* (*ἐσσεμένων*) and *θυσίας* with *κτισάντων*.

Chap. lxxvii. § 5. καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἀνταποδόντες τὴν ἴσῃν τιμωρίαν. With Steup's contention that these words cannot be connected with the preceding context, as also with his explanation of τὴν ἴσῃν τιμωρίαν, 'the equivalent punishment,' i.e. a punishment contrary to all law or right, I find it hard to agree. The case as stated against the Plataeans is that the offence they have committed—a breach of the law of nations, without even the justification of provocation on the part of Thebes (οὐ προπαθόντες)—is one for which no adequate atonement can be made, even by the extremest penalty of the law. ἴσῃ I would understand in the sense of ἰσομέτρητος, i.e. of the adjustment of the punishment to the offence. As for the participial construction, does it present any greater difficulty than τετιμωρημένοι in § 1? The text, in my opinion, requires no change, whether by altering ἀνταποδόντες to a finite verb or assuming a lacuna before the participle, e.g. δόξουσιν. Göller's proposal to treat ἔννομα γάρ as a complete parenthesis is intolerably harsh.

Chap. lxx. § 1. οἱ αἰχμάλωτοι ἀφεθέντες. The date of the return of these fugitives Steup, from arguments based on the narrative of Thuc., would place at earliest in the winter of 428—427 B.C. See also B. Schmidt, Kork. Stud. 9.

Chap. lxxx. § 2. ἐξήκοντα νῆες προσπλέουσιν ἀπὸ Λευκάδος. In this passage Steup detects a collision with the text of 81 § 1 ὑπερενεγκόντες τὸν Λευκαδίων ἰσθμὸν τὰς ναῦς, ὅπως μὴ ὀφθῶσιν. Would Thuc. have called attention to mere cowardly apprehension on the part of Alcidas? If the text be sound, he holds that the historian's intention is to mark the fact that when Alcidas was in the offing of Leucas, the Athenian fleet had not as yet passed the peninsula. The real aim of such transport of a fleet would be to shorten the voyage; hence he argues that the words ὅπως μὴ ὀφθῶσιν are interpolated. The signalling was probably effected by a chain of φρυκτοί. Cf. VIII. 102.

Chap. lxxxiv. § 1. διὰ πάθους ἐπιθυμοῦντες. The phrase requires no assumption of a non-Thucydidean use of πάθος in the sense of 'passion' or 'emotion.' A solution will be found in the analogous use of ὑπό with intransitive verbs, a common Thucydidean use, e.g. ἀναστῆναι ὑπό, πᾶσχειν ὑπό, ἡσυχάζειν ὑπό. For a similar use of διά cf. VI. 10 § 2 ἡ ξύμβασις διὰ ξυμφορῶν....κατ' ἀνάγκην ἐγένετο, 'the agreement was forced upon them through reverses,' Aesch. Ag. 434 ἐν φοναίῃ καλῶς πεσόντ' ἄλλοτρίᾳ διὰ γυναικός, 'brought to his death through a woman.' So here I would understand the words to mean that 'men are brought through hardship to desire their neighbours' goods.'

Chap. lxxxv. § 4. τὸ ὄρος τὴν Ἰστώνην. Schmidt (Kork. Stud. p. 97, N. Jahrb. 1892, p. 317) raises the question whether Istone represents a mountain or a district. The words ἐφθειρον τοὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει he holds to afford no sufficient argument for placing the τεῖχος near the city, and proposes to fix its position on Pantokrator, a mountain in the N.E. of Corfu, the loftiest in the island. From IV. 46 § 1 he proposes to rewrite τῆς Ἰστώνης, on the ground (1) that the whole of the mountain range in the North of Corcyra was called Istone, (2) that the accusative is the mere correction of some grammarian.

Chap. cii. § 5. τὴν Αἰολίδα τὴν νῦν καλουμένην. Steup would correct the sentence (1) by omitting τὴν before νῦν, (2) by suppressing ἐς before τὰ ταύτη χωρία. His contention is that Thuc. intended to give the place both an ancient and modern name; the words Καλυδῶνα καὶ Πλευρῶνα καὶ τὰ ταύτη χωρία will thus represent an exegetical apposition, Καλυδῶνα καὶ Πλευρῶνα denoting the territory belonging to the cities of this name, and χωρία referring to the neighbouring region: cf. 98 sub fin. ταῦτα τὰ χωρία. Herwerden also would excise ἐς before τὰ ταύτη on the ground of close connexion with the preceding context.

Chap. cxl. § 2. ὅσοι μὲν ἐτύγχανον ξυνελθόντες. Classen contends that ξυνελθόντες cannot = ξυνεξελεθόντες, as from 113 § 1, ξυνεξῆσαν ἄσπονδοι, it is clear that an attempt only was made, and that the addition of the aorist participle to the imperfect of the indicative could not convert an attempt into success. Further, both οὕτως and ἀθρόοι present difficulties: if the Ambraciots withdrew in a body with the Mantineans and others, with whom terms had been made, not only would the whole scheme be frustrated, but we have also to account for their admission to a secret agreement. With this view both Stahl and Widmann agree, with this difference however, that Stahl, from I. 65 § 1 ἤθελε τῶν μενόντων εἶναι, prefers μένοντες to μονούμεοι or μεμονωμένοι. Steup, on the contrary, holds that μονούμεοι renders οὕτως more intelligible, as representing κατὰ τὴν ξύμβασιν. Classen's argument is, however, somewhat suggestive of ὁ σοφίεσθαι βουλόμενος. The Ambraciots at least succeeded in getting outside the walls of Olpae. The participial difficulty may be easily overcome, and that without violence to the text. Hude's suggestion of correcting μέν to μή commends itself strongly, not only for palaeographical reasons (as μέν and μή are frequently confused by scribes) but also as distinguishing the ἄσπονδοι from the ἐνσπονδοι. But for his proposed alteration of οὕτως to τούτοις (with Herwerden) there appears no necessity.

The ellipse of *όντες* with *ἐτύγχανον* finds a parallel in I. 32 § 3 and II. 87 § 5 *ἀπαράσκευοι τότε τυχεῖν*: compare the like omission with *ἀνέχεσθαι* II. 49 § 5, and *διατελεῖν* I. 34 § 3, VI. 89 § 2: but these instances are justly suspected.

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